

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 1.]

Macao, Saturday, 7th January, 1843.

[No. 379.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soups, and Soup and Bonilli; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored PORT WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

BY virtue of authority received from JOHN GURNEY FRY, WILLIAM STORRS FRY, FRANCIS FOX, and JOHN SANDERSON RIGGE; carrying on the business of Merchants, under the Firm of SANDERSON, FRYS, FOX, & Co., in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of J. S. RIGGE & Co.; the undersigned hereby notifies, that he is authorized to sign the latter Firm by procuration.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of JOHN STEPHEN MENDES in the Firm of PEREIRA & Co. of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 26th October 1837, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners MANOEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

MANOEL PEREIRA,
FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in China, to Mr JOHN SILVERLOCK.

W. H. HUGHES.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. HUGHES in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

NOTICE.

COPIA DE DESPACHOS.

Conformando-me com o accordo, dos Credores a f— que se apresentava em consequencia da citacao de f— ordenado pelo despacho de f— nomeia a ALEXANDRE MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE, Administradores da Massa fallida, e os autorizo para venderem os bens, arrependem as dividas, rever os papeis &c, em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidacao: o Escriptor os notifica para tomarem conta deste negocio. (Assinado) BASTOS.

Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the creditors of FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co., I hereby appoint ALEXANDRE MATHESON and G. T. BRAINE, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c, in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly.

Macao 17 Nov. 1842.

(Sgd) BASTOS.

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co. to present the same within 2 months of this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

ALEX. MATHESON,
GEORGE T. BRAINE, } Trustees.

Macao, 26th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Moulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pining, 10th June, 1842.

HINDUSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA
1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

DIROM & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to F. H. TIEDEMAN, or

REYNVAAN & Co.—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUVA, or to C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2900 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new Ship "FOAM," A. I. 310 Tons, A. Greig Commander, now at Whampoa, will have early despatch, and will call at Hongkong or Macao should freight offer. For freight or passage apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT HOBART TOWN IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE A. I. British Brig "ISLAY," Capt. GALT, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 8th January 1843. For freight apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 23rd December, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "ATRIE ROHMAN," of 770 Tons, Capt. LITCHIE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Typa; apply to C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Built Bark BRIMAN, 544 Tons, captain J. CLELAND, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDUSTAN, captain BOWEN, For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 8th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HESO OF MALOWN," 463 Tons Barthes, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship FORTA, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October, for freight apply to MULLOHOR DUNNABEE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. I. barge "CHANTICLEER," captain GRANT, 230 tons O. M. and 230 N. M. now lying in the Typa and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SALE.

THE tank built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 40 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to JOHN BURD, at Hongkong.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately apply to HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rice in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Captain N. PUTNAM, on board Ship "Zenobia," at Whampoa.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Marine Barometers, Surtin, Gauge, and Shoe Ribs, superior Blue and Black Cloth, six barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8-day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of brass Candlesticks, the whole covered with damask. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 30th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the French Ship "L'Esperance," Capt. Lagravier, ENGLISH NEWCASTLE COAL at 75 cents per Picul, in bags. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A few pieces of Merino; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and superior Gilt Hats, and a few fresh Pine Cheese.

also, JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE IN THE TYPA.—Two thousand Bales of Bengal Rice at very moderate rates. Apply to captain GALT on board the "ISLAY" in the Typa, or to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 13th November, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANNAN, TRINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, Coconut oil, COFFEE, Java ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BRANDS and PLANKS; PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—Europe Rope from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3s. Manila CROARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 6, 1842. **JOAO BARRETTO.**

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS, BILLS ON LONDON. **E. L. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA**, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dun stable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 16th Sept, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KHINA & Co.**; apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner **ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES**

FOR SALE—A RIFLE and a few pairs of game and four barrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to **Mr. A. GRANDPRE.** Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE—At the Goodwins of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz.—

Most Splendid French PINK GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES, The best Muslinpate SNUES in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY. Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases, CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hhds. SELTZER WATER new. OILMAN'S STORE late imports.

BEEF in tides; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.** Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior BASS PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER WATER, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. **A. A. Da MELLO.**

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of Miss KRAOH LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. **BOOP'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITH, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Police and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Overland Mail

From the London Mail of 6th Sept.

Extreme parties in France are sadly off for a subject on which to beat their big drum. England, according to the *Press*, is usurping all the straits and passages of the world. And the French writer declares that these ought to be kept hermetically sealed. England must not open Suez or Panama, because, forsooth, the pride of the Parisian cockney would be affronted thereby.

The sun has had its influence in the discussions on the Regency Bill, which was carried on the 20th ultimo, after several amendments had been put and lost, by a majority of 216. M. Thiers took the opportunity of eulogising the soundness and authority of English precedents, the loyalty of the English people, the talents and character of the English premier, and even ventured upon a flattering allusion to that bugbear of French nursery-maids—Mr. Pitt. The heat is complained of as most severe, and is more generally compared to that experienced in 1811. Each committee-room is an oven, and the Chamber itself very like a Russian vapour-bath.

The intelligence from the other parts of the Continent possesses little interest. An alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, and the consequent interruption to the festivities of the "Silver Holiday," have monopolised the Russian journals.

Fires in Germany, and railroads in the Italian States; temperance in Hanover, and fanaticism in Sweden, are the present prevailing characteristics.

In the Peninsula, occasional disturbances at Alicante and Barcelona keep alive the vigilance of the Regent, while the contemplation of the approaching abundant vintage chiefly occupies the Portuguese population. The Regent has fixed the standing force at between 90,000 and 100,000 men, with a reserve of 40,000.

From the United States the accounts are more important. The stories of the settlement of the Boundary Question begin to grow authentic. The North-eastern Boundary is believed to have been finally settled to mutual satisfaction. As regards the North-western, "ad hoc sub judice lis est." We hope that we shall now hear no more of Jonathan's noisy ire. He will find more rational employment in recovering his credit, controlling his mobs, and cultivating a country which he cannot fill for a thousand years. The "Treaty with Great Britain" was to be laid before the Senate on the 8th ult., in an Executive Message. No apprehension existed, in the United States, that any impediment would occur to its prompt ratification by the Senate. The cry of "hard times" has not been so loud for many years as it is at the present time. The rich, as well as the poor, feel deeply the general depression which prevails throughout the country.

The expression of public opinion upon Indian affairs will be found in its accustomed place.

The intelligence from China is a sickening record of fresh butchery—unavoidable, perhaps, but still sickening—accompanied by a rumour of compensation. Forty millions of dollars are said to be the price which the Chinese offer to pay in order to get rid of us. Having embarked in this sorry business, it ought to be brought to as final a conclusion as possible; and, unless the indemnity be paid at Peking, Chinese pride will recover from the blow at once, and Chinese insolence will soon again require to be repressed.

The occupation of the line of communication between Calcutta and Suez by the *Hindustan*, which leaves the British shores almost immediately, is an event of sufficient consequence to be commemorated by a previous short excursion on the 13th instant, when the Lords of the Admiralty and other influential parties will partake of the hospitality of the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

THE MISSING JEWELS.

[From the Observer.]

The following paragraph has appeared in the *Brighton Gazette*, evidently inserted by some injudicious friend of the Countess of Winchelsea—

"Our readers have doubtless seen allusion (originating, we believe, in the *Observer* newspaper) to the loss of some jewels by Lady Augusta Gordon, in which the name of Lady Winchelsea was plainly implicated as having—monstrous as the assertion may appear—abstracted the jewels in question. We have now the best authority for stating that a letter has been written to Lord Winchelsea by Lady Augusta withdrawing the charge. It appears that Lord Winchelsea, a long time before, had presented to Lady Winchelsea a bracelet, &c., precisely similar to those lost by Lady Augusta Gordon; and, on this statement being made by Lord Winchelsea to Lady Augusta, her ladyship wrote the letter in question. The charge was incredible at first sight, and quite unaccountable: and the issue shows how careful persons ought to be of giving currency to hasty charges, the first impression of which it is sometime difficult to erase."

This article of the *Brighton Gazette* was copied into the *Morning Chronicle*, and has produced the subjoined letter from the solicitors of Lady Augusta Gordon. This letter saves us from the painful necessity of making any further remarks on the subject:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
"Sir,—Our attention has been called to a paragraph relating to the Gordon jewels, copied from the *Brighton Gazette* into your paper, and considering that the discussion upon that subject had terminated between the parties, we cannot discover any correct feeling which could have influenced a well-disposed person, however favourably inclined to Lord or Lady Winchelsea, to revive the matter, and to do so in a manner implying censure upon Lady Augusta Gordon, especially upon the best authority, as it is said, meaning, we presume, the authority of Lord or Lady Winchelsea, or some person connected with one of them.

"As Lady Augusta Gordon, from an early period of the transaction, acted under our advice, we feel it to be our duty to repel the censure upon that lady which is implied in the commentary contained in the paragraph; but in seeking that object we shall at present say no more than that when the missing articles, not merely the bracelet, were restored from Lady Winchelsea's jewel-box, the terms of kindness which had existed between the ladies for many years made any circumstance gratifying to Lady Augusta Gordon which would enable her, without impropriety, to relieve the uneasiness of Lord Winchelsea, whose conduct was characterised by high honour and good feeling; and the restoration of the articles, coupled with Lord Winchelsea's statement, did enable Lady Augusta Gordon to make the communication of which so improper, and, if done with the sanction of any of the parties concerned, so ungenerous a use is attempted to be made, but which by no means warrants the commentary made upon it.

"We trust that no further remarks relating to Lady Augusta Gordon, as connected with the transaction, will render it necessary for us to enter into any further particulars; and, relying on your candour to insert this communication, we remain, Sir, your most obedient servants.

"WALMSLEY, KRIGHTLEY, and PARKIN,
"43, Chancery-lane, Aug. 19."

October Overland Mail.

From the Monthly Times of 4th October.

The outbreaks in the manufacturing districts noticed in our last number, the numerous large failures in the corn market, and the American tariff, have all combined to depress trade, and have again obscured the gleam of sunshine that promised, two months since, to give renewed vigour to the life-spring of commerce. This is not, however, the season to expect any very extensive operations; those who held large stocks of manufactured goods have had them, pretty well cleared out during the "hours of idleness" among the operatives; and cheap provisions will effect something for the home trade. But in the present disorganised state of the commercial world, where are British capitalists to find an outlet for their goods?

TEA.—At the last sale, 12,650 packages were put up—4,000 only sold. Congous maintained their price, 1s. 9d.; all other kinds declined 1s. Stock in London, 1st Sept., 1841, 23,542,000 lbs; Stock in London, 1st Sept. 1842, 30,596 lbs.†

The fluctuations in the Corn trade have occasioned several failures. The firms of A. T. Bebrant, and Lubinski and Co., of Dantzic; Graham and Co., of Hamburg; Mr. C. B. Spaelt, Messrs. King and Melvil, and Messrs. W. Hills and Co., of London; Messrs. Roberts, of Manchester; and Mr. Morris Jacob, of the same place, are among the principal houses named.

The state of the English Stock-market has undergone no material alteration, but prices sustain considerable firmness: Consols for money closed 93; Ditto account, 93, buyers; India Stock, 249; Exchequer Bills, 50s.; Ditto, 24s. Issue, 51s. prem.; New Three and a Half per Cents., 101.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TERMINATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Ashburton's mission has terminated happily; the question which has puzzled the two nations for upwards of fifty years is at last settled, and we have reason to rejoice, though it may have been done, even with some sacrifice of what we consider our equitable rights. The treaty, however, has not pleased all; a portion of the press are arrayed against it; and if we may judge of the *Chronicle's* review of it, it will arrest attention, and be attacked immediately Parliament reassembles. The *Times* states that it is slightly more favourable than that proposed by the King of the Netherlands, and declares—

* Thus in paper, a penny we suppose, is meant.
† Again we copy from the *Monthly Times*.



there are no disadvantages to be set against the settlement, once for all, of the ever-menacing boundary quarrel.

The treaty or adjustment of our difficulties must be taken as a whole measure. A speedy settlement was imperative. The late Government had been fumbling about the matter for ten years, and effected nothing. By war or by sacrifice the settlement must have been purchased. The first expedient was neither justified by policy nor called for by honour. Concession remained. That it is concession no man will deny; but that it has been less than the value of that, we hope, lasting quiet which it has purchased, we entertain no manner of question. If any nation on earth can afford to make concessions, it is GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is a summary of the correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster:

The first letter of Lord Ashburton is upon the subject of the north-eastern boundary. He professes a deep interest in the welfare of this country, and an earnest desire to preserve peace between the two nations.

Mr. Webster replies, acknowledging the friendly feelings of his lordship, stating that the President was aware of all his efforts in favour of peace, and invites his lordship to begin the talk—to which his lordship replies, and frankly stating his case, dives at once in *medias res*. He endeavours to avoid the discussion of the question of right, saying that there can be no hope that either party will be convinced that the right of the question is not with himself.

Mr. Webster replies, but goes fully into the matter, which his lordship had desired to avoid.

This matter of the boundary is fully discussed. The result is, a proposition by Mr. Webster, which is nearly at last finally agreed to.

Then comes the subject of the African slave trade, which is disposed of without difficulty, in the manner the treaty shows.

The *Caroline* case is presented in strong terms by Mr. Webster in a letter, to which Lord Ashburton replied, that, as the news of the matter of the *Caroline* had reached England but shortly before his departure, he was not empowered to treat upon that subject.

The matter of the right of search and impressment is also proposed by Mr. Webster. To this also his lordship replies that he has not authority to make any stipulations upon that subject.

The case of the *Caroline* is then presented by Mr. Webster, and the whole matter, with its awful details, is stated in the well and forcibly-written letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox, in the spring of 1841, which is copied, and is referred to *ad eam*.

To this Lord Ashburton replies with much ingenuity. Mr. Webster's reply recognizes the correctness of the ground assumed by Lord Ashburton.

Mr. Webster then, "as directed by the President," gives the British Government a full discharge from all further blame on account of the *Caroline*, "inasmuch as they have apologized, and 'inasmuch' as no better reparation from the nature of the case can be had, and inasmuch as they have expressed so much respect and regard for the inviolable and sacred character of our neutral rights, &c.

From the Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register, 15th October.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Although it does not properly form any part of our duties in editing a paper which merely professes to give the Prices Current of produce, to make allusion to matters of a political character, yet we cannot refrain on the present occasion from expressing our unmixed joy and satisfaction at the glorious termination of the operations against China, and the late successes of our army in Afghanistan. Peace has been at last proclaimed with the Celestial Empire on the terms of circular of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary republished below, which are of a highly satisfactory character, and the British standard once more waves triumphantly over the battlements of the BALLA HISAR OF CABOOL, where it was placed on the 19th ultimo by the force under General Pollock. Ghuznee has also been retaken, and this once formidable stronghold is now reduced to a mass of ruins. Many of the prisoners have already been recovered from the Afghans, and it was expected that the remainder would shortly be sent in by those chiefs into whose custody they had been entrusted by Akbar Khan. The latter was signally defeated by the British force under Major Generals Pollock and Sale at Teizen on the 13th ultimo, and fled, it is believed, into Kohistan. To use the emphatic terms of Governor General's proclamation "ALL PART DISASTERS HAVE BEEN RETRIEVED AND AVOIDED ON EVERY SCENE ON WHICH THEY WERE SUSTAINED, AND REPEATED VICTORIES IN THE FIELD AND THE CAPTURE OF THE CITIES AND CITADELS OF GHUZNEE AND CABOOL HAVE ADVANCED THE GLORY AND ESTABLISHED THE ACCUSTOMED SUPERIORITY OF THE BRITISH ARMS."

The Mail of to-day will be the most important that has ever, we believe, left the shores of India. Besides conveying the detailed accounts of the eventful transac-

tions above noticed, it will also carry replies to letters from London dated the 6th ultimo, received here by the *Victoria* on the 12th instant.

OPIMUM.—Since the arrival of the *Sesostis* Steamer from China the price of Opium has advanced to Rs. 1000 per chest, and the principal holders of small quantities of the drug in the place ask a good deal more. There is only a little in the market, and the price will we think continue high for some weeks as the supplies from Malwa will only come in slowly for some time. The following is the official statement, of the import, export and stock of Opium to the 11th instant.

Balance of former year's Importation.....	Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841 to the 27th September 1842.....	14,842
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 11th October 1842.....	16,842
Remaining.....	Chests 1,040

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 7th Jan'y., 1843.

SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS IN CHINA. DURING THE YEAR 1842.

At the end of 1841 the head quarters of the British force, under command of Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough were at Ningpo, and the English lay in garrison at Chinhae, Tinghae (Chusan) Kolong-soo (Amoy), and Hongkong. The trade with Canton was being carried on as usual; a large smuggling trade had established itself Whampoa, and people were busily employed in building houses and godowns at Hongkong, although the intentions of the government regarding its final retention were not known, nor had it at that time been formally ceded by the Chinese. In the beginning of January the seizure of Chinese merchant vessels by English ships of war in the estuary of the Canton river continued, although that river itself was open to the commerce of all nations.

January 15th.—On the 12th a portion of the bazar at Hongkong was destroyed by fire.

January 22nd.—On the 19th Mr. Mercer's house in Macao was destroyed by fire, and on the 12th about 100 houses were burned down at Shaming in Canton.

January 29th.—On the 25th the 4th of October Overland Mail was received here per *Syph*, which vessel arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd. On the 27th Dec. the *Sesostis*, *Nemesis* and *Phlegathon* Steamers carrying about 700 men of all arms and towing a number of boats left Ningpo in the direction of Yuyao, where the two latter steamers arrived in the afternoon when the force under the personal directions of Sir Hugh Gough landed, and after having taken and destroyed a small battery of four guns, passed the night in a large temple, near to and commanding the town, which on the following morning was found deserted by the garrison and taken possession of. An encampment about 5 miles distant was also taken and destroyed, about 100 of the enemy supposed to have been killed, and 28 prisoners taken. On the 29th December the public granary at Yuyao was thrown open to the people who soon carried away its contents, and the public buildings destroyed, when the force returned in the two steamers to join the *Sesostis* which, on account of her greater draft of water had been obliged to bring up about two thirds of the way to Yuyao, and on that same evening the three vessels anchored on the nearest point to the city of Taikoo, four or five miles inland on the left side of the river, but it was on the morning of the 30th found deserted by the garrison and authorities. Here the granary was thrown open to the populace, and the public buildings destroyed as at Yuyao, and on the 31st the force returned again to Ningpo. The only casualty which occurred during this expedition, as we are informed by a Circular from H. M. Plenipotentiary, was that of a midshipman's foot being struck by a spent Jinjal ball, occasioning fortunately but a slight contusion.

February 5th.—On the 1st arrived H. M. Plenipotentiary at Hongkong from Chusan in H. M. S. *Blenheim*, and the system of making seizures of Chinese merchant vessels was forthwith abandoned. H. M. S. *Wellesley* from Chusan arrived at Hongkong.

February 19th.—Three french gentlemen a few days since went on shore near half way pagoda

wishing to examine it, when they were made prisoners by some soldiers and a mob, protected against violence by the mandarines, marched to Canton under a strong escort, and there liberated after having adduced proof of their being french. Sir Henry Pottinger and suite arrived here from Hongkong on the 15th. On the same sailed H. M. S. *Wellesley* Capt. Maitland, for Singapore on her way home. The French Frigate *Ergone*, Capt. Cécille, left for Manila on the 16th, and the *Alligator* troopship for Ceylon on the 17th. On the 14th Dutch brig *Dudu* was lost on the Great Lema Island.

February 26th.—On the 18th the first instalment of the November Overland Mail was received per *Red Rover* from Calcutta. On the 16th Sir Henry Pottinger issued a proclamation declaring Hongkong and Tinghae and their dependencies freeports, "and that no manner of customs port dues or any other charges shall be levied in the said ports on any ships or vessels of whatever nation or under whatever flag they may enter those ports with their cargoes."

March 12th.—By the *Anonymous*, from Bombay, Point de Gaile, and Singapore a few papers of the December Overland Mail have been received via Ceylon. On the 19th February, Mr T. R. Whitaker, second mate of the Transport *Erssad*, and two lascars were decoyed away from their longboat employed in taking in water near Ningpo, and Mr. Whitaker and one lascar murdered, the other escaping although dangerously wounded. Many are the complaints of Piracy in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, by which the rising trade of that settlement is materially checked. On the 9th March, Mr. James Matheson placed 3000 dollars at the disposal of the Government of Macao to be appropriated to some permanent purpose of public benevolence. Several Hongmerchants arrived here early this week, desirous of having an interview with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to which they were not, however, admitted. On the 17th the first number of the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, a weekly paper published at Hongkong, made its appearance.

March 26th.—On the 20th arrived U. S. S. *Comet*, commodore Kearny, and *Boston*, commander Long, from Singapore and Manila. The American and French flags have again been hoisted in front of the Factories, and Capt. Cécille, as well as Col. de Janeigny, French Commercial Agent, and M. Chailaye French Vice Consul, have had interviews with Yikshan, and Kekung the governor of Canton. The object of the Hongmerchants visit, as the British community is informed by letter from Sir Henry Pottinger, dated Hongkong 23d March, was to enquire whether the Provincial government of Canton would be allowed to rebuild the Bogue and other dismantled forts or to erect new ones on this side of the Whampoa anchorage. Although not admitted to an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiary, the Hongmerchants were informed in distinct terms that "orders had been long issued to prevent the repair of old or the erection of any new forts lower down than Whampoa, and that the consequence of any attempt of the sort would be a renewal of hostilities in the Canton river, the stoppage of trade and consequent distress to the Province and City."

April 2d.—A Circular from Sir Henry Pottinger, dated Macao 1st April, informs H. B. Majesty's subjects that on the 10th of March two bodies of Chinese troops which attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinhae were completely repulsed. About 10 or 12000 men advanced upon the south and west gates of Ningpo, and penetrated to the market place in the centre of the city, where they were met by the English troops and instantly driven back with great loss; they fled as fast as possible leaving about 250 dead behind; H. M. 49th Regt. went in pursuit of the fugitives. Five boats were at same time sent against the ships at Ningpo, but towed out of harm's way by the boats of the *Sesostis* steamer. At Chinhae the attack was easily repulsed by the guard, and the fireboats sent against the shipping went ashore above the ships of war without doing any harm. The steamer *Nemesis* was sent from Chusan to reconnoitre the Island of Taisam, where it was understood troops were collecting to attack H. M. force at Tinghae. The steamer sent her boats into a creek where they were fired on, and in consequence Commander Collinson and Lieut. Hall landed the steamer's ship's company, when the Chinese fled with a loss of about 30 killed and a number wounded. A number of junks found there were set fire to.

April 9th.—By Circular from Sir Henry Pottinger dated Hongkong 8th April, we learn that in

consequence of a number of Chinese troops having assembled at the City of Tackee about 10 miles from Ningpo, and the Naval and Military commanders in chief having reason to believe that they intended to retire on Pukwan, about 40 miles distant, their Excellencies determined to make a rapid movement in the hope of bringing them to action before they could retrograde. The troops, seamen and marines, altogether about 1100 strong, were embarked in the *Nemesis*, *Plugethon* and *Queen* Steamers, towing a number of boats of the squadron, early on the morning of the 18th, and reached Tackee at half past three o'clock, when a fire was opened on them from some guns on the ramparts and a considerable number of matchlockmen who retired on receiving a few rounds from two small field pieces, and the walls were immediately escaladed without further resistance. The Chinese force were entrenched on two distant and lofty hills in front and on the left of the City, but although the Chinese gallantly defended their steep and difficult position, it was carried, and their whole army completely routed, suffering a loss, it is computed, of not less than 1000 killed in these different affairs. The steamers *Plugethon* and *Nemesis* accompanied by some boats of H. M. ships destroyed a number of gunboats and fire vessels in a branch of the river. The British force remained in the Chinese deserted Camp during the night of the 15th after having destroyed it, the Commander in Chief pushed forward to a second entrenched Camp about seven miles from Tackee, but this was found deserted, and was completely destroyed.

April 23d.—The January overland mail was received here by the *Mor* from Bombay on the 18th. Early this month the Chinese made another attempt to set fire to the shipping at Chihwah, and were nearly successful in destroying the *Ernaud* transport which a fireship approached very near, and when about being towed out of the way by the ship's boats, blew up destroying two lascars. Another fire raft exploded under the *Ernaud's* quarter, blowing in the quarter gallery ports, and covering the vessel with fire, but fortunately without doing any serious injury. The *Ass*, Captain Denham, was during a gale wrecked the 10th of March, on the coast of Formosa, and the crew and a passenger, Mr. Gully, after brutal treatment, put in chains and imprisoned.

April 30th.—On the 28th arrived H. M. S. *Cambrian*, 36, Capt. H. D. Chaffa. Two Chinese frigates somewhat after European models have lately been launched at Canton.

May 7th.—On the 6th was received the February overland mail, per H. C. *Tenasserim*. Honors have been showered upon the mandarins stationed near where the *Norwida* was abandoned by her Captain and all the other Europeans; in consequence of the false representations they have made to the Emperor of having attacked and destroyed this ship of war (an unarmed transport) and of having captured her crew, consisting of lascars and camp followers only.

May 14th.—Arrived on the 13th the March overland mail from Bombay in H. C. Steamer *Auckland*. Several transports and steamers have during the week arrived from Singapore, Calcutta and England.

May 16th.—Many transports continue to arrive from Madras and Calcutta with troops for the new Expedition, and to proceed from Hongkong to the northward.

June 1th.—H. M. Ships *Thalia*, *Dido* and *North-star* have during the week arrived at Hongkong; also on the 3d H. M. troopship *Bellisle* from England having on board Major General Lord Saltoun, R. C. B., and H. M. 98th Regiment. *Ningpo* has early in the month of May been evacuated by the British force, which, leaving a small garrison at Chihwah and Tinghee had on the 11th of May sailed from Chusan for Chiapoo. The French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille has arrived at Chusan from Manila.

June 11th.—On the 17th of May the British force, consisting of *Cornwallis*, *Blonde*, *Modeste*, *Col-Empire*, *Algerine* and four steamers, and transports carrying troops (about 1300 men of H. M. 18th, 56th, 49th and 55th Regiments, and details of the Royal and Madras Artillery, Sappers and Miners) cut anchor before the city of Chiapoo, and on the day following the force landed without opposition. The city was immediately attacked and taken with great loss to the Chinese. The English had 9 killed and 45 wounded; among the former was Lieut. Col. Tunlison, and the latter Lieut. Col. Mountain. Depy. Adj. General. On the fourth and fifth of June a great number of transports with troops for India arrived, and left again a few days after for

the north. H. M. Plenipotentiary left on the 13th to join the Commanders in Chief in the north in the *Queen* steamer. H. M. S. *Druid* Capt. H. Smith, C. B., sailed on the 18th for England.

June 25th.—On the 22d the April Overland Mail was received per *Red Rover* from Calcutta and *Sir Herbert Compton* from Bombay. Commodore Kearney of the U. S. S. *Constellation* has received payment from the Hongmerchants for the claims made through him by American citizens to the Canton authorities, for losses sustained by them by acts of the Chinese, during the attack of the British force in Canton in May last year. H. E. the Governor of Macao resigned but has been prevailed on by the garrison and inhabitants to re-assume office. Rumors prevail of the wells in Canton being poisoned. H. M. S. *Vindictive* Capt. Nicholas arrived at Hongkong from England after the very short passage of only 90 days; she carries the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K. C. B., who has taken command of the station at Hongkong.

July 2d.—A Manila sailor belonging to one of the Optum vessels at Whampoa killed a Chinese, in consequence of which a meeting of foreign merchants was convened at Canton by the Hongmerchants.

July 16th.—Arrived on 13th H. M. Brig *Wolverine* Capt. Johnston, from the Cape and Singapore. Proclamation of Constitution of Portugal of 1826, on the 10th, at Macao. On the 11th arrived French Sloop of war *Favorite*, Capt. Page from Pondichery and Singapore.

July 23d.—On the 18th arrived H. C. Steamer *Mannon* from England, last from Singapore, and on the 21st H. M. Steamer *Driver* also from England, last from Singapore.

July 30th.—On the 16th June the British force attacked and took Woosung at the entrance of the Shanghai river, with considerable loss to the Chinese, capturing 253 guns. Several other batteries up the river on which the city of Shanghai is situated were likewise taken and destroyed, and the troops marched by land to the city, which is at a distance of about 10 miles from Woosung, and took possession of it without resistance, all the garrison and authorities having fled. At same time Admiral Sir William Parker with the small steamers proceeded up the river about 40 to 50 miles beyond Shanghai, destroying two fieldworks. In these different operations 364 guns were taken 76 of them of brass. Sixteen of H. M. subjects, who had at different times been kidnapped by the Chinese and detained prisoners, were restored.

August 6th.—The May Overland Mail arrived on the 1st per *John Brightman* from Calcutta. The June Overland Mail was received on the 5th per *Anonymous* from Bombay, which vessel had made the passage in the short space of only 25 days.

August 21th.—The British force left Woosung on the 7th July on its way up the Yangtze-kiang. Much sickness prevails among the garrison at Kologsoo.

September 3d.—The Brig *Mavis* was on the 31st August struck by lightning near the Grand Ladrone and instantly blew up, sinking immediately. About sixteen of her crew succeeded in saving themselves in a boat, many of them much hurt.

September 16th.—Circulars from H. M. Plenipotentiary dated 24th July and 29th August were received here on the 9th, with the important intelligence of the Force having been for some time anchored opposite the city Nanking and of a treaty of peace having been concluded between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Imperial Commissioners. The fleet had been detained for some time by adverse weather, but on the 20th anchored abreast of the city of Chinkiangfoo, commanding and blockading the southern and northern entrances of the grand canal. On the 21st the troops were landed, and the strongly fortified city, valiantly defended by the Tartar garrison, taken by storm with great loss to the Chinese. The English suffered a loss of 130 wounded, 36 killed, and three missing. On the 3d the squadron started for Nanking, off which city the advance ships arrived on the day following, where white flags of truce were everywhere displayed, and the high Chinese officers now appeared anxious to treat for peace. On the 9th the whole force had arrived and on the 10th the ships took up their position. Negotiations now were being carried on unceasingly until they at last on the 29th August were finally crowned by success and the following treaty the result:

1. Lasting Peace and Friendship between the two nations.

2. China to pay twenty one millions of Dollars in the course of the present, and the three succeeding years
3. The Ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo chow-foo, Ningpo and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants. Consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of imports and exports (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The island of Hongkong to be ceded in perpetuity to H. B. Majesty, her heirs and successors.
5. All subjects of H. B. Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be in confinement in any part of the Chinese Empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under his imperial sign manual and seal to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first six millions, H. B. M. forces to retire from Nanking and the grand Canal, and the military post at Chihwah to be also withdrawn; but the islands of Chusan and Kologsoo are to be held until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

On the 11th September arrived H. C. Steamer *Akbar* with the July overland mail.

Sept. 24th.—The *Auckland* steamer having left Nanking on the 14th arrived at Hongkong with Major Malcolm, Secretary of legation, on the 23d. The Emperor has approved of the acts of his commissioners, and Major Malcolm proceeds in the *Auckland* direct to Suez to obtain the ratification of the treaty by the Queen.

Macao 29th October.—Intelligence has been received this week, that the first six millions having been paid, the British force has left the Yangtze-kiang, and returned to Chusan. H. M. S. *Blenheim*, *Cruiser* and *Modeste* the latter carrying a million of the ransom money, sailed on the 27th for England. The August overland mail arrived on the 28th, per *Poppy* from Calcutta. Much sickness prevails among the troops lately returned from the north; H. M. 98th Regiment has suffered very severely.

Novbr. 5th.—H. M. troopships *Belleisle* and *Jupiter* returned during the week from Chusan to Hongkong. Capt. Balfour has been appointed Consul at Shanghai, and resides there already. All the troops, with exception of the necessary garrisons of Chusan, Colongsoo, and Hongkong are preparing to return to India. Much piracy in the Canton river and neighbourhood of Hongkong.

Novbr. 12th.—The Chinese are making preparations to rebuild the Bogue forts, having sent there a great number of workmen, as well as two American built vessels lately bought and armed by them, but on intimation from the Admiral at Hongkong that they could not yet be permitted to rebuild them the preparations were abandoned. The Frigate *Erigone* and Sloop *Favorite* arrived here on the 9th, the former from Manila, the latter from the North. Many transports with troops have during the week arrived at Hongkong from Chusan.

Novbr. 19th.—H. M. S. *Herald* left for England on the 16th, and the *Blonde* on the 19th, the former carrying a million and a half, the latter three millions of the ransom money. On the 14th Sir Henry Pottinger issued a Proclamation at Chusan, stating that "no British merchant vessel can be allowed to go to any of the ports (Canton) excepted that are to be opened in accordance with the late treaty, until the tariff and scale of duty shall be fixed, and consular officers appointed, and that in the meantime the ports of Tinghee (Chusan) and that of Kologsoo (Amoy) are, as heretofore, open to all vessels wishing to visit them."

Nov. 26th.—A great number of transports with the India Regiments has during the week arrived at Hongkong. Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough and staff have also returned from the north.

Dec. 10th.—Sir Henry Pottinger arrived at Hongkong on the 2d in the *Queen* steamer, after having touched at Amoy where H. E. had an interview with the Viceroy of Fuhkien, Eelang. For some time past inflammatory papers have been published by a party at Canton, avowed to more intimate intercourse with foreigners, and discontented with the conditions of the peace with England. On the 7th

a quarrel between some lascars and Chinese served as pretext for an ebullition of the popular hatred—an immense mob collected in front of the factories, the English flagstaff and the English Consular hall were set fire to, all the houses in the English and Dutch hongs sacked and burned, and the creek hong also completely destroyed. The inmates of the houses escaped with great difficulty. On the next day the authorities at length succeeded in restoring order.

Authentic intelligence has at last been received of the fate of the ship-wrecked crews of the *Nerbudda* transport, and *Ann*. Sir Henry Pottinger has addressed a proclamation to H. B. Majesty's subjects stating that of 240 natives on board the *Nerbudda* only two survived when the news of peace being concluded reached Formosa; and of 57 on board the *Ann* only nine survived, namely six natives of Europe and America, one native of India, and two Chinese. These nine foreigners were sent to Amoy; amongst them is Capt. Denham of the *Ann*. They were throughout the long period of their imprisonment treated with the greatest barbarity, and at length on the 13th of August the whole of them, with the above named exceptions, were executed, including Mr. Gully, a passenger. Sir Henry Pottinger has in strong terms insisted on the adequate punishment of the guilty mandarins, hinting that if his demand is not complied with it may even lead to a renewal of hostilities between the two countries.

Dec. 24th.—On the 22d the September overland mail arrived per *Horlequin* from Bombay. A number of British merchants have addressed Sir Henry Pottinger for the purpose of obtaining the protection of a British force at Canton, which H. E. in his answer dated Hongkong December 16th, is not inclined to accede to. About fifty transports conveyed by some ships of war and steamers have during the week left Hongkong for India.

Dec. 31th.—On the 24th December Sir Henry Pottinger informed the British merchants, "that the Viceroy at Canton has declared his great anxiety as well as perfect ability, to protect all for eigners, and has also expressed his willingness to repay such losses as may have been incurred during the late riots," after they shall have been correctly ascertained and submitted through her majesty's government."

On the 29th Capt. Cécille and Capt. Page, accompanied by two French missionaries and two of the latter's Chinese pupils, were whilst taking a walk on the Lappa, attacked by a mob, and Capt. Cécille received several severe injuries from blows with sticks. At Canton the quiet has not been interrupted since the riot of the 7th and 8th, but inflammatory placards continue to be published, and numbers of people as I frequently collect, threatening an interruption to the quiet.

We heartily wish our readers a happy new year, and that during the present year the treaty of peace, obtained from the Chinese by a series of brilliant naval and military achievements, may receive its ratification from the Queen and Emperor, and nothing intervene to bring its details to a happy conclusion.

By the *Anonyma*, arrived at Hongkong on the 3d, having left the Sandheads on the 30th November and Singapore 14th December, and therefore made one of the quickest passages on record at this season of the year, the October Overland mail has been received, but her letters and papers have up to Friday evening not reached Macao, but from her consignees we have been kindly favored with the loan of a *Monthly Times* of 4th October from which we have made as many extracts as our time and space permitted. The paper is however almost barren of news of interest and we shall therefore in this number briefly mention the few items that have arrested our attention on perusal. The Queen returned on the 16th September from her visit to Scotland, where Her Majesty had been everywhere received with demonstrations of the greatest loyalty. The boundary question between Canada and the United States had been settled, as will be seen from our extracts, and Lord Ashburton had returned to England from his successful mission. On the 23d September a fire broke out in Liverpool, which fanned by a strong northeasterly gale, spread to a great extent, destroying a number of houses and warehouses and their valuable contents. It broke out on the premises of a Mr. Peniston, bonegrinder and drysalter in Crompton Street, and spread afterwards to

Formby Street where a number of warehouses recently built were burned down, and was not checked till after it had destroyed part of Neptune Street. The damage is variously estimated at between 400 and 700 000 £. The following is a list of known and unknown quantities of merchandise destroyed

45 908 bales of Cotton;
250 casks of tallow,
8,600 barrels of turpentine,
800 sacks of flour,
2,200 barrels of flour,
60 tons cod oil

Rice and Sugar, the cargo of the ship *Bland* from Calcutta. Unknown quantities of flour, India rubber, sperm oil, tallow, bark, Indian corn fusian, and other foreign produce. The Insurance Company will suffer of loss of £ 350,000. The fire is suspected to be the work of an incendiary, and a person has been arrested on that suspicion.

The great military review at Dusseldorf has been a very splendid pageant, and all the officers that had from other countries gone to see it, were considered the king of Prussia's guests during their stay. It is stated in a Malta Times of 25th September that the French Consul at Tripoli and fourteen of his countrymen have been massacred at Tripoli. The riots in the manufacturing districts have happily ceased, and quiet is again restored. A great number of the rioters has been tried convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from one month to two years. The great *Hindostan* steamer, intended to run between Calcutta and Suez has left England for Bengal. She is represented being a most splendid vessel—her two engines are together of 550 horse power, and she has no less than 60 cabins, and may carry 120 passengers. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist has been arrested as implicated in the late riots. Mrs. Tyler, wife of the President of the United States is dead. The American Fur Company has failed. The Parliament has been further prorogued from 6th October to 10th November. The Marquis of Wellesley has ended his long and brilliant career. His lordship died on the 10th. We regret also to have to announce the death of Capt. John Hine, H. C. S. in his 60th year, formerly commanding the Company's ship *Huntly Castle*, and well known to the foreign community in China. These are about all the most interesting items of news we have been able to glean. In commerce there seem to have been no changes of note, except that over speculation in corn had led to a good many failures in England and on the continent.

As yet no news whatever from India have been received by the *Anonyma*, although they are more than a month older than we were previously in possession of, except that the *Mor* and *Zephyr*, both of which left Singapore on the 10th of October, had arrived at Bombay.

The Bengal Government Sales are announced to be as follows.

	Patna	Benares	Total
2d Jany.	3500	1500	5000 Chests
6th Feby.	1100	700	1800 "
17th April	2100	1100	3 00 "
22d May	1200	800	2000 "
56th June	1799	1369	3168 "
	9699	5469	15168 "
last season	13014	4348	17362 "
diffce. def.	3315	exc. 121	def. 3194 Chests

Since 1836 there has not been so small a supply. In that year the govt. sale amounted to 11,745 chests in 1837..... 17,505 "
1838..... 18,187 "
1839..... 17,888 "
1840..... 17,558 "
1841..... 18,827 "

The crop for 1841-44 is expected to be larger, there has been no diminution in cultivation, but the reverse, to an unfavorable season alone is to be attributed the present year's deficiency. There was by the last account's from Calcutta not a single chest remaining in the government stores, and the price for Patna was quoted 1,520 Rupees.

We stated last week the outrage committed upon Capt. Cécille of the French Frigate *Erigone*; the Chinese have since on Friday week last, paraded four or five fellows—supposed to have been guilty, with wooden collars round their necks, on the *Praya*

Grande, near the house where Capt. Cécille had lived, and they have since, we learn, been handed over to the mandarins at Casa Branca to be dealt with according to law. The French sloop of war *Favartie*, Capt. Page, has since left this anchorage for Whampoa, and it is said with the intention of complaining of, and demanding satisfaction for, the attack upon Captain Cécille and his party.

Nothing has occurred to interrupt the quiet of Canton, although many of the Chinese merchants seem to fear that disorders are to be apprehended from the many illers about. The soldiers have been withdrawn from the front of the factories, and it may be inferred that the Canton authorities no longer consider them as threatened by any danger. It is reported that Kiepo is within a few days journey from Canton—we may, we hope next week have to report his arrival.

We noticed last week that H. M. Plenipotentiary had addressed the British merchants desiring them to explain their views as to the regulations under which the trade ought in future to be carried on. In the present stage of the proceedings there is some reluctance on the part of the merchants to allow this letter to be published, and for this reason it does not appear in our columns. A meeting of British merchants was held at Messrs Dent & Co's on Saturday last, when the letter in question was submitted to them, and it was agreed that a committee of five should be elected to conduct the correspondence on the subject with His Excellency. The committee elected consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs Matheson, Braine Burn, Thompson, and Livingston. We hear that from H. M. Plenipotentiary's letter it may be collected that the trade is in future certainly not to be conducted through Hong merchants, and that it is thought desirable that its future regulations should be the same in all the ports; that a tariff with fixed *import* duties, beyond which no other charges should be paid, is likely to be demanded of the Chinese Commissioners. Hitherto the duties paid at Canton were in a great measure optional; they were farmed out to the Hoppo, and by different charges, those actually paid, in many instances, exceed the imperial duties by 3 or 400 per cent and more. It is therefore desirable that a fixed and imperial tariff should be agreed on, although it is very probable that the Chinese may raise many objections to it, as it may deprive their officers of the many fees they are now in receipt of, although we doubt not that they would soon find means, under the new order of things, of not being losers to too great an extent.

PIRACY.—Acts of Piracy have of late been very common, and this state of insecurity of persons and property on the water calls for the most active exertions of the authorities to suppress, and punish the many daring thieves that now swarm over every part of the wide estuary of the Canton river. A *lorcha* from Macao was only about a week since, between Lintin and Boca Tigris, attacked and all the property on board to the value of about 4000\$, plundered. At Hongkong, we understand, that on Saturday last a number of pirates, just as they were embarking in two boats, lying in the harbour, were arrested by Major Cairne, the chief magistrate, in person. A few weeks since we had to report the attack on the *Victoria* cutter, when her stidial was killed as she being at the time anchored in front of the *Praya Grande* of Macao. Now we have to relate another daring outrage of a similar kind on board the brig *William* at the time also anchored in front of the *Praya Grande*. At about 11 o'clock on the night of Tuesday last the *St. Just*, Mr. Welburne, officer in charge of the vessel, who had but a short time before turned in, was awakened by a crash and a noise above, and had only time to get up the ladder, when he saw the deck filled with armed men, and a large boat alongside, which to him appeared like a large fishing boat, but to others on board a smuggling boat. He was obliged to retreat below, as they were cutting at him with pikes and other weapons; they broke the skylights, and from the deck threatened any one in the cabin with their weapons. Mr. Governor, brother of the late commander and the officer mentioned, besides five Chinese coolies were the only persons on board. The two former tried to defend themselves from the opposite cabin, but their firearms missed fire. By this time the cabin was full of men asking for dollars, but not finding any, they took what was moveable, consisting principally of the effects of the Captain late in command of her

and which lay ready packed for removal. They then, after binding Mr. Grosvenor, took away the small arms and other things they could find, and, it seems, got a panic from some cause or other and made a precipitate retreat, leaving the cabin, which was of handsome satin wood and mahogany, entirely spoiled. A fine dog on deck attacked them but was wounded by a deep thrust from a spear. Mr. Webb was wounded in three places in the arm, besides some other bruises, and Mr. Grosvenor had a cut on the head and one or two slight spear wounds. It is supposed that the thieves were in a smuggling boat, they having left behind two of their spears with real handles, as are usually seen on board of a smuggling boat. The boat ran stem on to the brig, and struck her bulwarks on the larboard side; the pirates also spiked the guns before leaving.

We have copied from the *Friend of China* of 29th December, some remarks that paper makes on the letter, addressed by Sir Henry Pottinger to a number of British merchants who had addressed H. M. Plenipotentiary, with the view of obtaining protection from him for their persons and property at Canton, and which protection for reasons which may be sufficient in the present state of relations with China, Sir Henry Pottinger refuses to afford. The same paper also admits a letter purporting to be from Canton in which it is said, "It is thought the merchants will be indiscreet enough to publish a rejoinder to Sir Henry's excellent but truly characteristic reply. It is to be hoped they will not, as it may elicit a crushing retort, which will never be forgiven or forgotten. What has been indeed is now, done at Whampoa by British merchants, 'would it be to tell?' The *Friend of China* moreover, is uncanonically enough, not to publish the rejoinder of the merchants to Sir Henry's letter, although this is given at length, and although at the time of publishing the paper, he must have been in possession of it, by having received either our Saturday's issue or the Extra of the *Register* published on the 26th, thus allowing the very severe remarks H. M. Plenipotentiary is pleased to make on the conduct of the merchants, to go forth unaccompanied by the rejoinder, disabling its readers to judge how far the censures on the merchants was deserved or not. We have no wish to make further comments on the merits of that correspondence; it is now before the public which will be able to estimate it correctly, but why the *Friend of China's* correspondent (?) should think that a rejoinder of the merchants would be indiscreet and elicit a "crushing retort," we cannot possibly understand. It was on the contrary impossible for them to remain silent under censure they considered not to have merited, and consequently exculpated themselves in firm yet respectful language; this surely did not deserve a crushing retort, nor has it elicited any from H. M. Plenipotentiary. Why our Hongkong contemporary should suddenly have begun in this manner to attack the conduct of merchants, it would perhaps not be difficult to explain, but we could hardly have expected, after the long paenegyric he lately wrote on the beauties of smuggling that his correspondent should now hint that the smuggling at Whampoa was one of the causes of the late riots at Canton. This, if not all acquainted with matters at Canton, he must have known could not have been the case, the people themselves being well aware of the profits they derive therefrom, and it is not therefore likely that they should seek a quarrel with foreigners for enabling them to gain money. Besides, smuggling at Whampoa has been carried on, with little interruption, during the last six years, and it is not probable that the people should all at once rise en masse to protect the Hoppo's profits.

The editor of the *Friend of China* is enthusiastic in his admiration of Sir Henry's letter, but why H. M. Plenipotentiary "may be content to rest the reputation of his superintendence of the British trade on the letter in question" we do not, nor will many others understand. Sir Henry in this document merely expresses his belief that the Canton authorities are sincere in their peaceful professions, and that the sending a force to Canton for protection of the British trade would probably cause more ill will and harboring among the people, and possibly lead to a renewal of hostilities between the governments of England and China. In this latter view we agree with H. E., and so decided a step could only be taken after the authorities of Canton had really committed acts of treachery, or were contrary to the articles of the treaty of peace.

But it seems rather fulsome adulation to say, as does our Hongkong contemporary, that the letter "will rejoice every heart which cherishes British feelings" and that it is "as like creditable to H. E. as a soldier, as a diplomatist, and above all, as a philanthropist." In what manner the Duke of Wellington can have influenced the tone of the Plenipotentiary's late correspondence, although the *Friend of China* seems to say it was so, that paper will, we hope, be good enough to explain.

COMMUNICATED.

CHUAN.

A VISIT TO SEAO-SHA.—We set out about noon, and having left the northern Gate of the City, proceeded in a north by west direction up through the Yungtung valley. The day was exceedingly fine, a better one could not have been chosen for our trip, the weather was cold and frosty, the air bracing, and the glorious sun, which shed the splendor of his beams on all things around us was not too hot to be pleasant. On passing over the Chae-ho, or pass, we descended into the same named valley, and were much struck with the beauty of the scenery that lay before us, and though I had passed it many times before, still it had never seemed to possess such a magnificent appearance. There was this extensive plain at our feet so rich in cultivation, and in all parts covered with verdure, the hard working though happy peasants, following their laborious pursuits, with their miserable though curious huts scattered here and there, now and then a hamlet situated in a grove or reposing at the foot of some hill, the mountains gradually rising to a towering height, the green trees and cultivation accompanying them generally to their summits, the village of Chae-bo built at the foot of a high hill and surrounded with groves of bamboo or pine, together with the coppes dispersed here and there, chiefly consisting of the cedar pine, bamboo and tallow trees, all combined to render the landscape as picturesque as it was beautiful. Leaving this sight beyond us, we went on in the Ma-su road, but had hardly left the pass that leads out of Chae-ho into that valley before we branched off to the left and took an entirely different course. Our route now lay over high and bleak hills which formed a rough contrast to the fertile country we had just passed through. Nothing grew of them except rank and coarse grass, which the poor people were gathering in quantities, to feed their stock on, and now on the approach of winter are laying in a sufficient supply to last them through the season. At their feet were deep ravines with the rocky bed of the mountain torrent at this time completely dry; large lumps of granite were also dispersed in every direction. But amongst all this barrenness, there could be perceived a few hills of water trickling down the steep sides, and also alongside of them little patches of cultivation on which paddy was grown, though often they did not exceed five feet in length and three in breadth, showing the eagerness of this wonderful people to make use of every morsel of arable land that can come within their reach. This trait of their character we find every where; they even without spare enough ground to make roads of, the Emperor's highway itself not exceeding more than three or four feet in breadth, always paved with blocks of stone to prevent it being entirely obliterated by the rains; and which from its roughness renders travelling equally difficult and troublesome: however as the Chinese possess no carriages or anything of that sort, it suits their purpose well enough. We found it no easy matter to ascend these hills, as the way was very precipitous and covered with loose sharp stones that galled and hurt the ponies feet, and we got on but very slowly. For three miles at least we kept ascending and descending, there were no enlivening objects with the exception of here and there a few tea shrubs of the coarsest kind, yet quite good enough for the poor villagers' palate; some of their wretched mud hovels also made their appearance. Through an opening in one of the hills we saw the sea in the distance and also the tops of other hills, the scenery was bold and striking, but far from beautiful. At last having managed to get to the top of a particularly high mountain, we saw our destination before us, namely the valley of Seao-sha at our feet. It looked remarkably pretty and was a great relief to the sterile hills we had just before been climbing. This valley is very populous and contains several large villages crowded with inhabitants and adorned by several fine temples and other buildings. It is very narrow till it approaches the sea, when it takes a turn to the eastward and then extends and widens; it is surrounded on all sides with high hills gradually rising to a great height and covered with groves of the pine and bamboo. The soil not being so fertile here as in many other parts of the island, rice is not so much grown here, but the seeds that we most noticed were millet and pulse with sweet potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. I think, taking all in all, that it is equal in beauty to Ma-sou or Kau-lan, but not to Chae-ho, for of all the valleys that I have visited I must give that the preference. Having descended into the plain, and as it was growing late, we determined to put up at the nearest hamlet that we came to, if it could be done, and accordingly, on arriving at a good looking temple, we dismounted to give our horses rest and re-

freshment. We were well received by the priests of the place who brought us everything that we stood in need of and they could supply, both for ourselves and our beasts: one of them, who was rather elderly, was very intelligent for a man of his profession, and could even read and understand a chop which was left with him, an occurrence very rarely met with amongst this race of beings; he had also some control over the people who looked up to and obeyed him with reverence, and this is another wonder. The villagers assembled in crowds to look at us, and though each was eager to obtain a peep, they were in no wise rude or troublesome, but quietly obeyed the orders of their elders by keeping at a respectful distance, and not pushing and crowding as is generally the case; from what was told us, they had not seen a barbarian for a long time. How different was this behaviour to what they manifested two years back to a party of our countrymen. It was when Captain Abstruther was missing, and bodies of soldiery were sent out in every direction to search for him. One troop came over to Seao-sha, and halted at the very same temple that we were now in for a rest after their march. Whilst they were refreshing themselves, the villagers collected from all directions and entirely surrounding them, hemmed them in so completely that they could not force their way out, and were thus kept prisoners till the morning, when happily they let them go on their way again. Our horses having finished their feed, and the sun approaching the horizon, we took leave of our hospitable hosts and again mounted to return home. On our way back we observed that Seao-sha was well watered, a considerable stream running right through the valley, and it's waters are dispersed in every direction by means of other little currents that branched out from it in all parts. We experienced some difficulty in again ascending the high hills, and two or three of the ponies were lamed by the sharp stones cutting their feet, much delaying our progress, but when we got into the good road we went on very smoothly. For the sake of a little novelty of scenery we determined not to return exactly the same way that we had come in the morning, but on recrossing Chae-ho valley struck off to the right and took a circuitous route up through Anstruther's into Yangtung valley. It was certainly a change for the better and we enjoyed our ride the more for making it. In Chae-ho, where so many tallow trees grow the people were busy gathering their products, which performance I was very glad to have an opportunity of witnessing. This useful tree which abounds on the island, and proves one of it's greatest ornaments, is covered in spring with a rich green foliage of small leaves, something resembling the birch; as summer draws near, the pods containing the tallow begin to show themselves, and as autumn comes on the green leaves undergo a change, and become red, whilst the pod turns brown and has much the appearance of a nut; when autumn is drawing to a close the leaves like all other trees begin to fall off and then the pod bursts, disclosing three kernels overlaid with white tallow, the kernels also contain a quantity of oily substance. When the tree is in this state, from far off it looks exceedingly beautiful; it appears to be in full blossom and bears a great contrast to other trees around stripped as they are of all their ornaments. When the pod bursts the people begin to gather the tallow by just breaking off the little branches on which the pods grow; but they have to undergo many processes of boiling &c., and breaking the kernels to obtain the oil matter before the tallow is fit for use. The Chinese do all this with the hand, but I think that if we had such trees in England, a machine would soon be invented to save all this trouble, but these people know not the meaning of these latter words. There are two streams of considerable size running through Chae-ho, which contribute much to the fertility of the place, they are tributary branches of the larger one in Yangtung. After a moonlight ride of about an hour we reached the city, but to our amusement we found the gates shut against us, and at first we thought that we were shut out for the night, but after many repeated knocks we managed to rouse the black soldier from his slumbers, and having obtained an entrance, eagerly pressed on towards our homes, where we soon experienced the comforts of a warm dwelling and substantial repast.

From the *Friend of China*, of 29th Dec.

ELEPOO'S and KEYING'S NEW APPOINTMENT.
FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE No. 103.

The imperial commands have been received as follows:

Let KE YING become the Governor General of the two Keang (Keang se and Keang nan) and let ELEPOO become high Imperial Commissioner, and also Commander in Chief of the force in Canton. He will proceed with flying dispatch, and it will be unnecessary for him, first to repair to the Capital, to solicit his instructions in person. Let KE YING deliver over the seals of high Imperial Commissioner to Elepoos responsibility.

HWANG YIN TUNG, the Literary Chancellor of Keang-so, and HAN LANG, of the fourth military division, are permitted to accompany Elepoos to Canton, to aid in the arrangement of affairs. Let the troops which Ke ying

SUPPLEMENT.

Good Success,	—	Eames,	—	Turner and Co.
*Gemini,	—	Mardon,	—	Lindsay and Co.
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	—	"
*Grecian,	—	Watt, (son	—	"
Greyhound,	—	Hutchin-	—	"
*Gulnare,	313	Wiloughby	—	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malowp	480	Jackson,	—	"
Hongkong,	—	Fowler,	—	H. Holgate.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	—	G. Nye Jr.
Hymalaya,	—	Burn,	—	"
Helepa,	—	Drenning,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	—	Dent and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	—	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	—	Dent and Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,	—	"
Islay,	—	Galt,	—	Jamieson, How & Co.
Inglis,	—	Isaacson,	—	A. A. de Mello.
John Cree,	—	Rodgerson,	—	C. S. Compton.
*Jas. Matheson	—	brangcomb	—	Dirom and Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	—	J. Burd and Co.
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	—	Turner and Co.
Liverpool,	—	McDowell	—	"
Lady Raffles,	—	Fraser,	—	Dent and Co.
Lady of St. Kilda	—	Manton,	—	"
London,	—	Johnston,	—	Russell and Co.
Minerva,	—	Brown,	—	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	—	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Malacca,	—	Shettler,	—	"
Medusa,	453	Purdie,	—	"
Meilish,	—	Fawcett,	—	Lindsay & Co.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	—	H. Rustonjee.
Nepaul,	—	Campbell,	—	"
Orestes,	—	Cooke,	—	Dent and Co.
Pantaloon,	—	Porter,	—	H. Pybus.
Parrock Hall,	—	Wharton,	—	"
Prince George,	—	Foster,	—	Turner & Co.
Queenia Leitch	—	Gray,	—	"
Royal Exchange	—	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Rockcliff,	323	Harrison,	—	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Rupareil,	—	Rigby,	—	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Ross,	—	—	—	C. H. Hart.
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	—	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	—	"
Surry,	—	Naylor,	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
Semiramis,	365	Cairnie,	—	Jamieson, How & Co.
Snipe,	—	High,	—	Hughesdon Brothers.
Susan,	—	Neathy,	—	Fox Rawson & Co.
Thomas Lowry	—	Graham,	—	Dent and Co.
Terror,	—	Mogget,	—	"
*Victoria,	—	Mordant,	—	Dent and Co.
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	—	J. A. Durran jr.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	—	Macvicar & Co.
William,	—	Hay,	—	"
Wm. Hyde,	—	Seward,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Yrgent,	—	Thompson	—	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	—	Commodore Kearney.	—
*Levant,	—	Fault,	J. D. Sward & Co.
*Ann MacKinn,	—	Vasmer,	W. A. Lawrence.
Grafton,	—	Gardener,	I. M. Bull.
Panther,	—	Martin,	J. M. Bull.
Lowell,	—	Peirce,	W. H. Peirce.
Mary Ellen,	—	—	A. Heard & Co.
Lema,	—	Poor,	Russell and Co.
Oneyda,	—	Swift,	G. Nye Jr.
*Jessore,	—	Watkins,	Russell and Co.
Bazar,	—	Kilham,	"
Zenobia,	—	Pratt,	Olyphant & Co.
Hopewell,	—	Engle,	Wetmore & Co.

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. Erigone, 44,	—	Captain Cécille.	—
Fr. Cory. Favorite, 24,	—	Commander Page.	—
*L'Orient,	—	Lagravere,	Dent and Co.

SPANISH.

Maria,	—	Cucullu,	A. Cucullu.
Gizana,	—	Salado,	J. Salado.

BRITISH.

Margarethe,	—	Klenke,	Jardine M. and Co.
Heloisa,	—	Steljes,	Russell and Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—On the 15th, instant, in Hongkong Harbour on board the Transport, *Thames*, Captain Henry Harriott, 39th regt. M. N. I. after apoplectic illness.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 2.] Macao, Saturday, 14th January, 1843.

[No. 380.]

A VIZO.—Pela repartição do Juizo dos Offiões faz saber, que no dia 2a. feira 16 do corrente, as 10 horas da manhã, na porta da residência do Sr. Juiz de Direito serão arrematadas vinte e huma Boticas de No. 155 a 175 pertencentes ao espolio de João de Deus de Castro, a quem mais der sobre os pregos da sua avaliação constantes dos respectivos autos do Inventário existentes no Cartorio de mim Escrivão, sendo as de No. 155 a 159 situadas pé da antiga 86, a de No. 160 na rua direita da de No. 161 a 172 no Bazar, e as de No. 173 a 175 na Praya Grande.

Macao 4 de Janeiro de 1843. **MIGUEL MAHER,**
Escrivão Interino dos Offiões.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a small batch of just imported **PRESERVED MEATS**; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soups, and Soup and Bonilli; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored **PORT WINE** and **CHAMPAGNE**.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

BY virtue of authority received from **JOHN GURNEY FRY, WILLIAM STORRS FRY, FRANCIS FOX, and JOHN SANDERSON RIGGIE**; carrying on the business of Merchants, under the firm of **SANDERSON, FRY, FOX, & Co.**, in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of **J. S. RIGGIE & Co.**; the undersigned hereby notifies, that he is authorised to sign the latter Firm by procuration.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of **JOHN STEPHEN MENDES** in the firm of **PEREIRA & Co.** of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 26th October 1837, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners **MANOEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA**. All outstanding business will be closed by **FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA**.

MANOEL PEREIRA.

FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE.

COPIA DE DESPACHOS

Conformando-me com o accordo dos Credores a f. que se apresentarão em consequencia da citação de f. ordenado pelo despacho de f. nomeado a **ALEXANDRE MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE**, Administradores da Massa fallida, e os authorizo para venderem os bens, arrecadarem as dividas, rever os papeis &c., em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidação: o Escrivão os notifique para tomarem conta deste encargo. (Assignado) **BASTOS.**

Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the creditors of **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**, I hereby appoint **ALEXANDER MATHESON and G. T. BRAINE**, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c. in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly.

Macao 17 Nov. 1842.

(Sgd.) **BASTOS.**

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.** to present the same within 2 months of this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs **Ferguson, Leighton & Co.**

ALEX. MATHESON,

GEORGE T. BRAINE, Trustees.

Macao, 26th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW**, in our firm here, at Mannheim, and in that of **BUCHANAN & Co.** Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Peking, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

DIROM & Co.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed **AGENTS IN CHINA** for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the **PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to **F. H. TIEDEMAN, or**

REYNVAAN & Co.—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUOS, or to**

C. FEARON & SON,—Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 42, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong;

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR MANILA SINGAPORE MALACCA & PENANG

THE British Barque **Cacique**, Capt. **MAN**; will sail for the above mentioned ports on the 8th proximo, calling at Hongkong if required. For freight or passage apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new Ship, "**FOAM**," A. 1. 310 Tons, A. Greig Commander, now at Whampoa, will have early despatch, and will call at Hongkong or Macao should freight offer. For freight or passage apply to

DALL & Co.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT HOBART TOWN IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE A 1 British Brig "**ISLAY**," Capt. **GALT**, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 8th January 1843. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 23rd December, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "**ARIET ROHMAN**," of 770 Tons, Capt. **LAGRAN**, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 32nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. 1. British built Brigantine **BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old, now lying in the Type; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A 1 British Built Bark **BIAMAN**, 344 Tons, captain **J. CLELAND**, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. 1. ship **HINDOSTAN**, captain **BOWEN**; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "**HANS OF MALOW**," 483 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. **JACKSON**, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship **PORTH**, **THOMAS POWELL** Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to **MULLUBHOV DUMJALIE** Esq. and passage to Captain **POWELL** on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. 1. barque "**CHARITABLE**," Captain **GRANGE**, 350 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Type and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SALE.



THE tank built, and coppered Dutch Schooner **MARY** of 80 tons burthen, 3 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD. at Hongkong.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 **ANCHORS**, Weight each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by **H. J. LEIGHTON Esq.**, situated in the Rua do Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to

HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

FOR SALE.—Two Bills each for \$200 Stg. at 60 days sight, drawn by the purser of United States frigate **Constellation** on Messrs **Baring Brothers & Co.** in favour of Commodore **L. Kearny**, and blank indorsed by him. Apply to

Macao, 13th January, 1853.

JA. P. STURGIS.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rice in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Captain N. PUTNAM,

on board Ship "**Zensibia**," at Whampoa.

FOR SALE, on COMMISSION.—A few Marine Barometers, Satin, Gause, and Shos Ribbons, superfine Blue and Black Cloth, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 9-day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch Candelsticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 30th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the French Ship **L'ORIENT**, Capt. **Lagrave**, English **NEWCASTLE COAL**, at 75 cents per Picul, in bags. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE IN THE TYPE.—Two thousand Bags of Bengal Rice at very moderate rates. Apply to Captain **GALT** on board the "**ISLAY**" in the Type, or to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—A few pieces of Merino, Long and short Gloves and Mittens, Wide and Narrow Ribbon, Felt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pine Cheeses.

also,
Superior Pale and Brown Sherry, Double barrelled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Sheetings, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to
DIROM & Co.
Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE—BAILY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PEANES, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and Whisky in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to
J. A. DURRAN, Jr.
Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—Europe Rope from 1 to 4 inches, 1 Anchor, 1 Chainable, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3, 4, Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to
MACAO, Oct. 8, 1842. JOAO BARRETTO.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON.
E. J. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
MACAO, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Dun stable, also, Boy's Hats.—Apply to
MACAO, 16th Sept. 1842. JOHN SMITH.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to
MACAO, 16th Sept. 1842. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEANS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to
MACAO, 25th July, 1842. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KINNE & Co.**, apply to
MACAO, 20th April, 1842. DENT & Co.

FOR SALE—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

FOR SALE—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Gambos Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.
An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Payence Porcelain Dinner SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and BEER GLASSES. The best Muslipatam SNUG in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.
MACAO, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.
CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hds.
SULTZER WATER 500.
OILMAN'S STORES late imports.
BEER in tins; and FINE in barrels.
COALS 110 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**
MACAO, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior BASS PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine Superior pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SULTZER water, GIN, white and black, PAINTS, PAINT OIL Turpentine, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
MACAO, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The latest translation of **MISS KRAOU LYAN WANG**. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH; price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two Dollars.
The **CHINESE HOWE MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS**, price one Dollar.
MR. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE RYLA, &c., price 50 cents.
The Law relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN**, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one Dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" " for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

October Overland Mail.

Hurkara Extra, 23d Novbr.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FROM 1st to 4th OCTOBER.—We understand that Dwarkanath Tassore leaves London on the 15th for Paris, en route to Marseilles and Alexandria. It is said the Baboo has declined the honour of knighthood. His reception in every part of Great Britain has been of the most flattering description. The funeral of the late Marquis of Wellesley will take place on the 8th. His honoured remains will be interred in the vaults of the chapel of Eton College, the place of his early education. The death of Lord Teynham is announced. His lordship was in his 54th year, and had only survived his father six months and seventeen days. The title devolves on his brother, the Hon. George Roper Curzon.

We learn that negotiations have been renewed, which may probably result in the transfer of the *Precurator* steamer to the Oriental and Peninsular Company.—The *Benitick* steamer, a sister ship to the *Hinduslan*, and intended for the same destination, will be launched in a few days at Liverpool.—Last week an immense block of Haxor, or Devonshire granite, was removed from Tackwell's Norway wharf, Greenwich, to Chadwick's wharf, Millbank, for the purpose of forming the lower part of the statue of the late king. Its weight was thirty tons, of an octagonal shape, and it was placed on a truck made chiefly of iron, weighing six tons, and was drawn from the wharf by twenty of the largest and most powerful horses.—By the death of the Marquis Wellesley, a pension of 2,693*l.* reverts to the Crown, his Lordship having enjoyed that pension as Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland.—An excellent portrait of the late Lord Sydenham has been recently placed in a niche in the gallery of the Reform Club appropriated to the reception of portraits of celebrated deceased Reformers.—A slight colour of greater probability has been given to the story of Peirce, the Southampton grocer and Chartist, by the apprehension of one John Gifford, a man answering Peirce's description of the person who shot at him. He has been examined before the Magistrates at Southampton; and a witness, whose name is withheld, swore that he saw the man go up to Peirce on the night of the 6th Sept., and shoot at him. The witness, however, admitted that Gifford had prosecuted him and his brother for felony. The prisoner was remanded.—It is said that the borough of Bodmin has been canvassed on behalf of Sir J. Saul's eldest son, in the Liberal interest; and Sir S. Sney, the former representative, has also offered himself as a candidate.—There has been expended in strikes of late years, among the Glasgow cotton spinners, 47,000*l.*; the Manchester cotton spinners, 370,000*l.* and the wool combers, 400,000*l.*; Leeds mechanics, 187,000*l.* The last strike in and about Manchester has probably cost as much as all these put together, and yet been productive of no satisfactory results.

It has been calculated that the available coal-beds in Lancashire amount, in weight, to the enormous sum of 8,400,000,000 tons: the total annual consumption of this coal, it has been estimated, amounts to 3,400,120 tons. Hence it is inferred that the coal-field of Lancashire, at the present rate of consumption, will last 2,470 years.—A Mr Conyers lately talked of there being "two Ps, Providence and Peel," he did but humbly imitate the poet Crown's idolatrous address to Charles the Second.—

"You, Sir, such blessings to the world dispense,
"We scarce perceive the use of Providence."
But the rally was better suited to the days of the "Merry Monarch," and better put.—The new Tariff is beginning already to make its influences felt on the value of cattle. "Very fine Spanish cattle were last week sold at Smithfield at a good profit to the importers," is a fact over which the *Post* groans and grumbles. That Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone were wrong when they expressed their belief that "not a single ox would ever cross the bay of Biscay," even with a free trade in cattle, has of course by this very fact been dispro-

ed.—It is said that Partridge, lately acquitted of murder of three Spanish sailors, was, in June, 1838, convicted of manslaughter at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour in the Penitentiary. His victim on the former occasion was a boy named Davies, who was subjected to the most barbarous usage on board the ship *Vigilant* of which Partridge was commander, and who died on the voyage. A French seaman belonging to the *Jarrow*, the last vessel commanded by Partridge, was severely flogged by his order on the coast of Africa, and next morning he threw himself overboard and was drowned.—At the adjourned meeting of the Royal (West India) Mail Steam-packet Company, Mr. Corby, the Deputy-Chairman, stated, that the Directors had determined to propose an addition to their number, of such men as would be likely to be useful; and at the close of the year the accounts would be regularly audited. Government had contracted, to contribute 240,000*l.*; the Company expected to have an average of fifty passengers on the main line, (seventy-four had been booked for the 1st Oct.), which would produce 96,000*l.*; and with other items of receipt, the Company calculated upon having a balance of 38,505*l.*, after paying 535,000*l.* for working the contract, besides insurances, &c. He dissuaded the shareholders from throwing up the enterprise after Government had consented to a new arrangement. Mr. Poynder moved a resolution, expressing confidence in the Directors, and urging them to persevere; but recommending that in future they should convene a public meeting of the Company every six months, and report their proceedings, and that they should secure the aid of professional persons experienced in the machinery and construction of steam-vessels. It was ultimately determined to carry on the undertaking for at least six months.

ARMY.

It is currently reported that the Duke of Wellington intends to avail himself of his present position as General Commanding-in-Chief, to recommend to her Majesty to confer some mark of her royal favour on his grace's old companions in glory, the officers who served with him in the Peninsular war.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says, "There is little doubt but that our gallant and distinguished countryman, General Sir Hugh Gough, will shortly be created a peer. He entered the service as ensign in the city of Limerick Militia, and subsequently served with great distinction during the Peninsular war in the 87th regiment."

COMMERCIAL.

Tea has been in demand; and active during the month—Congou 1*l.* 8*q.* to 1*l.* 9*d.*; Twankay 1*l.* 8*q.* to 1*l.* 9*d.*; Hyson 2*l.* 3*d.* to 2*l.* 6*d.*; Bohen 1*l.* 2*q.* to 1*l.* 4*d.*. Forty millions of pounds will be required for export and consumption next year.

The large public sales were but thinly attended, the quantity offered amounted to 27,356 packages, which consisted of the following descriptions, viz:—Bohen 476, Congou 9,921, Souehong 886, Pouchong 1,157, Caper 804, Pekoe 641, Orange Pekoe 1,132, Dust 136, Twankay 5,609, HysonSkin 700, Hyson 1,421, Young Hyson 881, Imperial 560, Gunpowder 1,103. The trade came forward reluctantly, and the demand was limited for Black Tea.—Green sorts moved off heavily; merchants were for the most part desirous to sell, and accepted prices 4 to 1*d.* under those of the last auctions for Twankay, 4*d.* to 4*d.* for Congou, 1*d.* for Hyson and Gunpowder, and 4*d.* for Caper; of 12,630 passed, only 4,100 packages were sold; Congou, mid bl if rstr Pek fin 1*l.* 11*q.*, but mid briek Ank fia ra str 1*l.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 9*q.*; but mid str but ra con 1*l.* 9*d.*, but mid ra str Sou kd old and flat 1*l.* 8*q.*; Twankay, but mid ra con 1*l.* 8*q.*, but mid ra strong and bnt 1*l.* 8*q.* to 1*l.* 9*d.*, mid str but 1*l.* 11*q.* to 1*l.* 11*q.* per lb. For auction on the 7th October, 6,000 packages are declared. The stock of Tea in London 30th Sept. was 31,000,000 lbs, in 1841 at the same time 25,761,007, and in 1840 38,722,208 lbs. The price of Congou 1*l.* 7*q.* to 2*l.* 6*d.*, in 1841 it was 1*l.* 10*q.* to 2*l.* 6*d.*, and in 1840 2*l.* 3*q.* to 3*l.* per lb.

Oct. 3.—The sales proceeded heavily to-day. A decline took place in common Congou of 4*d.* per lb, and in common Twankay 4*d.* to 1*d.* per lb, other sorts are quoted as before.

AFGHANISTAN.

From the India Gazette, 23d November.

Letters from Peshawar to the 5th instant, affording us the following information relative to the passage of the troops, through the Khybur, have reached us. The disaster, though trifling in comparison with what was, some days ago, reported, appears to have been serious one. It is said, that the whole of Lieut. Christie's Company is reported cut up or missing. Poor Christie! there was not a finer, or more promising young officer in the service. There appears to have been some bad management in this affair; but the details are at present too scanty to warrant us in expressing a decided opinion.—

"The 1st and 4th Brigades of Infantry, with 3rd

Light Dragoons, with L. C., DeLafosse's troop Horse Artillery, Abbott's Battery, Backhouse's Mountain Train, 5th Company Sappers and Miners, and a portion of Tait's Irregular Cavalry, reached Jumrood on the 2d and marched to Kaulair on the following day. On the 4th Sale moved four miles beyond Peshawar on the Attock road. The leading division (composed of the troops above-named) effected the passage, with but small loss; some small quantity of baggage, and some camels being carried off, and two Europeans and a few sepoy killed.

McCaskill, however, who was left at Dhukha with the remainder of Pollock's forces, under orders to march on the 2d, has not, it appears, fared so well. Upon commencing the ascent of the Lundee Khaneh ghat, he left Wild's Brigade (mustered only about 600 bayonets) to form the rear guard; the march of this party was much retarded by the difficulty they experienced in dragging a heavy gun (one of the Cabul trophies) to the summit of the pass; this was at length accomplished, but so much time had been expended, and so little of the march accomplished, that Wild felt himself compelled to abandon the gun, for Nott to bring on or burst.

The road, after emerging from the Lundee Khaneh Pass, and some rocky hills at its Peshawar extremity, enters a tolerably open plain, a sort of table land with low hills around, but at some considerable distance. In crossing this, Wild's party was engaged skirmishing with the enemy; this continued until the rear guard had entered the narrow defile leading down to Ali Masjid—it was now quite dark, and the enemy took advantage of the unfortunate position of our men, and rushed down upon them, sword in hand; a party of Irregular Horse, which was with Wild at the time, was thrown into confusion, and the sappers regularly rode over our officers and men. In the mêlée, Christie of the Artillery was killed; and Nicholson of the 30th, and the whole of Christie's Company (with him at the time) reported cut up or missing!! Two Mountain Train guns were captured by the enemy. Wild was expected to reach Kaulair on the 5th.

Nott will, no doubt, suffer more seriously; the gallant General, it is said, treats the passes with rather too much contempt. The force moves down from Peshawar in Brigades; Sale, expected to march about 5th or 6th.

One of the mountain guns and both carriages were recovered the following day. Elliot, Ross, Titch, Bais been severely wounded.

A *Dell's Gazette* extra supplies us with the following items relative to the passage of the troops through the Panjab, together with some brief despatches, which have not yet reached us from any other quarter. It appears, that the grand error has been in not crowning the heights.

It is with sincere regret we find ourselves called upon to announce, on authority, which we fear we cannot doubt, that a reverse has been sustained by the 2nd Division, under General McCaskill, in the Khyber pass, in which two Officers are said to have been killed, and no less than five guns captured; owing, it is asserted, to the want of precaution manifested in not crowning the heights as ought to have been done at every spot where was a possibility of being attacked. In fact every letter we have seen complains of this neglect and of the want of efficient guards to the baggage, the greater portion of which escaped in consequence of there being but few attempts made on the first division. Although we fear the statement given by our Correspondent is true, we sincerely hope that the next accounts with brine intelligence of the reverse now recorded having been amply retrieved. We are most anxiously looking for further, and, we trust, less unfavourable news.

We take this opportunity of correcting an error in our last issue; instead of the baggage of the 6th and 33d Native Infantry, having been lost, we should have said that of the 6th Company 33rd Native Infantry.

Camp Peshawar, 4th Nov. 1842.

The force which came on from Dhukha, which Genl. Pollock, is encamped to day 6 miles on the south-east or Attock side of Peshawar. The troops marched this morning from Kaulair, but were not allowed to go near the city of Peshawar, as General Available feared a rupture might take place, for the Sikhs, in cold blood, cut down 1 European Dragon and 2 Bavaroises, belonging to the 3rd Dragoons, at Ali Masjid, for killing a bullock. This matter is not yet settled, and the Europeans swear vengeance against the Sikhs. I am sorry to state that bad news from the 2d Division, under General McCaskill, has arrived this afternoon, it is nothing less than that the Khyberians have made a chapeau upon our troops coming through the Khyber pass near Ali Masjid, last evening, and that poor Christie of the Artillery, and Nicholson of the 30th Native Infantry, were killed. Three guns under Christie, and two guns belonging to the Mountain Train were carried off; further particulars I will send you to-morrow, as we are now thrown into confusion by this bad news, which may cause our detention here some days longer than was anticipated or wished for. We may yet have to return and destroy the nests of hornets belonging to the Khyberians.

This is bad news indeed, and is the result of not crowning the heights. This has never been attended to by any officer now with the force, even Pollock himself came through the pass without crowning the heights, or giving guards sufficient for the protection of the baggage—neglect and carelessness are the cause of all our disasters—not a soul would have been lost had the heights been crowned, and guards to the baggage been allowed. We are all pulling long faces to-day, I shall write you more to-morrow.—*Dell's Gazette Extra Nov. 4.*

We take the opportunity of circulating the following government Notification, received late yesterday evening. Secret Department, Simla, the 8th November 1842.

The following despatches from Major General Pollock, C. B. are published for general information. By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr.-Genl. of India. T. H. MADDOCK R.

Serg. to the Govr. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

Secret Department, Simla the 8th November 1842. The Governor General has received a letter from Major General Pollock, C. B. dated Jellalabad, 26th Oct., 1842, with reference to the General order of the ultimo, from which the following is an extract:—

"In the 6th paragraph I am directed to communicate the designations of the corps under my command, which were engaged in the operations preceding the occupation of Cabool, but did not advance to that city, and to name such of those corps as I may deem entitled to bear the word 'Cabool,' with the figures '1842,' underwritten upon their standards or colours, and appointments.

"In reply to this paragraph I beg to state, that I consider the services of all the regiments and detachments attached to the army under my command, have been such as to entitle them to this honorary distinction, and I have, therefore, noted the designation of each as follows:—

Engineers.—Nos. 4 and 5 companies of sappers and miners.

Artillery.—3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, 3d ditto 2d ditto ditto; 2d company 2d battalion foot artillery; 2d ditto 5th ditto ditto; 4th ditto 6th ditto ditto; No. 6 light field battery; Capt. Backhouse's mountain train.

Cavalry.—H. M. 3d regiment of light dragoons, 1st regiment of light cavalry, 16th ditto ditto; one squadron, 5th light cavalry (Capt. Oldfield); 3d regiment irregular cavalry (Capt. Tait).

Infantry.—H. M. 9th regiment of foot; ditto 13th ditto ditto; 31st ditto ditto; 6th regiment native infantry, 26th ditto ditto; 30th ditto ditto; 33d ditto ditto; 35th ditto ditto; 32d ditto ditto; 30th ditto ditto; 64th ditto ditto (Capt. Broadfoot's regiment of sappers and miners; Capt. Ferris' regt. of Jemsheters).

The Governor General, in compliance with the above recommendation, accords to all such regiments, corps and detachments in the above lists as are in the service of the Government of India, the honor of bearing the word 'Cabool,' with the figures '1842,' underwritten upon their standards, or colours, and appointments. By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General T. H. MADDOCK

Serg. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor-Genl. T. H. MADDOCK

We give the following interesting extract from a letter of the 26th ultimo, written at Jellalabad, by one of the late Cabul prisoners. It will be seen, that the prisoners have written a most flattering letter to Sir Richmond Shakespear, and are to present him with a testimonial. We subjoin the letter and Sir Richmond's reply, but have no time for any comment, as they reached us by the evening hawk.—*Camp Jellalabad, 26th Oct., 1842.*

"My Dear Sir, With the details of our release, yet most already pretty well acquainted by this time, and in allusion to it, I will only say, that had not Sala Mahomed's love of gold been stronger than his love to his master, not all the efforts of Pollock's and Nott's armies combined could have saved us from the horrors of slavery, to which it was Akbar's intention to consign us.

"It must however, be borne in mind, that in accepting of our bribe, Sala Mahomed was doubtless swayed by the successes of our Generals, whose steady advance upon Cabul seemed to render Akbar's condition daily more desperate. The gallantry of our troops and the merits of their leaders ought, therefore, to be reckoned important links in the chain of causes, which restored us to the blessings of freedom. It was well for us that we had such a man as Major Pottinger to act as our negotiator, the success of our plot being mainly attributable to his decision of character and perfect knowledge of the Afghan language and customs: Sir Richmond Shakespear's move from Cabul was deserving of all commendation, as the advance of the Kuzilbas without him, would have been very tardy, and his utility doubtful. We (the prisoners) have all

subscribed for testimonials of our esteem and gratitude to him and Pottinger; and, I herewith send you a copy of a letter addressed by us to Sir R. Shakespear and his reply. General Shenton was entirely opposed from the very beginning to our efforts to liberate ourselves, which he designated as precipitate, although the order from Akbar had actually arrived for our banishment to Turkistan and slavery. You will, long ere this reaches you, have received accounts of our army's doings at Cabul, including the marching of a force into Kohistan, the capture of Ishtif and the destruction of Charekar.

"It is greatly to be regretted, that Ameemollah Khan, the chief of Loghor, should have been permitted to remain unpunished. Of all our enemies, he was the most inexorable, having received nothing but good at our hands and our troops could not have been better employed than in laying waste his principal strongholds, which lie adjacent to Cabul. But General Pollock had, no doubt, strong reasons for encheiving any needless delay; in fact, to have effectually punished the chief delinquents, would have occupied the army for a whole year. At Cabul itself, the principal sufferers have been the poor Hindoo residents, who, in the hope of receiving protection, remained in their houses and kept their shops open. But the sight of so many thousand skeletons of their murdered comrades, along the road they had so recently traversed, had filled the hearts of the soldiers with an irrepressible desire for vengeance, and they unfortunately took the first opportunity to wreak it somewhat indiscriminately on the unfortunate Hindoos aforementioned, now the sole occupants of the city. All this was, of course, quite contrary to General Pollock's wishes and commands, but the mischief was perpetrated before he could rectify it, and whenever the spirit of plunder seizes upon the troops, I believe the hangman is the only remedy. The destruction of the Bala Hissar would have been a more dignified memorial of our vengeance, than the confiscation of a few private dwelling houses and it was hoped, the general would have ordered the bastions to be blown up. But a member of Shah Shoojah's family having been so foolish as to assume the Government, it was deemed advisable to leave him the means of defending himself against his enemies.

"Should Ameem Oollah Khan support the new king, as he is said to have promised, Akbar Khan will have some difficulty in regaining the plenitude of power at Cabul, and will probably not attempt it for some time to come. Next year will most likely see him the ruler of Jellalabad, whence he will endeavour gradually to extend his sway. He is decidedly the most energetic man in the country, with great powers of persuasion and excellent military talents, and unless he falls a victim to treachery, I fully expect to see him get at the head of the Government in Afghanistan.

"Knowing the country as you do, it will not surprise you to learn, that even the victorious armies of Nott and Pollock did not thread the passes without some loss from the mountaineers, who hung upon our rear, and succeeded in getting an occasional shot at the troops. General Nott's force which was behind Pollock's fared worst, having had 6 or 8 officers and about 80 men wounded. The enemy were, however, pretty severely punished in return, and altogether we have reached this in wonderfully good order. The Engineers are now busily employed in destroying the defences of Jellalabad, which continued to be repaired and improved to the very last, to deceive the Afghans into the idea that we should retain the place. We renew our march towards India to-morrow. Some anticipate opposition in the Khyber, but with such an overwhelming force, I can hardly think the Khyberians dare attack us, however strong the temptation, as it will probably be their last opportunity. The Mowunds are, however, said to be assembling in some force on the opposite side of the river."

To Mr. RICHMOND SHAKESPEAR, Military Secretary &c.

"Dear Sir,—Recruited as we have so lately been, from a state of prolonged and cheerless captivity, which threatened soon to terminate in hopeless slavery, in a land where the laws of humanity are unknown or unacknowledged; rescued by a wonderful interposition of Providence, to country, friends, and all that renders life desirable, it would ill become us, in the midst of our rejoicings, to forget those friends, through whose agency this happy change in our prospects has been effected.

"To you we are bound to express our heartfelt thanks for the promptitude with which you led a body of Kustibash horse-men, to our assistance at a most critical period, to whose timely arrival amongst us at Kaloo, it may be chiefly attributed that our flight from Bameen was not interrupted."

"To thank you adequately in words for so signal a service, would be impossible, but we trust, you will accept of this as a token of the gratitude we feel, and with every good wish for your happiness and prosperity, we subscribe ourselves,

Yours very faithfully,

FANNY MACNAGHTEN,
FLORENCE NALE,
ALEXANDRINA SNEY,
JEAN BOND,
F. BOND,
A. WALKER,
R. WALKER,
G. MEIN,
EMILY EYRE,
VINCENT EYRE,
C. MACNAGHTEN,
EDWARD POTTERSON,
EDWARD WEBB,
B. MELVILLE,
GEORGINA MAIRWARING,
H. JOHNSON,
G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,
C. HARRIS.
Camp Cabool, Sept. 24, 1842.

ANSWER.

TO LADY MACNAGHTEN, LADY SALES &c.
GENL. SHELTON AND MAJOR POTTERSON.

DEAR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I was this morning greatly gratified by receiving a very kind and flattering letter, signed by the Ladies and Officers, who were lately prisoners at Bameen, and I hasten to request that you will express to them my sincere thanks for the very handsome terms in which they have spoken of my poor services.

I shall ever consider it one of the happiest events of my life, that I should have had the good fortune to have been in any way instrumental in effecting your escape from Afghanistan.

I remain, dear Ladies and Gentlemen
Your most obedient servant,
R. C. SHAKESPEAR.

Camp Jellalabad, Oct. 26, 1842.

From the *Harkness Overland Summary*, of 16th Nov.
GENERAL SUMMARY.

The November Mail carried home the glad tidings of the final success of the British Arms in Afghanistan, and the restoration of all the prisoners. The December Mail will, we trust, report the safe arrival of the British force at Peshawar. On the 13th of October, the first division of General Pollock's army left Cabool, followed, at intervals of a day or two, by the second division under General MacNeill, and the rear division under Genl. Nott. The first division reached Jellalabad unmolested, and without experiencing any loss, save that of the heavy guns, which they were compelled to destroy, on account of the insufficiency of carriage. The second and third divisions were attacked at Jugdulluck, where several officers and men were wounded, and a few of the latter killed. General Nott was also compelled to destroy his heavy guns, after dragging them a great part of the distance. The first division reached Jellalabad on the 23d of October, and centre, and rear, on the 23d and 24th, three days after which the advance of the first division reached Dukka. The arrival in the Province of the victorious army is now anxiously looked for. It was hoped, that they would reach Peshawar before Christmas-day. In the mean time great preparations are being made for their reception. The "Army of Reserve" is assembling at Peshawar, and reports give out that the facilities there are to be of unexampled extent and brilliancy. Triumphant arches are to be erected; and also, to be conferred; and all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war" are there to shine forth, before the eyes of the assembled multitude. But the most interesting item of intelligence, which has transpired during the month, is, undoubtedly, the liberation of Dost Mahomed and his family. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation, declaring, that when the British troops have retreated the Indus, Dost Mahomed and his family will be left to return to Afghanistan. The Chiefs are to appear at the Peshawar durbar, and their ladies are to be conducted, with all respect, to the frontier of their own country. Regarding the justice and policy of this measure, there is scarcely a difference of opinion. There could be no coherent pretext for keeping Dost Mahomed any longer in confinement, now that we have altogether severed our connection with Af-

ghanism, and acknowledged, that the Dost was only supposed to be hostile to British interests—but our readers will find this, and other subjects connected with recent events, fully discussed in the succeeding columns.

With regard to the Sikhs, a large body of whom, it will be remembered, accompanied the British Army as far as Gundamuck, whilst others remained encamped on this side of Jellalabad, it is difficult to say anything except that they are in a fine state of tameness. Under the protection of the British colors, they have been committing all manner of depredations—destroying even friendly villages—and burning and slaughtering, wherever they can do so with impunity. There are some twenty-five thousand of them at Peshawar, talking big about what they intend to do, not against the Afghans, but against us; and there are even now reports, that they have done something—but if true, full accounts of the affair will be conveyed home from Delhi, by the present Mail. It is obvious, that the Sikh soldiery are, as they have long been, in a most lawless state; and it is at least probable, that Sher Singh will call in the assistance of the British Government, to reduce his subjects to better order. There are rumours of an intention to subsidize the Punjab; and it is said, that the projected visit of the Governor-General to Lahore has this object—but, at present, all is uncertain.

The Bundelkand districts are still in a most unsettled state; and troops are being moved from different quarters into the disturbed part of the country. A detachment from Saugor, consisting of the 50th N. L., under Colonel Blackall, two guns under Lieut. Olipherts, and some irregular horse, had gone out from cantonments on the 26th of October, and encountered a body of the insurgents, about eight miles from Deoria, a few days afterwards. The shrapnel from the guns, and the volleys of the infantry soon dispersed them. Colonel Watson, with the Madras Regiment from Jabalpur, had also had a successful engagement with the enemy, and taken Eraroor. We shall hear again of more important achievements.

Nothing of much note has occurred at Calcutta. We have had an earthquake, but a very harmless one; and a slight taste of the cold weather, which, however, "comes slowly up this way." The City of Palaces is rather more dead than lively, than is usual, at this season of the year. From China, we have no intelligence, which will not have been carried home by the *Auckland*. From Rangoon the details are unimportant. We refer our readers to the following columns, for the news of the month—more especially, to the Government orders and proclamations, which will be found in the usual place. Among these is one restoring Mr. Erskine to his appointment, from which it will be remembered, he had been most arbitrarily suspended by the Governor-General, for transmitting, to a public journal, an extract from one of the late Sir W. B. Macnaghten's private letters.

We hope that, next month, our mail will be conveyed direct from Calcutta. Lord Ellenborough has, it is understood, ordered a steamer to be employed between this port and Suez, so as to fall in conveniently with the arrangements of the *Hindostan* and the *India*. This, it is hoped, will secure us direct communication, for the next three months, after which we are sanguine that the efforts of Government, aiding the private companies, will keep up an almost uninterrupted succession of monthly steamers between Calcutta and Suez. Our prospects are brightening considerably.

Notification.—*Secret Department: Simla the 25th October 1842.*—The advance of the British armies to Ghuznee and Cabool having led to the restoration to freedom of the British prisoners in the hands of the Afghans. Dost Mahomed Khan, his wives and family, and the wife and family of Mahomed Akbar Khan and many Afghan chiefs remain, in the absolute power of the British government, without having any means of procuring their liberation.

To this condition of disgrace and danger has Mahomed Akbar Khan reduced his father, and his wife, and family, and the chiefs, his countrymen, by making war upon women, and preferring the continuance of their captivity and suffering, for subjects connected only with his own safety, to the general exchange of prisoners, which was offered by the British government, and the consequent restoration to liberty of those, whose honor and whose happiness should have been most dear to him.

But the British government is desirous of terminating, at the earliest period, all the evils which have arisen out of the Afghan war, and the governor general, enabled by the recovery of the British prisoners who were in the hands of the enemy, to follow the course most in accordance with clemency and humanity, declares that, when the British army, returning from Afghanistan, shall have passed the Indus, all the Afghans, now in the power of the British government, shall be permitted to return to their country.

The Afghan chiefs who are thus released, will, before they pass the Sutlej, present themselves at

the durbar of the governor general in his camp at Peshawar.

The wives of Dost Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Akbar Khan, and all the ladies of the family, and household, will be conducted with all respect to the frontiers of Afghanistan.

Secret Department: Simla, the 20th Oct.—The following extracts from despatches received from Major General Pollock, c. b. are published for general information.

By order of the right honorable the governor-general of India.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

Extract from a letter to major general Lawley, adjutant general of the army, from major general Pollock, c. b. commanding in Afghanistan, dated Camp Khoord Cabool, 13th October, 1842.

1st DIVISION
4 guns 3d troop 1st brigade.
Horse artillery.
No. 6 light field battery.
18 pounders and detail E artillery.
Mountain train.
H. M. 3d light dragoons.
4 risalaaks 3d irregular cavalry.
1 squadron 1st light cavalry.
H. M. 9th foot.
13th light infantry.
26th native infantry.
36th light infantry
24th company sappers and miners.
Broadfoot's sappers.
Jezkalchoes.
Bildars.
Sikh contingent.

2D DIVISION.
9 guns 3d troop 2d brigade horse artillery.
Capt. Blood's battery of 9 pounders.
2 squadrons 1st light cavalry.
16th ditto ditto
Wing 33d native infantry.
Ditto 60th ditto.

GENERAL NOTT'S FORCE
1 troop Bombay horse artillery.
1 ditto (late) Shah Shoojah's force.
Detachment foot artillery.
3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.
Detachment 1st irregular cavalry.
Ditto 1st irregular ditto.
Christie's horse.
Detachment sappers and miners.
Ditto Madras ditto.
H. M. 40th foot.
16th native infantry.
38th ditto.
3d (late) Shah Shoojah's force.
H. M. 41st foot.
2d native infantry.
42d ditto.
43d ditto.

I have the honor to report for the information of his excellency the commander in chief, my arrival at Khoord Cabool, in progress to Hindostan, I left Cabool yesterday morning with the 1st & 2d divisions, & the troops under major general Nott, as per margin, for Boddikhh, having detached major general Sir R. Sale, with the 1st & 2d brigades, the mountain train, 1st light cavalry & Christie's horse, over the Gos-pund durrah pass, for the purpose of turning that of the Khoord Cabool; in consequence of which movement we marched through the principal defile without a shot being fired. Previous to my departure from Cabool, I destroyed with gunpowder the grand bazar of that city, called the Chahar Chutta, built in the reign of Arungzebe by the celebrated Ali Mordan Khan, and which may be considered to have been the most frequented part of Cabool, and known as the grand emporium of this part of central Asia. The remains of the late envoy and minister had been exposed to public insult in this bazar, and my motive in effecting its destruction, has been to impress upon the Afghans that their atrocious conduct towards a British functionary has not been suffered to pass with impunity.

Extract from a letter to the governor general from major general Pollock, dated Jugdulluck, Oct. 12 1842.

"It is very gratifying to be able to state that we have met with no opposition since we left Cabool except what must always be expected where the whole population is armed, and we have consequently had small parties of thieves occasionally firing on the rear guards. During each night that we have encamped, not a shot has been fired, and on the line of march not a man is to be seen on the hills."

No. 26, of 1842,
From Major General GEORGE POLLOCK, c. b.
Commanding in Afghanistan
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India.
Camp Jellalabad, 23d Oct., 1842
Sir,—I have the honor to forward for the information

of the Right Honble the Governor-General of India, copy of a letter which I yesterday addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, reporting arrival at this place. I have also the honor to forward copy of a letter from me to the same address, transmitting a despatch from Major-General Nott.

I have made preparations for the destruction of the fortifications here, and trust to be enabled to march in progress to Peshawar on the 25th instant. I will write again on this subject directly I have heard from Major-General Nott, whose arrival here is still uncertain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major Genl.
Commanding in Afghanistan.
No. 491, of 1842.

From Major-General GEORGE POLLOCK, C. B.
Commanding in Afghanistan.
To Major-General LUMLEY, Adj. Genl. of the Army
Jellalabad, 23d Oct., 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the commander-in-chief, my arrival here this morning with the first division of the troops. Major-General McCaskill will arrive to-morrow, and Major-General Nott on the day following.

I withdrew from Gunda-muck the detachment which had been left for the purpose of keeping open the communication: the wing of the 23d N. I. has joined the head-quarters of the regiment, which is with the 2d division, and the wing of the 60th, joined by that left at Gunda-muck, is attached to the 1st division, as are also the squadrons of the 5th and 19th light cavalry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major Genl.
Commanding in Afghanistan.
From Major-General GEORGE POLLOCK, C. B.

Commanding in Afghanistan.
To Major-General LUMLEY, Adj. Genl. of the Army.
Camp Jellalabad, 23d Oct., 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward a despatch from Major-General Nott detailing his progress over the Kotul, with a return of casualties. I have understood that the column under Major-General McCaskill has experienced some loss, but I have not as yet received a report from that officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major Genl.
Commanding in Afghanistan.
From Major-General W. NOTT.

Commanding Division of the Army.
To Captain G. POMEROY, Asst. Adjutant-General.
Camp Giam's Tomb, 18th Oct., 1842.

Sir,—I beg to report for the information of Major-General Pollock, C. B., that the rear guard of the force under my command, was yesterday attacked by large bodies of the enemy in the Huf Kofal Pass. I sent 200 sepoy and a wing of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and two companies of Her Majesty's 41st, under command of Major Hibbert, to the assistance of Captain Leeson of the 48d regiment native infantry, who had charge of the rear. Our sepoy defeated and dispersed the enemy. Captain Leeson speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the officers and sepoy under his command.

Major Hibbert and the wing of Her Majesty's 40th regiment, and the two companies of Her Majesty's 41st, under Captain Blackburne, behaved with their accustomed gallantry: my thanks are due to all the troops engaged, I enclose a list of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General.

Return of killed and wounded during the attacks on the rear guard of Major-General Nott's force, on the evening of the 15th, and morning of 16th Oct., 1842.

	Killed.		Wounded.	
	General Troops, Private & Sepoys.	Horses.	Lieutenants, Asst. Surgeons, Havildars, Natchis.	General Troops, Private & Sepoys.
1st troop Bombay H. A.	1	0	0	0
Christie's Horse.....	0	1	0	0
H.M. 40th Regt. of Foot	0	0	0	0
38th Regt. Bengal N. I.	0	0	0	0
2d Regt. Irr. Infantry	0	0	0	0
43d Regt.	0	0	0	0
2d Brigade Bengal N. I.	9	0	1	3
43d ditto.....	2	0	0	1
1st Regt. of Irregular Cav.	0	0	0	0
(Haldane's).....	0	0	0	0
Total of each.....	12	3	21	4
Total.....	12	3	49	10

Grand total of killed and wounded—sixty-one officers and men, and thirteen horses.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lt. and Bt. Capt. W. Jarvis, 42d Regiment N. I.

Lieut. N. W. Chamberlain, Christie's Horse.
Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrett, 42d Regt. Bengal N. I.
N. B.—One Havildar, one Natch, and one Sepoy, of the 27th N. I. doing duty with 42d N. I. are included in the above. Esd. (Sd.) THOS. POLWHELE

(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General.
Commanding the field force.
No. 213 of 1842.

From Major-General GEORGE POLLOCK, C. B.
Commanding in Afghanistan.

To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India.
Camp Ahy Bachee, 21th October, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, my departure from Jellalabad with the whole of the troops excepting General Nott's division, after destroying the fortifications of that city. I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major General.
Commanding in Afghanistan.
(True Copies) T. H. MADDOCK.

Serg. to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 14th Jany. 1843.

We were not last week in possession of Indian papers or news per *Anonymous*; they have since come to hand, and convey the important intelligence that Afghanistan has been altogether evacuated. We have made copious extracts, from which it will be seen that the army left Cabul on the 12th October, after having destroyed the principal bazar, on its return to Hindustan. Sir Robert Sale was already by the last advices on this side of Peshawar, and a few days more would find the whole army on this side of the Indus. All the prisoners had been recovered, but, having however received only a few of the latest papers, those of the latter end of October to middle of November being still missing, we are not in possession of the particulars of their escape, although it appears that they recovered their liberty by flight, facilitated by bribery, and were not restored by Akbar Khan, who, on the contrary, seems to have intended to have sent them all in slavery to Turkistan. The Governor-General's proclamation, to which some of our extracts refer, we have likewise not been able to find. General England had reached Dadur on his march from Candahar to India. The strong and populous town of Istalif in the neighbourhood of Cabul was taken and destroyed by General McCaskill on the 29th September. Jellalabad and many other towns through which the troops marched, were burned, and it would seem that everything was done to give to the Afghans a severe punishment for the disasters suffered previously by the British force, and the murder of the British Envoy, as possible. Dost Mahomed and his family as well as all the Afghan prisoners in the hands of the English were to be liberated as soon as the army had crossed the Indus. Thus has ended, without other result, but heavy loss and disaster on both sides, a war, perhaps, rashly begun, and in which on both sides the greatest vicissitudes of fortune have been witnessed. For the repose of India it is to be hoped that the Afghans may be sufficiently humbled, as not to carry their revenge into the country of the Sikhs, whose forces, by the last advices encamped near Peshawar, are said to entertain hostile feelings against the English.

From Canton we learn that Elzeon the Imperial Commissioner arrived there on the 10th, and that he now resides in the City. He has immediately after arrival despatched a letter to Sir Henry Pottinger, informing him of his arrival, and we suppose the important negotiations for the settlement of the details of the treaty will forthwith begin, although Sir Henry will probably, before going to Canton visit Macao, as we believe that the Committee of merchants, appointed as we stated last week, has not yet answered the questions put by Sir Henry to the merchants in general, and we suppose H. E. may therefore be desirous of meeting the merchants, many of the details connected with commerce in China must necessarily be best understood by them as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary himself lately stated. We believe the use of a house during his residence at Canton has been offered Sir Henry by an English firm and accepted. The Consular hall

is still in ruins, although we learn numbers of people are employed in clearing away the rubbish.

A fire a few days since destroyed a great portion of Shaming, when the Canton authorities, to prevent the possibility of any fresh attack on the factories during the disorder caused by the fire, posted a military force in the square to keep it clear of the mob.

PIRACY.—The pirates are growing more daring than ever in this river, and murder and robbery, we are sorry to say, are now being most frequently committed on the water, without there being, apparently, any means of putting an end to these doings. The English torche (a lighter of large size built like those used in Macao) *Enterprize*, Capt. James Sharpe, was on her way either from Macao, or Hongkong, since it is not as yet with any degree of certainty known whether she touched at the latter place or not, on Thursday night the 3th inst, at night near Fensiah, ran aboard by Pirates, her Captain, his officer, Mr Wilson a passenger, and ten master to the firm of Messrs Turner & Co. four Manila sailors and a Chinese woman, murdered, the vessel plundered of a very valuable cargo of about 25,000 worth, and then set on fire. The remainder of the crew were Chinese, and they as well as some others are now in the hands of the authorities at Casa Branca, under suspicion of being implicated in this Piracy. How these Chinese fell into the hands of the *Tsotang* of Macao, or how that officer obtained information of it is what we have been unable to learn; it is said that two men of the crew of their own free will confessed the deed, and if so they must have been under the impression that the killing of Englishmen continued to be a meritorious act, and they perhaps went to claim the rewards which not very long since were publicly offered. The friends of the murdered people called upon the *Tsotang*, who we understand fully confirms that the outrage has been committed as above related, but although eight Chinese continue in prison charged with the deed, that officer and the Casa Branca authorities refuse to interfere, on account of the piracy having been committed in a place beyond their jurisdiction. The parties interested have we understand now addressed Sir Henry Pottinger on the subject, in the hope of obtaining through him redress and the punishment of the Pirates. From the reports we have heard, there seems to be little doubt that this act of piracy and murder was preconcerted between the Chinese crew on board the *Loreha* and the pirates, and it is said that at night, when every body was asleep below, and only a Chinese of the helm and a Manila man, probably also asleep, on deck, the Chinese steered the vessel to where he knew he would meet with the expectant pirates: Of course, the Chinese sailors were not murdered. Mr. Wilson had but lately arrived in this country, and was going to Canton on the business of his house; Captain Sharpe was a young man very active in the business he had been carrying on between this, Hongkong and Whampoa, and their melancholy fate is, of course, universally deplored.

After our paper had already gone to press, we had the great pleasure of a call from Mr. Wilson mentioned in above, who had a most miraculous escape. It appears that the *Loreha* was attacked by pirates on her way, to Hongkong, six hours after she had left Macao, and a northerly wind blowing at the time it is probable that she may have been under or near Lantau. Capt Sharpe and Mr. Wilson were first waked by a noise on deck; immediately after the pirates entered the cabin, cut Capt. Sharpe's throat in his bed, and Mr. Wilson, when intending to make his way on deck, was knocked down and lay somewhere stunned, for which reason he is unable to give any account of what passed immediately after. However, there is little doubt that the Manila men and the mate were likewise murdered. Mr. Wilson, the steward and a Chinese female contrived to secrete themselves in the pantry, where however they were discovered and ill treated, the former receiving a cut just under the eye, and the steward very badly wounded. It seems that the greater part of Friday was employed by the pirates in plundering the vessel of all it contained, having completed which, they set her on fire and left her. Luckily the *Loreha's* boat was astern, into this Mr. Wilson, not without danger of drowning, the female and the Steward contrived to get, whilst the *Loreha* was all on fire and at the mercy of wind

and this they were, but the following day drifted on the island of Potoy, where they were kindly received by the fishermen, who hospitably gave them food and dressed their wounds; the poor steward however expired two days after from the severe hurts he had received. It was only yesterday at noon that the fishermen, after having made a bargain for a considerable reward (60 \$), the island being but about 12 miles distant, ventured on taking Mr. Wilson to Macao, where he arrived, after his almost miraculous escape late last night. The Chinese woman was on this day to leave. Potoy is a fisherman's boat for Whampoa to which place she belongs. The loss of life on this melancholy occasion, therefore is reduced to six instead of eight. Mr. Wilson saw the corpse of Capt. Sharps. We have, on account of the lateness of the hour, not time to correct the account of this occurrence preceding this, nor did we wish to erase it, as it is not materially wrong, except as to persons escaped.

Gale at Madras.—There has been a heavy gale at Madras about the end of October. We have not seen any paper giving particulars but we have been favored with the following list of vessels lost. Ship *Francis Smith*: Barque *Highlander* and *Ganges*; Brigs *Ten* and *Arcthusa*. The *Reptile* lost all her sails. The loss of life seems to be confined to the *Francis Smith*, her chief and second mates, 6 Europeans, several lascars and native women being drowned. She was lading Cotton for China. There also was little doubt entertained of the fate of the *Franklin*, a letter having been received at Madras stating her to have been lost south of the Barque *Ganges*.

Lost at Table Bay.—*Mercombie Robinson*. She had 529 men (troops for Algeria) besides women and children on board—they were all saved.

Valerio, of 440 tons—with 319 male convicts; 3 women 53 children, 23 soldiers, besides the crew, the whole numbering upwards of 800 people, of whom 98 only were saved. Doctor Hessel is among those saved. She was an old ship, and broke up rapidly or many more might have been saved—she took up to the very last.

Communicated.

The American ship *Hopewell*, Captain Engle, which arrived here on the 2d instant, brought two shipwrecked Japanese from Oahu, where they had been landed from a whaler, which picked them up at sea. The eldest of these two unfortunate men, is named Chiyobioyo and is thirty-five years old; the other named Yasobioyo, is twenty-seven years of age. They are the survivors of a crew of seven in the junk *Strong Virtue*, belonging to the principality of Kaga-lying on the northwestern coast of the island of Nippon. This vessel had come through the straits of Sangar to the north of Nippon, and coasted toward the eastern shore to Yedo, where having sold her cargo, she set sail to return; on her way out of the strait on which Yedo is situated, she put in at the bay of Simoda in Izu, where the captain left her, taking his money to cross overland to Kaga. She then left that port, November 17th 1891, and the crew, being unable to round Cape King at the S.E. extremity of Nippon by reason of a northwest gale, were blown out of sight of land into the Pacific, where after drifting at the mercy of the elements, 220 days, and losing five of their number by thirst, were picked up. The *Hopewell* on her passage thither also fell in with a boat containing seven Hindoo Islanders, 200 miles to leeward of land, where Capt. Engle humanely took on board, and brought to China. These instances of the crews of boats and junks being blown away from their native shores into the wide expanse of the Pacific, more especially from Japan, seem to offer a partial solution of the question as to the peopling of the American continent and the tales of the Pacific. They also, so far as Japan is concerned, show how much unnecessary and additional suffering that government imposes upon her subjects by the harsh laws which almost prevent these unwilling exiles from even returning to their friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

1. (A.) *Netchow*, Waterman; Macao in 48 days.
11. (Swed.) *Bell*, Wegman, N. S. Wales.

11. (B.) *Chr. Rawson*, —, Liverpool.
11. " *Little Catherine*, London.

SAILED

7. (B.) *Bucephalus*, Small, London.
7. " *Chelydra*, Wishart, Sydney.
7. " *Pantheon*, Porter, Singapore & Calcutta.
11. " *Arun*, Kellock, Singapore.
11. (Sp.) *Giliana*, Salado, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—*Elora*, 14th 5 P.M.
For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*, *Anna Eliza*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Anonymous*, *Hero of Malawa*, *Allot Robinson*.
For Singapore.—*Penang*, Colombo, *Hugh Walker*.

Sybil for Calcutta, to be despatched 14th inst. 3 P.M.; *Buckinghamshire* and *Anonymous* for Bombay, the former the 14th at 2 P.M. the latter on the 15th. For Chusan the *Mary Ann*, Holton, in about a week. For N. S. Wales via Manila *Lady St. Kilda*, about the 20th. For Sydney, *Islay*, about the 21st. For Sing. and Madras, *Mary Catherine*, the 14th.

The Portuguese Barque *Trombea*, when off Cape Boling on the 28th ult. passed a French Frigate of 62 or 64 guns, steering for Manila. She has a round stern and gallery, and is supposed to be the *Citopero*, or if not, some ship of the French fleet now in the Pacific.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia Affaire*, *Mary Ann Edie*, *Cluidas*, *Louisa Jackson*, *Bulwer*, *Madras*, *Ursula*, *George IF. Inn*, *Willo the Wisp*, *d'Arcy*, *Ann Jane*, *Coromandel*, *Childers*, *Edward Bonstead*, *Geo. Wallis*, *Topley*, *England's Queen*, *Maid*, *City of Derry*, *Condolier*.

From Bombay.—*Asia*, *Diann*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Wm. Abraham*, *Middleton*, England.

From Calcutta.—*Town*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Elka*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *Water Witch*.

From Singapore.—*Walesia*.

LATEST DATES

ENGLAND, 4th Oct. SINGAPORE, 14th Dec.
UNITED STATES, Sept. 11 MANILA, 14th Dec.
CALCUTTA, 27th Nov. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 15th Nov. CHUSAN.
JAVA, 1st Dec. NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Australasian Pa.</i>	—	Nichols.	Dent and Co.
<i>Appoline</i> (Jkt.)	—	Thompson.	
<i>Arcthusa</i> .	—	Christian.	
<i>Abberton</i> .	451	Catt.	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Anna Eliza</i> .	254	Butcher.	
<i>Anty Anderson</i> .	498	Splatt.	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Alex. Baring</i> .	—	Hale.	Russell and Co.
<i>Atchison</i> .	—	Mann.	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ann Lockerby</i> .	—	Wightman.	
<i>Anonymous</i> .	—	Hickes.	
<i>Bekghamshire</i> .	1482	McGregor.	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Baboo</i> .	—	Stewart.	Dirom and Co.
<i>Birman</i> .	—	Cleland.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i> .	—	Hart.	C. H. Hart.
<i>British Isle</i> .	—	Graham.	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>Belle Alliance</i> .	672	Pryce.	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Bella Maria</i> .	480	Asbridge.	
<i>Columbus</i> .	—	Short.	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> .	—	Major.	H. Pybus.
<i>Chanticleer</i> .	—	Grange.	Henry Gribble.
<i>Colden</i> .	—	Campbell.	Dent and Co.
<i>Cacique</i> .	—	Man.	Farson & Son.
<i>Chr. Rawson</i> .	—	—	For Rawson and Co.
<i>Dorwin</i> .	—	Mallory.	
<i>Dawson</i> .	—	Carter.	
<i>Diadem</i> .	—	Harland.	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Elora</i> .	—	Torshull.	
<i>Elizabeth</i> .	—	Morris.	
<i>Equestrian</i> .	801	Cromarty.	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Edinburgh</i> .	1414	Pateron.	
<i>Elphinstone</i> .	—	Franklin.	Dent & Co.
<i>Foam</i> .	—	Greig.	Dallas and Co.
<i>Frances Ann</i> .	—	Thomson.	For Rawson & Co.
<i>Francis Barr</i> .	—	Edlington.	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Ganges</i> .	—	Walker.	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Good Success</i> .	—	Emmet.	
<i>Gemini</i> .	—	Mardon.	Turner and Co.

<i>Greenlaw</i> .	—	Morrice.	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Grecian</i> .	—	Watt, [son]	
<i>Greyhound</i> .	—	Hutchin.	
<i>Gulnare</i> .	313	Wilmington	Dirom and Co.
<i>Hero of Malawa</i> .	480	Jackson.	
<i>Hongkong</i> .	—	Bowler.	H. Holgate.
<i>Hyacin</i> .	378	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Hymalaya</i> .	—	Burn.	
<i>Helena</i> .	—	Dreoning.	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Hindostan</i> .	708	Brown.	Dent and Co.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> .	—	Kelly.	Pereira and Co.
<i>Isabella</i> .	—	Harley.	Dent and Co.
<i>Ingleswood</i> .	—	Kerr.	
<i>Islay</i> .	—	Galt.	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Jaglin</i> .	—	Isaacson.	A. A. de Mello.
<i>John Cree</i> .	—	Rodgeron	C. S. Compton.
<i>John Matheson</i> .	—	Brankoush	Dirom and Co.
<i>June</i> .	—	Berg.	J. Burd and Co.
<i>Lady Leith</i> .	—	Lewis.	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Lady Clarke</i> .	—	Lawrence.	Turner and Co.
<i>Liverpool</i> .	—	McDowell	
<i>Little Catherine</i> .	—	—	
<i>Lady Raffles</i> .	—	Fraser.	Dent and Co.
<i>Lady of St. Kilda</i> .	—	Manton.	
<i>London</i> .	—	Johnston.	Russell and Co.
<i>Minerva</i> .	—	Brown.	Dent and Co.
<i>Manly</i> .	—	Hart.	C. M. Hart.
<i>Mercury</i> .	—	—	W. Scott.
<i>Mary Anne</i> .	—	Holton.	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Malacca</i> .	—	Shettler.	
<i>Medusa</i> .	453	Purdi.	
<i>Mellish</i> .	—	Fawcett.	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Mary</i> .	—	Kemp.	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Nepal</i> .	—	Campbell.	
<i>Oryctes</i> .	—	Sanders.	Dent and Co.
<i>Pantheon</i> .	—	Porter.	H. Pybus.
<i>Parrock Hall</i> .	—	Wharton.	
<i>Prince George</i> .	—	Foster.	Turner & Co.
<i>Queen Leitch</i> .	—	Gray.	
<i>Royal Exchange</i> .	—	—	D. & M. Rustomjee Co.
<i>Raymond</i> .	—	Mackay.	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Rockcliff</i> .	213	Harrison.	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>Ruparell</i> .	—	Rigby.	A. & D. Pardoe.
<i>Rita</i> .	—	—	C. H. Hart.
<i>St. Lawrence</i> .	—	Newlands.	Russell and Co.
<i>Siam</i> .	—	Smith.	
<i>Surry</i> .	—	Naylor.	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Seminamis</i> .	365	Cairnie.	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Snipe</i> .	—	Hugh.	Hughesdon Brothers.
<i>Susan</i> .	—	Newby.	For Rawson & Co.
<i>Thomas Lowry</i> .	—	Graham.	Dent and Co.
<i>Terror</i> .	—	Menzies.	
<i>Victoria</i> .	—	Mordant.	Dent and Co.
<i>Wild Irish Girl</i> .	—	Bell.	A. A. Burrows.
<i>Wm. Gillies</i> .	—	Clark.	Macvicar & Co.
<i>William</i> .	—	—	
<i>Wm. Hyde</i> .	—	Steward.	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Urgent</i> .	—	Thompson.	For Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. <i>Constellation</i> .	Commodore Kearney.	
<i>Levant</i> .	Faulk.	J. D. Sward & Co.
<i>Ann MacKim</i> .	Vasmer.	W. A. Lawrence.
<i>Grafton</i> .	Gardner.	A. M. Bull.
<i>Panther</i> .	Martin.	J. M. Bull.
<i>Lowell</i> .	Polson.	W. H. Pease.
<i>Mary Ellen</i> .	—	A. Heard & Co.
<i>Lema</i> .	Peor.	Russell and Co.
<i>Oneyda</i> .	Swift.	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Jenosee</i> .	Watkins.	Russell and Co.
<i>Basin</i> .	Kilham.	
<i>Zenobia</i> .	Pratt.	Olyphant & Co.
<i>Hopewell</i> .	Engle.	Weimore & Co.
<i>Natchez</i> .	Waterman.	

FRENCH.

Fr. Frigate <i>Erizone</i> , 44.	Captain Ocille.	
Fr. Corv. <i>Favorita</i> , 26.	Commander Page.	
<i>L'Orient</i> .	Lagravere	Dent and Co.
	Spanner.	
<i>Marie</i> .	Cuenin.	A. Cuculla.
	Banner.	
<i>Marguerite</i> .	Klonke.	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Helena</i> .	Steijer.	Russell and Co.
	Sworder.	
<i>Bell</i> .	Wegman.	Macvicar and Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—On his passage to England on board the *Esperanza*, J. W. Simpson, Esq. late of this place.
At Macao, on the 10th inst., Capt. U. J. Lyons, aged 39.

Printed and published by Edmund Mackay, at the Canton Press Office, Porto Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 3.] Macao, Saturday, 21st January, 1843.

[No. 381.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soups, and Soup and Bouilli; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored PORT WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

BY virtue of authority received from JOHN GURNEY FRY, WILLIAM STORRS FRY, FRANCIS FOX, and JOHN SANDERSON RIGGS; carrying on the business of Merchants, under the Firm of SANDERSON, FRYS, FOX, & Co., in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of J. S. RIGGS & Co.; the undersigned hereby notifies, that he is authorized to sign the latter Firm by procuration.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of JOHN STEPHEN MENDES in the Firm of PEREIRA & Co. of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 26th October 1837, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners MANOEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

MANOEL PEREIRA.

FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE.

COPIA DE DESPACHOS.

Conformando-me com o accordo dos Credores a f.— e que se apresentará em consequência da citação de f.— ordenado pelo despacho de f.— nomeio a ALEXANDER MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE, Administradores da Massa falida, e os authoris para venderem os bens, arrecadarem as dividas, rever os papéis de, em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidação; o Escrivão os notifique para tomarem conta deste encargo. (Assinado) BASTOS.

Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the creditors of FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co., I hereby appoint ALEXANDER MATHESON and G. T. BRAINE, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c. in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly.

Macao 17 Nov. 1842.

(Sgd.) BASTOS.

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co. to present the same within 2 months of this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

ALEX. MATHESON,

GEORGE T. BRAINE, } Trustees.

Macao, 28th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Moulmein, and in that of RUCHANAM & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

DIROM & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to

receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUOS, or to C. FEARON & SON, —Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queen's Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 3000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq. —Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE —Macao.

Macao, 13th July, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Portuguese Barque MANGARIDA, Capt. Aquino, will leave for the above Port in the latter end of the current month. For freight or passage apply to

J. S. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

FOR MANILA SINGAPORE MALACCA & PENANG

THE British Barque Caequa, Capt. MAN, will sail for the above mentioned ports on the 6th proximo, calling at Hongkong if required. For freight or passage apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new Ship "Foam," A. I. 310 Tons, A. Greig Commander, now at Whampoa, will have early despatch, and will call at Hongkong or Macao should freight offer. For freight or passage apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Type; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Bark BIRMAN, 544 Tons, captain J. CLELAND, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN, For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "Herc" of Malacca, 492 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to WHAMPOA THE COAST or ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. I. barque "CHANTECLAIR" captain GRANGER, 350 tons O. M., and 280 N. M. now lying in the Type at Whampoa and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 80 cents per Bale. Apply to HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SALE. THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to JOHN BURD, at Hongkong.

A SURGEON wishing to proceed to England, will beg of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs DENT & Co.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 33 to 60 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately apply to HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MADRIRA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; and PALE SHERRY in cases of 1 doz. each; WHISKY in cases of 3 doz. each; and best PORT WINE in cases of 1 doz. each; also green and white PAINTS. Macao, 20th Jan., 1843. J. A. DA SILVA.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London by OLDFORD NYE, Jr. Canton, 13th January, 1843.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

FOR SALE.—Two Bills each for \$500 Stg. at 60 days sight, drawn by the purser of United States frigate Constellation on Messrs Barlow Brothers & Co. in favour of Commodore L. Kearny, and blank indorsed by him. Apply to J. P. STURGES.

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rice in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Captain N. PUTNAM, on board Ship "Zenobia," at Whampoa.

FOR SALE, on COMMISSION.—A few Marine Barometers, Scales, Gauges, and Stone Ribbons, superlative Blue and Black Cloth, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8-day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch Candelsticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 30th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the French Ship, L'ORIENT, Capt. LAPREVOTTE, ENGLISH NEWCASTLE COAL, at 75 cents per Picul, in bags. Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A few pieces of Merino; Long and short Glove and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and cambric Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pine Apples.

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barreled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Shooting, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICH, COCONUT oil, COFFEES, Java ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANK, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BREATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURBAN, Jr.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—Etrusque ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 Anchor, 1 Unshackled, for a ramal of 300 lbs., 3d. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 8, 1842. JOAO BARRETO.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to
Macao, 15th July, 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dan
stable, also, Boy's Hats. Apply to
Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities, in salt per-
chlorate: Dutch and English Bicarbonate Carbon,
from 16 to 26 oz.; and NAILS; apply to
Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEANS, 26 to 27 feet long,
and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to
Macao, 26th July, 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE—MADRERA WINE in Pipes, Bogsheads,
and Quarter casks, from the well known house of
Kings & Co.; apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1842. **DENT & Co.**

FOR SALE—Several brick Houses, with good
wooden work, situated in a street leading to the
Praza de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira;
apply to their owner
ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

FOR SALE—At the showrooms of the undersigned,
Gambou Factory, adjoining the Custom house;
the following articles, viz.:—
Most Splendid French FIRE GLASSES of half an inch
thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 30 to 70
inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS,
with Spire Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.
A few very neat new Paycock Porcelain DISHER SER-
VICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Manipulation BEER in quart bottles, a 4/3 per
bottle.
And to close on account—Some of the most fanciful
articles of French and English MILLINERY.
Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.
CHAMPAGNE 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hhd.
SULTZER WATER new.
OILMAN'S STORES late imports.
BEER in bottles, PORT in barrels.
COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE
ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine
favored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, Lon-
don bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SULTZER
water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TUR-
PENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manilla
and English CORDAGE, SMITHING COPPER, NAILS, and
a few Spars for lower and Top Mast. Apply to
Macao, 30th May, 1842. **A. A. Da MELLO.**

**PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.**
The latest recension of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG.
A Chinese Tale, translated by SMITH, price one Dollar.
KOP' FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by SMITH, price two dollars.
The CHINESE HOME MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS.
price one dollar.
Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SLEWBOCK OF
THE KITA, &c., price 50 cents.
The LAW relating to MERCHANT SHIPWRECK, arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-
vice, by Edward William, Sydney, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING,
at the Canton Press Office contain the same as
before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bill of Lading and Exchange, p. 100—4/1.
Policies and folio pages 4/5.
Letter paper same 4/3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Of Ships 4/5.
Not exceeding 7 lines 4/1.
for 3 months 4/4.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance 4/12.
For six Months 4/7.
For three 4/4.
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office for 20 cents each.

From the Sing. Press Press, Suid. Soc.
AFGHANISTAN
We were enabled last week to report the safe ar-
rival of General Pollock's Division on the other side

of the Khyber, we are now enabled to announce that
the whole force has reached Peshawar although not
without some opposition, and we regret to say some
loss.

In the beginning of the week, reports were rife of
a more serious disaster having happened to General
McCaskill's Division, (the second) and the *Delhi*
Gazette Extra, mentioned that 5 pieces of ordnance
were captured; this we are happy to be enabled to
state was a considerable exaggeration; the total loss
of ordnance having been one Mountain Train Piece;
two it appears were lost, but one was recovered and
the carriage of the other. A large brass gun which
was by the Governor General's particular desire on
the way to Hindustan as a trophy was abandoned
and ultimately destroyed. This piece was brought
from Jellalabad and was designated the "Gaze."
The delay occasioned by this cumbersome charge ap-
pears in a great measure to have occasioned the loss
that did occur.

The force to march through the Punjab in regu-
lar Brigades according to their numbers, Sir R.
Sale's, the 1st; Brigadier Tallock's 2nd; Brigadier
Wild's 3rd; and Brigadier Mousath's 4th; A por-
tion of cavalry and artillery being attached to each.
The 1st Brigade it was supposed would commence
its march on the 10th instant, and the others to fol-
low on consecutive days. General Nott with the
Candahar Division to bring up the rear, making his
own arrangements for their movements and order
of marching.

The Sikh troops about Peshawar appear well
inclined to show their teeth, and it is said to have
been found necessary to adopt precautions to prevent
collision between them and our own troops. It ap-
pears that a private of the 3d Dragoons was wound-
ed and two butchers attached to that corps killed by
the Sikhs for slaughtering a bullock near Alice
Musjed, which circumstance coupled with a display
of extreme insolence on the part of these gen-
try, has caused considerable ill-will and jealousy be-
tween the two parties. The distance from Peshawar to
Ferozepore is about 360 miles, and consequently
making allowance for halts and inevitable delays in
crossing the different rivers on the route, the whole
force may be expected on this side of the Sutledge
by Christmas.

In our last issue we mentioned that we knew letters
had been received announcing the intention of Her
Majesty to confer pecuniary and honorary rewards
upon Sir Robert Sale, and we perceive by the fol-
lowing announcement in the *Delhi Gazette*, that
this is understood to have been actually done. We
inclined to believe, however that so far there is a
mistake although we doubt not that we shall soon
hear of the measures being carried out.

"It gives us very great satisfaction to be enabled
to announce that Her Majesty's Government have
bestowed a well-earned pension of £1000 per annum
on Major General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., for the
fives of himself, lady Sale, and Mrs. Sturt, and we
sincerely trust, they may each live to a good old age
to enjoy in peace the fruits of the gallantry display-
ed amidst the turmoil and dangers of a most har-
assing warfare by the General and his lamented
noble son-in-law whose indefatigable zeal has been
so generally commented on."

CALCUTTA.

Letter of the 30th inst. from Ferozepore says:—
"The Governor General will be here on the 9th of
December. The camp of the Army of Reserve is
three or four miles from the river; but his lordship
has ordered ground to be marked out for his own
camp as close to the river as practicable. When
Pollock's force arrives, the camp of the Army of
Reserve will move to the river, and the ground
vacated by it will be taken up by the returned
force."—*Englishman*, December, 1.

From the India Gazette, 30th Novbr.

We are indebted to a correspondent, at Simlah,
for a copy of the following orders, by Lord Ellen-
borough, relative to the restoration of the gates of
Somnauth. They are dated the 14th instant; but
we do not know whether they have yet been issued.
The 14th seems to have passed over without pro-
ducing even a murmur.

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

*Political Department, Simlah, the 10th November,
1842.*—Major General Nott, having in pursuance of

his instructions removed the gate of the temple of
Somnauth, from the tomb of Sultan Mahmood, of
Guznee, and brought them with his army to India,
the Governor General is pleased to make the follow-
ing orders, with a view to the secure and honorable
transmission of those illustrious trophies of victory,
to the temple from which they were taken by Sul-
tan Mahmood, in the year, A. D. 1024.

Major General Nott will select an officer from a-
mongst those who were present at the capture at
Ghuznee, to accompany the gates of the temple of
Somnauth, and to communicate with the several
chiefs, through whose territories the trophies will
be carried, for the purpose of making every neces-
sary previous arrangement for their safe reception
and transmission, and for the avoiding of confusion
on the march.

This officer will receive an allowance of 1,000
rupees a month.

Major General Nott will likewise select from a-
mongst the officers and soldiers present at the cap-
ture at Ghuznee:

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant; 1 Assistant Surgeon;
2 Subadars; 2 Jemadars; 10 Havildars; 10 Naicks;
101 Mepoys and 2 Native Doctors.

These officers and soldiers will form the escort of
the trophies, from the bridge of the Sutlej to
Somnauth.

Captain Herries, of H. M. 43d Regiment, A. D.
C. to the Governor General, and a detachment of
the Body Guard, will accompany the escort.

The Officers and Soldiers escorting the trophies,
will receive double batta during their special service;
and all the Native Officers and Soldiers, will have
one year's furlough granted to them on their return
to their respective Regiments.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor Gen-
eral of India

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the
Government of India, with the Governor General.

**Notification.—Political Department, Simlah, 16th
November, 1842.**—The Governor General is pleased
to direct the publication of the following letter, which,
translated into the Hindee language, has been trans-
mitted to the several Princes and Chiefs, to whom
it is addressed, and circulated generally throughout
India

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor Gen-
eral of India.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the
Government of India, with the Governor General.

**FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO ALL THE
PRINCES AND CHIEFS AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.**

My Brothers and my friends.—Our victorious
army bears the gates of the temple of Somnauth, in
triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoiled tomb
of Sultan Mahmood looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee.
The insult of 800 years is at last avenged. The
gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the mo-
nument of your humiliation, are become the proudest
record of your national glory, the proof of your
superiority in arms over the nations beyond the
Indus.

To you, Princes and Chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwara,
of Malwa, and of Guzerat, I shall commit this glo-
rious trophy of successful war.

You will, yourselves, with all honor, transmit the
gates of sandal-wood through your respective terri-
tories to the restored temple of Somnauth.

The Chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed, at what
time our victorious army will first deliver the gates
of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of
the bridge of the Sutlej.

My Brothers and my Friends.—I have ever relied,
with confidence, upon your attachment to the Bri-
tish Government. You see how worthy it proves
itself of your love, when, regarding your honor as
its own, it exerts the power of its arms to restore to
you the gates of temple of Somnauth, so long the
memorial of your subjection to the Afghans.

For myself, identified with you in interest and in
feeling, I regard withal your own enthusiasm, the
high achievements of that heroic army; reflecting
alike immortal honor upon my native and upon my
adopted country.

To preserve and to improve the happy union of
our two countries, necessary as it is to the welfare of
both, is the constant object of my thoughts. Upon
that union depends the security of every ally, as well
as of every subject of the British Government, from
the miseries whereby, in former times, India was af-
fected: through that alone has our army now waved

THE CANTON PRESS.

its triumphant standards over the ruins of Ghuznee and planted them upon the Sala Hisar of Cabool.

May that good Providence, which has hitherto so manifestly protected me, still extend to me its favor, that I may use the power now entrusted to my hands, to advance your prosperity and secure your happiness, by placing the union of our two countries upon foundations which may render it eternal.

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

War between the United States and Mexico! Occupation of the two Californias by the United States forces! Proclamation by Commodore Jones.

To the INHABITANTS of the TWO CALIFORNIAS.

Although I come in arms, as the representative of a powerful nation, upon whom the central government of Mexico has waged war, I come not to spread destruction among California's peaceful inhabitants—it is against the enemies of my country banded and arrayed under the flag of Mexico that war and its dread consequences will be enforced.

Inhabitants of California, you have only to remain at your homes in pursuit of your peaceful vocations to insure security of life, person, and property from the consequences of an unjust war into which Mexico has suddenly plunged you.—Those Stars and Stripes, inflexible emblems of civil liberty, of liberty of speech, freedom of the press, and, above all, the freedom of conscience with constitutional rights and lawful security to worship the great Deity in the way most congenial to each one's sense of duty to his creator, now float triumphantly before you, and henceforth and for ever will give protection and security to you, to your children, and to unborn countless thousands.

All the rights and privileges which you now enjoy together with the privileges of choosing your own magistrates and other officials for the administration of justice among yourselves, will be secured to all who remain peaceable at their homes, and offer no resistance to the forces of the United States.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether natives or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of Citizenship, and to live peaceably under the free government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property, and to remove out of the country, without any other restrictions while they remain in it, than the observance of strict neutrality, abstention from taking part directly or indirectly in the war with the United States, or holding any intercourse whatsoever with any civil or military officers, agent or other person employed by the Mexican government.

All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants of California for the use of the United States, their ships and their soldiers, will be paid for at fair prices. No private property will be taken for public use without just compensation.

(Signed) THS. ALCATESBY JONES,

Commander-in-chief of the U.S. naval force in the Pacific, and the naval and military expedition for the occupation of old and new California.

Flag ship—United States.

Monterey Bay, 19th October, 1842.

From the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, January 3, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following provisional appointment is made by excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c.

C. B. Hillier, esq., to act as clerk of the court, under the chief magistrate pending the receipt of instructions from her majesty's government, to have effect from the 19th instant.

By order J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting secretary and treasurer.

Government house, Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following appointments are made by his excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c.

Alexander F. Gordon, esq., to be a deputy officer, surveyor, and inspector of roads on Hongkong.

Mr. William Tarrant, to be assistant in the above departments to Mr. Gordon.

These appointments to take effect from the 1st inst., pending the receipt of instructions from her majesty's government.

By order J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting secretary and treasurer.

Government house, Hongkong, 3rd Jan., 1843.

The following is a copy of the form of sailing letter, given to parties, who may require such a document, in carrying on their trade with this colony.

No.

SAILING LETTERS.

To be renewed yearly,—for the protection of ships

owned by British subjects, but not entitled to the privileges of British ships duly registered and navigated.

I, her Britannic majesty's superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, do grant this sailing letter, as above designated for the use and navigation of the ship or vessel called the _____ wharft _____ is at present master, and whereof _____ is at present owner; and I hereby make known to all

her Britannic majesty's public authorities appointed to reside abroad, and also to all other officers in her said majesty's service both civil and military, and also to the several constituted authorities in foreign countries, that the said ship or vessel _____ is the property of a British subject, and that she is therefore entitled to the protection of the laws of England, in all matters relating to the rights of property.

But I do, at the same time, make known that by this sailing letter, there are given to the said vessel no rights of trade or navigation which are by the laws of England confined to British ships properly so called, and provided with certificates of British registry, which is the only legal evidence of their title to that character; nor to exercise any privilege of trade or navigation which is by the laws of England confined to the ships of any foreign country owned and navigated by the subjects of such country. But, inasmuch as the British laws of navigation and registry do not preclude British subjects from employing ships other than registered ships in voyages between foreign countries, between which they trade, nor in certain other cases,—this sailing letter is granted to the said vessel _____ in order that she may be duly protected as British property, while employed in any of such unrestricted voyages. And for the more certain identification of the said vessel, for which this sailing letter is granted, I do hereby certify that she has decks, and _____ masts; that her length, from the fore part of the main stem to the after-part of her stern post shaft, is _____ feet, _____ in. English her breadth at the broadest part is _____ feet _____ in. English; her depth of hold is _____ feet _____ in. English; that she is rigged as a _____ with a bowsprit, is _____ stored, has _____ quarter-galleries; _____ but has a head _____ with a _____ feet, _____ inches, ft. with a _____ in. English to the quarter deck; and that she measures _____ tons according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the British act, to regulate the admittance of the tonnage and burden of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom, passed in the year _____.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my seal of office, at this day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

_____ Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,

THE CANTON RIOT.—Kekung, the Governor, and Leung the Lieut. Governor of Kwangtung, have issued a joint Proclamation in which they publicly censure the two officers, who had charge of the Ming Lun hall for allowing the hall to be used for seditious purposes, and by large assemblies to consult about fighting and disturbance, during the week previous to the Canton Riot.

They state, that the said hall has been set apart solely for the purpose of consulting about good doctrine and just principles, and not even for any purposes of trade or business, and should another turbulent assembly ever convene again within its walls, the two officers in charge will be held responsible, and must bear the consequences. Their Excellencies are thoroughly indignant, and the sacred hall should have been thus decorated, and should the like in future occur, they declare their full determination in no wise to spare the guilty.

_____ Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,

_____ Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,

_____ Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,

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_____ Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,

gether with the documents to which it alludes; and we are enabled to add the correspondence between H. E. and a Committee appointed to communicate with him on the subject.

It appears by the letter from H. E. which terminated the correspondence, at any rate for the present, that the merchants were requested to frame a scale of duties, "based on the regular Imperial dues," although every effort to obtain a copy of the book containing them, which the Chinese Commissioner asserts to be printed and published in Canton, in met by the Plenipotentiary stating that he has not received such a document from the Board at Peking! In our humble judgment there was nothing very unreasonable on the part of the merchants in requesting to have an authentic copy of the document, on which it is distinctly stated that the new tariff is to be based, and unless they were expected to have a more surpassing quantity of penetration than the Prince Bombobbinet of the Citizens of the World, who could tell the merit of a work by merely looking on the cover, we are at a loss to see how their "long local experience" could be of much avail on the occasion. Although the fact is well known to residents in China, our distant readers may not be aware, that the merchants here have never been able to obtain any authentic statement of the Imperial Duties; the Canton charges being such a matter of mystification throughout, that it has been quite impossible to say what is authorized duty and what is extortion.

It appears by Sir Henry's last letter that, although he commenced the correspondence by professing his ignorance of the subject, he is inclined to give the merchants a "wiggling" for venturing to point out what is generally supposed to be the true Imperial duty, and what the actual charge on Tea. Now, with all due deference to the Plenipotentiary, we consider the facts mentioned by the merchants as a fair illustration of the necessity of having certain data to go upon; and we cannot see that it was "quite unnecessary to bring them to his notice," in as much as all he stated to the Chinese Commissioners was that the charges in Canton were double and treble the Imperial duties, while the merchants show that they appear to be, to use a Chinese phrase, "several tens," in fact, as 95 to 1!

An error, it is to be the Plenipotentiary's intention to leave the commerce "totally unshackled by rules beyond providing for a Tariff and scale of duties" (Qy, a Tariff or scale of duties?) his troubles will be reduced to a very narrow compass, although it may be a question whether, with an anticommercial government like that of China, the leaving commerce unshackled by rules, might not be something like leaving the worthies of Norfolk Island unshackled by laws. To speak seriously, the intended new system of commerce with China is an experiment, and we are not without apprehension that, when the first terror of the war has been forgotten, the old spirit of the government may revive. The Chinese Commissioner at Nanking, even when under "high pressure," appears to have placed on record, that "after commercial affairs are at an end, the English 'should again return on board of their vessels, and go home; it will be unnecessary that they should remain throughout the year residing in the 'Pao-torie'; but it is considerably added that 'if they have unsettled accounts they may according to the rule at Canton, obtain permission to reside' &c. &c. With any other people than the Chinese such a regulation would appear to be an idle and needless form, but coupling it with the special restrictions as to residence and trade only within the walls of the foreign factories, it does not seem very improbable that in progress of time the Chinese government may strive by an accumulation of minor difficulties, at the northern ports, to drive the trade again to the southward on something very like the old system, but without the advantage, such as it is, of the Co-hong and Government responsibility.

We hope for a better state of things, but we question whether the absence of all rules is not calculated to ensure such a result.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary left Hongkong in the Steamer Akbar for Whampoa on Thursday morning last, and it is supposed that there the first interview, which will however be strictly ceremonial, with the Imperial Commissioner Eliepo will take place. The hongmerchants had received warning to be in readiness to accompany Eliepo to Whampoa, yesterday morning. At this interview, it is supposed, the whole of the future negotiations are to

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Macao, 21st Jan., 1843.

The *Water Witch* from Sandheads 4th December and Singapore 23d, arrived here on the 14th instant; we have received Bengal papers of 30th November, and *Sing. Free Press* to 22d December. From the former we have made several extracts regarding the movements of the British army returning from Afghanistan, and it will be seen that the whole force had, although not without some skirmishing, arrived on this side of Peshawar, and would probably arrive this side of the Sutlej about the end of December. We refer our readers to the several notifications of the Governor General, copied from the Indian papers.

We publish to day, from the Government paper, the *Hongkong Gazette*, a letter addressed by Sir Henry Pottinger to the British merchants, to

be carried on, will be settled; but we fear that not much will be done before the Chinese New Year holidays are over. New Year's day is on the 8th of this month, and the public offices are generally closed some 10 days before and after. The time immediately preceding New Year is usually but dull for business, the Chinese dealers being chiefly engaged in settling the accounts of the transactions during the expiring year; but it is duller just now than usual, as, owing to the expected reduction of duties, consequent on the negotiations between Sir Henry Pottinger and Elepo, hardly any shipments of tea are being made.

We had last week to relate an atrocious case of piracy committed in the neighbourhood of Lantau on the English lorch *Enterprise*, when six of her crew were murdered. We are glad to say, however, that for this once the pirates have not escaped without punishment. It seems that the two pirateboats, in the guise of smugglers arrived at Hongkong, we believe on Friday week last, and that the Mandarines at Whampoa, having had intelligence of their nefarious character from the authorities at Macao, demanded the aid of the foreign ships for their apprehension; this was, as may be supposed, promptly afforded, and a number of ships boats went to attack them; six of the pirates were killed, and 13 taken prisoners; the rest either saved themselves or were drowned by jumping overboard. The prisoners have been sent, in the irons belonging to one of the vessels at Whampoa, to Canton, where punishment awaits them, and where, it is said, they have made a full confession of their crime. We learn that on board the boats some of the bloody clothes of the people murdered in the lorch were found, we did not hear whether any of the plundered property had been discovered.

It is said, but we know not whether on very good authority, that Elepo has sharply reprimanded Ke-kung the Governor of Canton and the other high provincial authorities, for not suppressing forcibly the riot of the 7th of last month, and for not better protecting the English at Canton.

We read in the "Friend of China" of 10th Jany: kindly lent us, fresh accounts of piracy. A Macao Lorch was on the 6th of this month attacked on her way from Macao to Hongkong, in the Capahymoon; two Englishmen on board were wounded, and the passengers robbed of their luggage. One of them, the gunner of the Brig *Ann*, shipwrecked on Formosa and there retained prisoner, besides being wounded was robbed of \$312—his wages accumulated during the period of his imprisonment; Three Chinese junks from Namoa were on the 18th December, although they had previously at Hongkong, bought a protective pass, on their return from Macao near the harbor of Hongkong attacked and plundered. Of three other junks, arrived at Hongkong on or after the 9th instant, two were plundered at the entrance to Hongkong harbour. The *Friend of China* states that measures are in contemplation, conjointly with the Canton government, for the extirpation of this crying evil. We heartily wish this may be the case, for unless energetic measures are taken for the suppression of piracy, the native trade of Hongkong will remain prostrate. How far the Opium smuggling trade may be chargeable with fostering piracy, as our cotemporary infers, it would be difficult to determine, and we are inclined to believe that the chief cause is the late war, during which many of the government cruisers were destroyed, and all obliged to hide themselves, thus affording impunity to the pirates, for whose misdeeds the estuary of Canton river has at all time been renowned, although almost totally depressed during the palmist days of the Opium smuggling at Lintin, from which we are led to infer that smuggling and piracy in China are not synonymous terms.

From the *Friend of China* of 12th of this month we have copied the very important proclamation, brought by the *Hopewell*, of Commodore Jones to the inhabitants of Mazatlan, declaring that in consequence of hostilities commenced by the Mexican Government against the United States, Commodore Jones has taken possession, and for ever, of the Californias, which will, unless Mexico be able to reconquer it, become another State of the Union. We know not what may have been the origin of the war, or what the hostilities of Mexico against the United States, but we suppose they must have arisen from a demand frequently made by the former

country upon the government of the latter to restrain its citizens from giving assistance to the Texans, a demand not complied with by the United States.

On Saturday evening two scannies, discharged from the "Antares" embarked from the *Prava Grande* in a fast-boat to go on board the *Pantaleon* with their chests and trunks for their friends in Brugal, and about 100 dollars cash in money. They have never reached the vessel, and as they were steady men, and now most desirous of getting back to their families in Calcutta, it is feared they have been murdered by the boatmen for the sake of their goods &c., which they had with them.—*Canton Register*, 10th Jany.

By late advices from Canton, we learn that the populace are by no means in the most satisfied and tranquil state: we have been told they attempted to blow up the gate leading to the bridge over the Creek, by bags of gunpowder; but the governor immediately took decisive measures, issued proclamations, and threatened instant death by beheading to any who should attempt to excite the public mind, and urge the people to acts of violence.—*Ibid*, 17th Jany.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN H. E. SIR HENRY POTTINGER AND THE BRITISH MERCHANTS, CONCERNING THE FUTURE TRADE OF CHINA.

Macao, December 28th 1842.

The British Merchants, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have reason to expect, that one or both of the Imperial Commissioners, will arrive at Canton, in the course of the ensuing or current month, with the object of negotiating with me upon, and finally adjusting the still pending questions as to the Tariff to be established, and duties to be levied at the five Ports, that are to be thrown open, in conformity with the late Treaty; and as the discussion of such matters, and the adjustment of the important questions they involve, are strange to me, owing to my never having had to look much into Mercantile matters, I came over to this place, a few days ago, with the intention of inviting you all to a conference, but subsequent reflection, has led me to, think, that it will be better to obtain your sentiments (whether you may decide on favoring me with them, individually or collectively) in writing, which will have the self-evident advantage over verbal communication, that you will all be more likely to weigh your opinions, with even greater care, than if you were to express them orally; but your putting those opinions on paper will be an effectual guard, against the possibility of my misunderstanding your objects; and that it will enable me to submit the result in a clear and concise shape to H. M. Government. I had proposed to myself, to publish for general information the Treaty, which I have concluded with China; but there appear to be objections to that course, until it shall have been formally ratified by the Queen, and, therefore, I have with me copies of the 3 articles, 2nd, 6th and 10th, immediately connected with the subject of this letter, and which will show you distinctly what remains to be done. I had, as you may readily imagine, a great deal of discussion with the Imperial Commissioners, subsequent to the signing of the Treaty, and I likewise forward for your notice, Extracts from five Memorandums which passed between those High officers and myself. The last of these Extracts, dated the 7th of September, in which the Imperial Commissioners replied, on the 27th of the same month, amongst other matters in these words.

"Putting aside, however, the question of the duties which shall hereafter be printed and bound into a large volume, according to the rules established by the Board of Revenue, and published also on a Board, that all men may see and the Mandarin followers not be permitted to interfere with them. Putting aside too, the question of the various charges, and of examining distinctly which are those, that ought to be retained, and which those, that ought to be abolished, the result to be fixed by Treaty, upon a moderate scale, which end will be worked out, after we, the High Commissioners, shall have arrived at Canton, where we shall again consult about matters, so as to leave no room for any disagreement or unpleasant discussion. Putting aside all this, there only remains &c. &c. &c." And, as I quoted Nanking the day after the communication reached me, from which the above is a quotation, the matter rests in that state.

I am not aware, I can add any observations to the views, I have recorded in the Extracts from my Memorandums; but I presume that you will all agree with me, as to its being most desirable that everything should be strictly defined, so as to leave no opening, however small, for exactions or perquisites under whatsoever name or pretence; and also, that the duties should be fixed on a scale, that will not only provide for the liberal maintenance of the requisite establishment, but will afterwards, providing such, form a source of Imperial Revenue. I am sure, that taking this letter and its accompaniments into consideration, you will also bear in mind, that the benefits of a Commercial Treaty beyond

all others, must be as far as possible, reciprocal, if we hope and wish they shall be permanent; and that you will also remember that the nearer the points, now to be fixed, can be made to approach to, and assimilate with, what is at present in force in China, and the more simple the whole system, the better hope may be indulged that it will work well.

You will observe, that no allusion is made in any of these documents to the Subject of the Trade in Opium. It is only necessary, that I should at present tell you, that the subject has not been overlooked by me, and that I indulge a hope, a very faint one I admit, that it will yet be in my power to get the traffic in Opium, by barter, legalized by the Emperor; but whatever arrangement I may be able to effect regarding it, when I again meet the Imperial Commissioners, will be hereafter intimated to you, in common with all other Mercantile arrangements. In the meantime, I shall be glad to receive your reply, on this matter, at your convenience.

I have the honor &c. &c.
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

No. 1. THREE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, agrees, that British Subjects with their Families and Establishments, shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their Mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Ningpo and Shanghai, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain &c. will appoint Superintendents, or Consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named Cities or Towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese Authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just Duties and other Dues of the Chinese Government, as hereinafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

ARTICLE 5.

"The Government of China having compelled the British Merchants, trading at Canton, to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong-merchants, or Co-Hong, who had been licenced by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future, at all ports where British Merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their Mercantile Transactions, with whatever persons they please, and His Imperial Majesty further agrees, to pay to the British Government, the sum of Three Millions of Dollars on account of Debts due to British subjects, by some of the said Hong Merchants or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 10.

"His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish, at all the ports, which are by the 2nd article of this Treaty to be thrown open for the resort of British Merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of Export and Import Customs and other Dues, which Tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information, and the Emperor further engages, that when British Merchandise shall have once paid, at any of the said ports, the regulated Customs and Dues agreeable to the Tariff, to be hereafter fixed, such Merchandise may be conveyed, by Chinese Merchants, to any Province or City, in the Interior of the Empire of China on paying a further amount of Transit Duties which shall not exceed... per Cent on the Tariff value of such Goods.

(True copies) RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2. From the Plenipotentiary, dated 30th Augt 1842.

"A vast object both for China and England might I think be gained, by assimilating the Duties and Tariff, at all the four Ports, which are to be thrown open to British Merchants. The best way of attaining this object is for the Emperor, to be pleased to command the local officers to furnish, from each port, a detailed Report of the fixed and authorized Export and Import Duties, rejecting of course all Consol, Co-Hong and other arbitrary Charges. These reports can be examined by the High Officers, on both sides, and on being pronounced suitable and correct, an average of the whole, both as to Export, and Import duties and Tariff, might be assumed and established at the five ports. This plan has many advantages. Its simplicity would prevent disputes; it would render the accounts of the Customs Department, concise and clear; it would enable the Chinese and British Consular officers to detect any attempts at smuggling or extortion, and it would be a most satisfactory arrangement for the Merchants of both Nations."

"2. When the Export and Import Customs shall have been once decided upon, there will be no difficulty in fixing the amount of Transit Duties, since it is to depend on the other.

"The mode of levying the Transit Duties, will require alteration; and, were it possible to arrange for so doing at the Sea Port, it would be a great benefit. The Goods might be stamped, or furnished with a certificate showing their quantity, quality &c. and exempting them from further demands.

* 3rd. The prohibitory laws, as of the Exportation of particular articles from particular ports, must all of course be annulled, seeing that after the re-establishment of friendship and peace, the great aim of the Treaty is to facilitate and encourage Commerce.
(True Extract.)
ARCHARD WOONAM,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2. From the Imperial Commissioners, dated the 1st September 1842.

1. The five Ports of Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, being thrown open, it will be right, except at Canton (where Hongkong has been given as a place of residence) and no further deliberation on the matter is therefore needed) to build at the four Ports of Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai only, general Factories, whereas, when the English Merchant people arrive, they may reside. That they should bring with them their Families, is a natural compliance with the constant principles of human nature.

But, after commercial affairs are at an end, they should then return again on board their vessels and go home; it will be unnecessary that they should remain throughout the year, residing in the Factories.

This is what would appear the right and sure course, and if any really have accounts unsettled or transactions unfinished, they may, according to the rule at Canton, of leaving Merchants to direct the winter purchases, (that is, the purchases at the end of the season of goods, for the ensuing season) make clear representation to their Consular officer, and receive permission still to reside in the Factories.

2d. With the exception of the debts of the Hong Merchants at Canton, settled at 3 millions of Dollars, for the payment of which the Government takes the responsibility; hereafter, seeing it is now determined that the English may have commercial dealings with any Merchants whomsoever they please, so that, being able to choose the Merchants for themselves, they are nowise in the same position, as when dealing with a limited number of Hong Merchants, licensed by China; whatever Debts therefore, there may be, they shall only be able to sue for the recovery thereof, through the Government, and can no longer call for reimbursement by the Government itself.

(True Extract.) **R. WOONAM,**
Acting Secretary.

No. 4. From the Plenipotentiary, dated 5th September, 1842.

The High Imperial Commissioners and Governor-General, are already perfectly aware that one of the Chief causes of this disagreement and consequent hostilities, that are now happily at an end, was the unauthorized exactions and extortions of the Canton Custom House officers, and local Authorities, and which exactions and extortions frequently raise the Imperial and regular dues, to double and treble and even tenfold the proper amount: to speak therefore of making the Canton custom house regulations and Tariff the bases of future arrangements, is, as it were, "perpetuating remonstrance and discussion." Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, has already recommended that the Authorized Tariff and Duties of the five Ports should be called for, and compared, and an average struck for the whole.

The advantages of this arrangement are so obvious, that they do not require to be enlarged on. H. M. Plenipotentiary can most solemnly and conscientiously assure their Exa. the Imperial Commissioners, that on the Question of Import and Export Duties, as well as Transit dues, his sole and anxious object, is to fulfil the duties of an impartial umpire between the two Countries. He neither wishes to see the duties so high as to encourage or foster Smuggling, nor yet so low, as not to form a fair and legitimate source of Imperial Revenue, after paying the expenses of Establishments &c. With these sentiments the Plenipotentiary will be happy to confer with the Imperial Commissioners, as soon as they have received instructions from the Cabinet, and the Plenipotentiary will meet their Excellencies at Canton, or any other Port, they may consider more convenient, to bring this important Question to a final close.

Steam Frigate "Queen," off Nanking, 5th Sept., 1842.
(True Extract.) **R. WOONAM,**
Acting Secretary.

No. 5. From the Imperial Commissioners dated the 13th of September, 1842.

2ndly. Another article (see under head No. 4) alludes to the duties being high and low, at different Ports; and we proposed that the scale of the Canton Custom House, should be assumed as a model, and sent in to the Board of Revenue, when being duly canvassed by them, the same should be respectfully put in force. Your excellency objects to this, as still more perplexing matters, and says that it is, as it were perpetuating remonstrance and discussion. We find that in China, the Custom house duties have certain fixed rates, beyond which no extortion is permitted, thus in the case of the Canton Custom house duties, these are printed and made up in a volume, and the Englishmen, who have resided for many years at Canton cannot but know all about them. Where, in any case, has excess of Duty been levied, these extortions and abuses, alluded to, which trebled and quadrupled the duties, have proceeded from the followers and underlings of the Hoppe, the hong merchants, Linguists and Compradors.

Now we, the high Commissioners, looking up, embody in ourselves the kind intentions of our gracious Em-

peror, and how can we permit that matter be carried on, on any other principle than that of satisfaction for what is past, and guarding against mischief for the future? Thus, when we spoke of adopting the scale of duties of the Custom house of Canton, and referring it to the Board of Revenue, to be fully canvassed by them and respectfully put in force, we were expressly alluding to the Regular Imperial Duties, and as your Imports, such as Woollen, Cloth, Camlets, Cloaks, Watches &c. and your exports such as Raw Silk, Piece Goods, Tea, Rhubarb &c. are not articles, which every year pass through the Custom house of Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, when the matter is submitted to the Board of Revenue, for examination and deliberation, they cannot do otherwise than adopt the Canton fixed duties, as a standard, and proceed to act upon it accordingly.

With reference to those abuses and extortions which amount to 3 or 4 times more than the regular duties, not only will the Board of Revenue be unwilling to let these enter into their calculations, but due care will be taken most rigidly to exhibit them, so there is no occasion for your Excellency feeling further anxiety on this head, but having created a Custom house, this house, has certain current expenses, and the different Clerks and Writers therein employed must have food to eat, and some little money wherewith to support themselves, these items, are in addition to the regular duties; and afterwards, when the four Ports (on the Coast) shall be opened, arrangements must be made with the Viceroy and Governors of the Provinces concerned, to provide for these extra expenses, but on no account, will there be such a Paradox, as their amounting, to three or four times the regular duties. Thus, in like manner, as the City of Canton, there have always been certain established rates, and the extortions and augmentations, that have swelled these to 3 or 4 times the regular duties, should be submitted to the Viceroy and Hoppe of Canton, who will examine and distinguish clearly between those charges which ought to be abolished and those, which ought to be retained; but on no account, will such a vicious custom of trebling and quadrupling the regular duties be permitted.

In your Excellency's reply, it is stated, that after paying all expenses, you wish that a large surplus of Revenue may flow into the Imperial Treasury, &c. In our Chinese Custom houses, just as we collect the regular established duties, so do we send them on: this is our constant rule.

We do not ask more than the fixed rates, that we may have an overplus, and yet the expenses of the Custom house must be paid, (as your Excellency is well aware) somehow or other, so that we can only calculate on, and decide upon, what is just enough to cover these expenses, and there stop. If your Excellency will consult with those who transact business with this country, and have long resided in China, and if your Excellency will carefully examine into particular, you will clearly comprehend our meaning.

3rdly British subjects being permitted to trade at five Ports, as above specified, a Superintendent must of course be established, at each place, for the direction of their affairs. All Englishmen whatever, ought to be completely under his control, and the Mandarin of the central land will also undertake that the merchants and people be placed under proper restraint. Thus, both parties, carrying on their trade on a footing of perfect equality and justice, no insults or deception whatever will be permitted, which might lead again to the invioling of the two countries in war. As for the goods which are to be bought and sold, we can only permit these to be bargained and settled at the public residence, it will answer do, for them to proceed to distant markets in the country, and such places, thereby causing loss to the revenue by smuggling, be that ever so small.

(True extract) **RICHARD WOONAM,**
Acting Secretary

13th September, 1842.

No. 6. From the Plenipotentiary dated the 17th September, 1842.

"2nd. With respect to the second item of their Excellencies memorandum, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, can only repeat his anxiety to see the Tariff and Duties, fixed on a fair scale, so that they shall as before stated, neither be so high "as to foster or encourage smuggling, nor yet so low as not to form a fair and legitimate source of Imperial Revenue after "defraying the expenses of establishments &c." H. B. M. Plenipotentiary reads with real satisfaction, the firm intention of their Excellencies, to abolish all extortions and abuses, and he earnestly suggests, that whatever the amount of duties and charges, whether Import, Export, or Transit, may be, it should be specifically defined, and not in the smallest degree left to the arbitrary pleasure, or option of the local officers.

That has been the great evil at Canton, out of which so much discussion and discontent has sprung. Let the necessary salaries to Clerks, writers and other functionaries, high or low, be included in the scale of duties, so that merchants shall know precisely, what they are to pay on their merchandise, whether on Importation or Exportation. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, is still of opinion, that if the duties can be equalised, whatever may be the model, at the five ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, it will be a most advantageous arrangement for both Empires, though the Plenipotentiary admits, that the equalization is secondary to everything being defined on a moderate

scale.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, is as very anxious that this Question should be settled to the satisfaction, not only of the Government of England, but also to that of China, that should their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners, be of opinion, that their presence at Peking, might facilitate the arrangement, the Plenipotentiary is willing to defer the final discussion and settlement of the matter, for an additional month or six weeks, to enable their Excellencies to proceed to court, and afterwards to come to Canton, where the Plenipotentiary will be happy to meet the Imperial Commissioners.

"3rd. With regard to the third article of their Excellencies memo: H. B. M. Plenipotentiary will in due time lay down in concert with the Imperial Commissioners, the most minute and stringent rules as to the conduct of the British merchants, and their servants or dependants: on no pretence will they be permitted to go into the country, or away from the sea Ports to trade, and every merchant will be held responsible for the orderly behaviour of his servants and dependants, of whatever nation, or class they may be.

Moreover, no British ships will be allowed to visit any other Ports than those opened by treaty, and should any person be detected in attempting to smuggle, or trade without paying the established duties, the Chinese Government officers will be at perfect liberty, to seize and confiscate such goods. It is however so obviously the interest of the British merchants, to live on friendly terms with the people of China, among whom they are even to dwell for a time, and with whom, they will have mercantile dealings, that there is no fear of their misbehaving, and H. M. Consular officers will see that they strictly conform to the rules, to be laid down, so far as the Government of China and its officers are concerned.

The moment those points can be finally settled, they shall be embodied in a Supplementary Treaty, and submitted for the gracious ratification of the Sovereign of both countries.

(Signed) **HENRY POTTINGER,**
H. B. M. Plenipotentiary,
RICHARD WOONAM,
Acting Secretary.

To His Excellency,
Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart.
H. M. Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of
British trade in China.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Y. E.'s letter to the British merchants in China, under date 28th ulto., with the several enclosures therein referred to; and in replying to that communication we beg leave to forward to Y. E. copies of resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the merchants, by which Y. E. will observe that the Undersigned have been requested to act as a Committee on the occasion.

It does not appear to us that, at the present moment, the information before us is of a sufficiently tangible or specific character, to enable us to place anything before Y. E. which could be useful; but if Y. E. could furnish us with translations of the documents which are said to contain an exact account of the Imperial duties, we might be better able, on arrival of the Chinese Commissioners, to state the views of the British merchants as to any proposed alteration.

On all other points Y. E. will probably agree with us, that it might be expedient to refrain from drawing up any statements, until the arrival of these authorities may enable us to learn the principles upon which it is intended the trade shall in future be conducted.

And we now only add that our Committee will at all times be ready to communicate with Y. E. personally, or by letter, whenever Y. E. may wish us to do so.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient, humble servants,
A. MATHESON,
G. T. BRAINE,
WM. THOMPSON,
D. L. BURN,
W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

Govt. House, Hongkong,
7th January, 1843.

No. 12.
Gentlemen,—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday's date, and lose no time in informing you, in reply, that I have as yet received none of the papers which the High Commissioners speak of in one of their Memoranda as likely to come from the Board of Revenue at Peking, nor do I expect to be furnished with those papers, until I recommence my discussions with the Commissioners at Canton.

Under these circumstances I have the honor to suggest, that you should proceed, with the information which you must already possess from your long local experience of the trade of China, to draw up in a concise form a report showing the alterations in the present system which you would wish to see

affected, and the footing as to Tariff and Duties including anchorage charges &c. &c. on which you would desire to see the trade placed in times to come. Should your report and the deliberations of the Revenue Board at Peking, nearly or wholly, assimilate, the matter would be at once arranged without further delay or trouble, and, on the other hand, should there appear important discrepancies in the two documents, I should have good grounds for urging a re-consideration of the Chinese plan (which, you will have seen, the Commissioners say is to be based on the present system) and supporting my arguments by your opinions and advice.

It is almost superfluous to add that in the latter case I shall communicate with you further before I accede to any final arrangement.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

To Messrs MATHESON, BRAINE, THOMPSON,
BURN, and LIVINGSTON.

To His Excellency,
SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart.
H. M. Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of
British Trade in China.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Y. E.'s letter of 7th instant.

As it is understood that the new Tariff is to be based on the regular Imperial Duties, and as we have no means of ascertaining what those duties actually are, we do not conceive there would be any advantage in proceeding, as Y. E. suggests, "with the information actually before us, and our long local experience," in preparing a report on the subject.

The Imperial Duties, properly so called, are generally understood to be very moderate, except on two or three articles; but those duties have been swelled by a variety of additional charges, some of which are possibly regular, although it is generally believed many of them have arisen from either the necessities of the local Government, from Consol Charges, or extortions of the government functionaries.

We may instance the article of Tea, the Imperial duty on which is said to be nominally two mace per Picul, but raised by incidental charges to one mace, two mace, and four candareens: while for several years the actual payment, including Consol charge, has varied from 2½ taels to 8½ taels.

We may observe however that we never have been able to obtain any authentic account of the authorized duties, and we again beg leave to suggest to Y. E. the expediency of obtaining for us, from the Canton government, a copy of the Imperial Tariff, to enable us to proceed with the consideration of any alterations which may suggest themselves.

As the privileges of the Hongmerchants, and indeed the system of which they were part, are to be abolished, an entire change must necessarily be made in the management of the trade. Hitherto the settlement of duties, inward and outward, arrangements for warehousing goods, taking charge of them when landed, in short, all the details of the trade have been made by that body, whilst they are besides proprietors of the factories in which we resided, and the warehouses in which our property has been stored. As the responsibility both of them and of the government will necessarily cease with the existence of the Co-hong, the important question arises, of what system Y. E. and the Chinese Commissioners may propose to establish in place of the former one; We are not aware whether it is the wish of Y. E. that our report should embrace this branch of the subject, but should such be the case, we may be allowed to observe that, unless other parts of the treaty than those we have seen should in some measure define the principles upon which the foreign intercourse in Canton is to be in future conducted, it might be desirable that we should defer any consideration of the matter until some specific plan be placed before us in the room of the system about to be abolished.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's,

Most obedient humble servants,
ALEX. MATHESON,
GEORGE T. BRAINE,
D. L. BURN,
Wm THOMPSON,

Macao, 15th January, 1843.

Government House, Hongkong,

No. 53.
Gentlemen,—I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant in reply to mine of the 7th.

I beg to point out to you that most (if not all) of

the facts as to extra-charges &c. which you detail, are expressly alluded to in the extracts, from both the High Commissioner's and my own memoranda, which I sent to you with my letter of 28th ulto., so that it was quite unnecessary for you to bring them to my notice, and I have to add, that I still retain my opinion, that it would have been advisable for you to furnish me with a statement as to Tariff, Duties, &c., showing what you would in future consider desirable, without reference to the papers that may have been prepared by the Board of Revenue at Peking. In fact, I may further here observe, that I believed in affording you the opportunity of stating your unbiased opinions on these points, I was doing the very thing you had all, collectively and individually, been most anxiously longing for, for years past; and I am sorry to find, that it is out of your power to comply with my suggestion.

As to the arrangements to be made for carrying on your trade at Canton after the Co-hong shall be formally abolished, it appears to me, that they will depend solely on yourselves. The trade is to be conducted in China as in all other parts of the world, and I am not aware that it would be possible, or proper, to make the smallest difference between Canton and the other ports which are to be thrown open to British merchants.

After I shall have seen Elepo, should I have any fresh information to communicate, I will again address you, but you will understand from the above observations that it is my present intention to leave the commerce totally unshackled by rules, beyond providing for a Tariff and scale of Duties, including Anchorage Fees &c.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen.

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

To Messrs MATHESON, BRAINE,
BURN, THOMPSON, &c. &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

January. ARRIVED

8, (B.) *Isabella Anna*, Thompson, Sydney.
8, " *St. Vincent*, Young, Madras.
8, " *Fenella*, Self, Amoy.
10, " *Johnstone*, Harrioth, Chusan.
11, " *Jane Gifford*, Paul, New Zealand.
14, " *Siam*, Wilmett, Liverpool.
14, " *Water Witch*, Reynell, Calcutta & Sing.
14, " *Mary Ann*, " Liverpool.
15 (S.) *Lingayen*, Bordenove, Manila.
15, (A.) *Lark*, Tibbits, Sydney.
16, (B.) *Caroline*, " Hobart Town.
16, H. M. S. *North Star*, capt. Sir E. Home, Chusan.
16, H. M. S. *Alligator*, capt. Brown, do.
18, (B.) *Olympus*, Whyte, New Zealand.

January. SAILED

14, (B.) *Ellora*, Turnbull, London.
14, " *Sylph*, Guy, Singapore and Calcutta.
15, " *Burghamshire*, Macgregor, Bombay.
15, " *British Isle*, Grahame, Manila.
16, " *Francis Ann*, Thomson, Singapore.
17, " *Mary Catherine*, " Madras.
18, " *Anna Eliza*, Butcher, Bombay.
18, " *Allet Rahoman*, do.
19, " *Anonyma*, Hickey, do.
20, " *Lady Edith*, Lewis, London.
20, (A.) *Levant*, Fank, New York.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*, *Hero of Malown*.
For Singapore.—*Pennang*, *Colombo*, *Hugh Walker*.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CORPORATIONS.
Anstralian Pa	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
Appoline (sloop)	—	Thomas,	"
Arthusa,	—	Christian,	"
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jameson, How & Co.
Antv Anderson	498	Spitt,	Macvicar & Co.
Alex. Baring,	—	Hale,	Russell and Co.
Athenian,	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann Lockerby	—	Wightman	"
Biboo,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Birman,	—	Cleland,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Belle Alliance,	677	Pryce,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bella Marina,	480	Ashridge,	"
Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbia,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Caroline,	—	—	Lindsay and Co.
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
Culdes,	—	Campbell,	Dent and Co.
Cacique,	—	Mac,	Fearon & Son.
Chr. Rawson,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Devon,	—	Mallory,	"
Dawson,	—	Carder,	"

Dindem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,	Jardine M. & Co.
Equestrian,	80	Cronworthy,	"
Edinburgh,	413	Parnory,	"
Elphinstone,	1-4	Framlin,	Dent & Co.
Foam,	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Fenella,	—	Self,	"
Frances Bura,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
Ganges,	—	Walker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Good Success,	—	Emara,	"
Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
Grecian,	—	Watt, [son]	"
Greyhound,	—	Hutchin-	"
Gulnare,	313	wiloughby	Dirom and Co.
Hero of Malown	480	Jackson,	"
Hongkong,	—	Powder,	H. Holgate.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
Hymalaya,	—	Burn,	"
Helena,	—	Drenning,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Ingleswood,	—	Kerr,	"
Isaly,	—	Galt,	Jameson, How & Co.
Inglis,	—	Isaacson,	A. A. de Melh.
Isabella Anna,	—	Thomson	"
Jane Gifford,	—	Paul,	"
Johnstone,	—	Harrison,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Tree,	—	Rodgerson	C. S. Compton.
Jos. Matheson	—	branscomb	Dirom and Co.
June,	—	Berg,	J. Bord and Co.
Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Liverpool,	—	McDowell	Jardine M. & Co.
Little Catherine	—	—	"
Lady Radcliffe,	—	—	"
Lady of St. Kilda	—	—	"
London,	—	Fraser,	Dent and Co.
Mary A. Edie,	—	Manton,	"
Minerva,	—	Johnston,	Russell and Co.
Minny,	—	—	Macvicar & Co.
Mercury,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Mary Anne,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Malacca,	—	Holton,	W. Scott.
Medusa,	—	Shettler,	Jardine M. & Co.
Mellish,	453	Purdi,	"
Mary,	—	Fawcett,	Lindsay & Co.
Nepaul,	—	Kemp,	H. Rostomjes.
Orestes,	—	Campbell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pantaloon,	—	Sanders,	Dent and Co.
Parneck Hall,	—	Porter,	H. Pybus.
Prince George,	—	Wharton,	"
Queen's Leitch	—	Poster,	Turner & Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Gray,	"
Raymond,	—	—	"
Rockiff,	323	—	"
Ruparell,	—	—	"
Rosa,	—	—	"
St. Lawrence,	—	—	"
Siam,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Surry,	—	Smith,	"
Siam,	—	Naylor,	Holliday Wise & Co.
St. Vincent,	—	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
Semiramis,	—	Young,	"
Snake,	365	Cairnie,	Jameson, How & Co.
Susan,	—	High,	Hugheson Brothers.
Thomas Lowry	—	Neathy,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Terror,	—	Graham,	Dent and Co.
Victoria,	—	Megget,	"
Waterwitch,	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
Wild Irish Girl	—	Reynell,	"
Wm. Gillies,	—	Hall,	J. A. Durran Jr.
William,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Hay,	"
Urgent,	—	Steward,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
—	—	Thompson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	—	Commander Kearney.	"
Ann MacKim,	—	Vasmer,	W. A. Lawrence.
Grafton,	—	Gardner,	W. M. Bull.
Panther,	—	Martin,	J. M. Bull.
Lowell,	—	Peirce,	W. H. Polio.
Lena,	—	Poor,	Russell and Co.
Oneyda,	—	Swift,	G. Nye Jr.
Jezebel,	—	Watkins,	Russell and Co.
Burnt,	—	Kilham,	"
Dark,	—	Tibbets,	"
Zenobia,	—	Pratt,	Olympus & Co.
Hopewell,	—	Engle,	Wilmors & Co.
Natchez,	—	Waterman,	"

FRIGATE.

Fr. Frig. Erigone,	44,	Captain Clélie.	"
Fr. Corr. Favorite,	24,	Commander Page.	"
L'Orient,	—	Lagravere,	Dent and Co.

SPANISH.

Maria,	—	Cucullo,	J. A. Cacalla.
Lingayen,	—	Bordenoy,	"

DANISH.

Margarethe,	—	Klinker,	Jardine M. and Co.
Helsing,	—	Stofjes,	Russell and Co.

SWEDISH.

Bull,	—	Wegren,	Macvicar and Co.
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At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 4.] *Macao, Saturday, 28th January, 1843.*

[No. 382.]

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday next, the 31st Instant.

JOHN SMITH has been requested to offer for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (by order of the Trustees), to the highest bidder, the Brig "WILLIAM," with all her Masts, Yards, &c. &c. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's. For particulars see handbills in circulation. *Macao, 27th January, 1843.*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soups, and Soup and Biscuits; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored PORT WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale. *Macao, 6th January, 1843.*

NOTICE.—J. BOSTON begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Macao that he has established an Office in the Praça-Manduro No. 3 Carneiro's Building, and solicits their general patronage. *Macao, 23d Jan'y, 1843.* J. BOSTON.

BY virtue of authority received from JOHN GURNEY PAY, WILLIAM STORRS PAY, FRANCIS FOX, and JOHN SANDERSON RIGGS; carrying on the business of Merchants, under the Firm of SANDERSON, PAY, FOX, & Co., in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of J. S. RIGGS & Co.; the undersigned hereby notifies, that he is authorized to sign the latter Firm by procuration.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

THE interest and responsibility of JOHN STEPHEN MENDONÇA in the Firm of PEREIRA & Co. of Canton and Macao, created on the 26th October 1837, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners MANOEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOZE DE FAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOZE DE FAIVA. *Macao, 31st December, 1842.*

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in one firm here, at Macao, and in that of HUGHANAW & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last. *Pinang, 10th Jan'y, 1843.*

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent in China, for the SHIP INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take. *Shanghai, 22nd Jan'y, 1843.*

DIROM & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

MACAO, 18th JANUARY, 1843.
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840-1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No 1 Albany Gardens; or to **JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.** Goods are received and sold on Commission. *Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.*

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's Road.**

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to **C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.** or **Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.** *Macao, 12th July, 1842.*

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUVE, or to C. FEARON & SON.—Macao.** *Macao, 1st January, 1843.*

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Portuguese Barque MARCOZINA, Capt. Aquino, will leave for the above Port in the latter end of the current month. For freight or passage apply to **J. T. DE AQUINO.** *Macao, 13th January, 1843.*

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new Ship "Fawn," A. I. 310 Tons, A. Greig Commander, now at Whampoa; will have early despatch, and will call at Hongkong or Macao should freight offer. For freight or passage apply to **DALLAS & Co.** *Macao, 6th January, 1843.*

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BRACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to **C. H. HART.** *Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.*

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Bark BIRMAN, 544 Tons, Captain J. CLELAND, apply to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** *Macao, 3rd December, 1842.*

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, Captain BOWEN, For freight apply to **DENT & Co.** *Macao, 9th July, 1842.*

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Built Ship "Hera of Malown," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to **DIROM & Co.** *Canton, 28th June, 1842.*

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. I. barque "CHASTICLEAN," Captain GUANOR, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyne and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to **HENRY GRIBBLE.**

FOR SALE.

THE fast built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to **JOHN BURD, at Hongkong.**

A GENTLEMAN of respectability, recently arrived from New Zealand; anxious to obtain employment in a mercantile establishment. He can produce most unexceptionable testimonials of the esteem in which he was held by the community he has just quitted; and of his steady conduct, strict integrity, and business habits. For reference apply at the **CANTON PRESS OFFICE.** *Macao, 27th January, 1843.*

A SURGEON wishing to proceed to England, with him, of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs **DENT & Co.**

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weights, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal. *Macao, 27th June, 1842.*

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by Mr. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rampa Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to **HENRY FERRENDEN.** *Macao, 24th December, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—Bills on London by **GIDSON NYE, Junr.** *Canton, 13th January, 1843.*

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MADRASA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; brown and PALE SHERRY in cases of 1 doz. each; WHISKY in cases of 3 doz. each; and best Port wine in cases of 1 doz. each; also green and white Potatoes. *Macao, 30th Jan'y, 1843.* **J. A. DA SILVA.**

FOR SALE.—Manila Rice in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to **Captain N. PUTNAM,** on board Ship "Zenobia," at Whampoa.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Marine Barometers, Satin, Gauze, and Shoe Ribbons, superfine Blue and Black Cloths, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8-day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch Candelsticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** *Macao, 30th December, 1842.*

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A few pieces of Merino; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbons; Felt and super-fine Hats; and a few fresh Fish, &c. *Macao, 3rd December, 1842.*

Superior Pais and Brown Sherry; Double bottled Rawling Pieces and Pistols, Shotguns, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** *Macao, 3rd December, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to **DIROM & Co.** *Macao, 25th October, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—Bully Rice, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARABIC in cases and casks. Singapore BRAND and FLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, and Red and White in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** *Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.*

FOR SALE.—SWEATING COFFEE and Nails. Apply to **J. A. DURRAN, Jr.** *Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.*

FOR SALE.—Europe Rope from 1 1/2 to 4 inches; 4 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINABLE, for a vessel of 300 Tons; 3 1/2 Manila Cables in whole and half lengths. Apply to **DIROM & Co.** *Macao, Oct. 8, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** *Macao, 15th July, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on London. **E. J. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted.** Apply to **MACAO, 4th March, 1842.** **RUSSELL & Co.**

STRAW BONNETS.—Pineapples, Cucumbers, and Dandelions, also, Boy's Hats. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** *Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.*

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers. Dutch and English SWEATING COFFEE from 16 to 26 oz; and Nails; apply to **JOHN SMITH.** *Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.*

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 26 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** *Macao, 25th July, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—MADRASA WINE in Pipes, Hongkong and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **DIROM & Co.** *Macao, 30th April, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE and 3 doz. cases. **CLARET** 8 doz. cases. **SHERRY, PALE** 10 doz. cases. **WATER DOV.**

OLIVE OIL 10 doz. cases. **Best in stores; FINE in barrels.** *Macao, 27th June, 1842.*

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavoured pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & FINE WINE, BELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL, TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWIN, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few STRAWS for lower and Top Mats. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira & apply to their owner.

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of Miss KRAO LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HOME MERCHANTS and THEIR DUTIES. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symonds, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

STEAMERS TO SUEZ.

It has been known for some time that Lord Ellenborough has given directions for the employment of two of the most powerful public steamers, on their return from China, to maintain a monthly communication between Calcutta and Suez, in combination with the arrangements of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The precise nature of the arrangements has not transpired, nor it is known how far the vessels can be dovetailed with the plan of that Association; but the idea does great credit to the Governor General, and will do much to restore to him the good will of the community. There seem however to be some difficulties in the way, which are not easily removed. There are no supplies of Coal on the route for any such additional vessels; and to depend on the despatch of a quantity in the beginning of December would be to postpone the departure of the first Government Steamer, till the cold season has nearly passed away. It must be remembered also, that the first class of Steamers, belonging to the state are War Steamers, and are far better adapted to batter the walls of Nankin, than to afford accommodation to passengers; and there is not time to alter their internal arrangements. If that were possible, it would not be altogether desirable to convert these vessels, the maritime guardians of the Empire, into passenger ships, to serve a temporary purpose. But whatever may be the obstacles to the accomplishment of the object, the conception of it demands a tribute of gratitude which will be readily paid.

The arrangements respecting the *Hindustan* appear, as though they had been made with a view to the interests of the Peninsular Company rather than to those of the community; they appear to be dictated by a desire to interfere with the employment of the *India*. It is however possible, that the eluding of interests which is visible may be altogether accidental. The *India* is advertised to sail on the 10th of January; the *Hindustan* on the 14th. Thus we are to have two steamers in January, and none in February. The superior accommodations of the *Hindustan* can scarcely fail to depreciate the value of those in the *India*, when both are timed for nearly the same period. This ought to have been avoided; for the *India*, we regret to hear, has not realized the expectations of those who boldly risked their capital, in order that Calcutta might not be deprived of her services. It is much to be desired that the plan for the despatch of these two vessels could have been so arranged, as to have met the convenience of those on whose support they depend. Whether the obstacles to such an arrangement were exclusively physical, we cannot pretend to say.

The establishment of a monthly communication from Calcutta will create a greater change in the circumstances and views of society, than perhaps any event which has transpired in India during the present century. All such changes are necessarily attended with injury to existing interests. In the present instance, while we exult in the new conveniences which are about to be opened to us, it is not without a feeling of regret that we contemplate the inevitable result of this competition, on the prospects of those noble ships which now adorn our river, and which are unquestionably the finest commercial vessels in the world. Adapted as they are for the convenience of passengers, they cannot but feel, partially in the present, but—deeply in the coming year, the diminution of support which must result from the superior attractions of the Steamers. This will perhaps be felt more in the price of passage money than in the numerical loss of passengers. Many will still prefer a voyage round the Cape to the new route through Egypt, which seems to require something of the buoyancy of English feelings. Those who have no curiosity to gratify, and no time to save, will continue to prefer being taken up in Calcutta and tranquilly deposited at some port in England, to the excitement and fuss of an overland trip, with its journey through the desert, and its transshipments and its quarantine. And indeed when vessels, which offer such splendid accommodations as the *Sonthampton*, and other ships of that class, can calculate with confidence on reaching England in a little more than a hundred days, there will be found not a few to prefer the old route with its calmness, to the new route notwithstanding its many excitements. The establishment of a monthly communication will also produce the immediate effect of increasing to a very large extent, the number of passengers between the two countries. If we take this increase into the account, in conjunction with the limited number which a monthly steamer can accommodate, the abstraction of passengers from the sailing vessels will not perhaps be so formidable as it appears.

But the convenience to the community of this Presidency and Metropolis, will be incalculable. Those to whom time is an object, will now be enabled to calculate, with a degree of certainty on being able to reach England in less than two months. Merchants will be able to run home and strengthen their connections, and re-inspire confidence where it has been shaken; while the chance of an unexpected visit, some morning, from one of their home supporters, whose nerves they may have shaken by their speculations, will serve as a salutary check on that tendency to the insolvent court, which is always to be dreaded in Calcutta. Civilian will be able to visit the pyramids, and the Holy City, and the Eternal City, and make almost the tour of Europe on their voyage home and back, without any sensible abridgement of the time devoted to their own dear native land. Fond mammals will be able to step over to England and embrace their children, triennially. The desert will be encumbered with band boxes containing the newest fashions travelling from Paris to Calcutta. And we editors shall receive our papers and periodical publications *et cetera*, without delay, and without charge; and thus be enabled indefinitely to multiply to the public the sources of intellectual enjoyment. India will be drawn closer to England; and our Indian sojourn will cease to be characterized by the dreary feeling of exile.—*Friend of India*, November 24.

The British barque, *Emma*, captain M. White, fell in with a boat in the Palawan passage containing five Manila men, who proved to be a part of the crew of the Spanish brig *Singular* abandoned recently on the Pratas shoal. They had been 14 days in the boat, with only a few cocoa nuts, and were all so much exhausted as to be unable to get on board the *Emma* without assistance; one of the number who originally embarked in the boat having died some days before the *Emma* picked them up.

The five survivors were brought here and have been taken charge of by D. Jose Falcon, the Spanish representative in Macao.

We have much pleasure in publicly stating the credit that is due to captain White for his anxious care and attention to the five survivors, who were in such an exhausted state as to require the most watchful solicitude and ceaseless nursing.—*Canton Register*, 24th Jan.

HONGKONG.

From the *Friend of China* of 19th Jan.

Communicated.

A Macao Locha on her passage hither from Macao, was attacked in the night of the 6th instant by a Pirate Boat in the Cap-shuy-moon whilst under weigh.

Among the passengers robbed was the unfortunate gunner of the late Brig "Ann" who was on his return to Hongkong with # 312, which he had received as the amount of his wages up to the time of his shipwreck. He was wounded in three places by the Pirates.

It is to be regretted that a subscription cannot be set on foot to relieve this poor fellow, who had consoled himself with the idea of going home with his hard earn-

ings, after the protracted and miserable imprisonment and suffering he had undergone on Formosa.

Monday morning 27th night, a fire broke out at the barracks of the 41st Regt Madras N. I. which soon reduced the building in which it commenced to ashes. The well directed exertions of the troops arrested the further progress of the flames; although at one time, considerable apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Commissariat Godowns, in which were stored some 90,000 gallons of arrack and which was only separated from the Barracks by a small brook, then nearly dry.—*Ibid*.

The *Fraserburgh* Steamer, returned from Canton on Tuesday morning. We learn by her, that all is quiet there. We regret to hear that the steamer on her passage hither came in contact with a large Salt Junk, which immediately foundered. Except one man, all the crew were picked up. It was near the Bogue and at night. Several Mandarins have visited the Island this week, one with a peacock's feather in, we are told, the bearer of a reply from the Emperor to H. E. the Plenipotentiary's Proclamation of the 27th of November, with reference to the slaughter of the crew of the *Nerbudda*. We hear it is all that can be wished, we hope it will be soon published for the satisfaction of the public.

It is expected H. E. the Plenipotentiary will pay a visit of ceremony to the Imperial Commissioner, afterwards return hither, in time for the report of the merchants committee, besides, any other plans, suggestions or opinions, which may be submitted in writing to his Excellency, by British merchants.—*Ibid*.

On a late official visit of the Chief Magistrate, to the eastern parts of the Island, two large Opium Smuggling boats, were seen on shore, at Laimoon. On hearing them the crews of both (about 120) fled to the hills. Such evident alarm led the Chief Magistrate to order the apprehension of two of the runaways, and an examination of the vessels. Before measures could be taken to detain the vessels, the Stone-cutters who lived thereabouts had destroyed both the boats, which were fully armed, each a 12 pounder on board, with awivels &c. &c. On an after examination of the papers, found on board, it was discovered, that although employed in the Opium trade, yet Piracy was equally congenial. This being satisfactorily made out, the delinquents were handed over to the Chinese Authorities, at Kowloon, and it is believed will suffer capital punishment for their manifold offences.—*Ibid*.

PIRACY.—Our readers will be shocked with the accounts of piracies, which will be found in another part of our paper. On past occasions we know umbrage was taken at our animadversions, and altho' we were captured in sight of the harbour by Pirates, yet we did not obtrude our own particular case on the public notice, but we persisted in asking whether any protection whatever was to be given to those who might resort to the Island?

The past apinence has been owing, we are told, to the alleged impossibility of distinguishing the armed Opium Smugglers from Pirates. Indeed they are convertible, if not synonymous terms. It is moreover, said, that many, who now complain loudly of the present state of things, would be more dissatisfied if any proper remedial measures were adopted, for if efficacious, the illicit trade in Opium would be perilled.

Be this true or not, it is nevertheless incontestable, that the present state of things, on the coast of our Island, the adjacent waters and Canton river is disgraceful to the British name and our boasted Christian civilization.

Since the above was written, we have learned that arrangements have for some time past been in progress with the Authorities of Canton province, to carry into effect a combined plan of action, which will ensure the extirpation or flight of the swarms of pirates which infest our vicinity. Pirates, as Cicero says, being the common enemies of all (*communis hostis omnium*) we do not think any very lengthened diplomatic correspondence will be required, to secure the co-operation of the Chinese Government, from whom we are told this suggestion proceeded.—*Ibid*.

Mr. Editor.—In confirmation of a statement which recently appeared in your paper relative to the system of piracy among the Chinese here, I send you the following.

Three Chinese junks from Namco, called at Hongkong, on the 12th of the 11th moon, and paid to a man in town, for their pirate pass, seventeen dollars for each junk. They proceeded immediately to Macao where they sold their cargo for about two thousand one hundred dollars, and on their return to this place, on the 16th of December were attacked by a pirate boat, with one hundred men and plundered of all including the money and other valuables. On application to the man who received the money for their pass, he refused to make good the loss sustained, on the plea that the pirates belonged to another clan. This statement I received this morning

from the men of the junks, and there is every reason to believe it correct.

Yours &c. &c.

—Hongkong, 9th January, 1843.

P. S. Since writing the above three junks have arrived from the east coast. On their entrance into Hongkong harbor, two of them were attacked and plundered by pirates, while one made its escape. One man is said to have been killed and others wounded, while the remainder declare themselves unwilling to proceed in either direction from the harbor for fear of pirates.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 28th Jany. 1843.

We have had no arrivals during the week of any interest; from Canton there is nothing new; the approaching holy days of course interfere as much as the expected new tariff, with the transaction of any extensive business, and teas are as yet shipping off but slowly.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger landed here from the H. C. Steamer *Akbar*, Commodore Pepper, I. N., on Monday last, on his return from Whampoa, where on the Friday preceding he had an interview of ceremony with the Imperial Commissioner Elepoo, who proceeded to Whampoa with a very numerous suite in a great number of vessels, and who on his arrival on board the *Akbar*, and his departure, was saluted with three guns. Whether any more interviews are to take place between the two high officers, on business, is not known, and the report that Elepoo was expected in Macao seems to deserve little credit; it is more probable that the negotiations will be carried on by correspondence. We have much pleasure in publishing two communications from H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger to the Committee of British merchants, from which it will be seen that Messrs Morrison and Thom, and Capt. Balfour remain on public business at Canton, where it seems the authorities again attempted to make the communications between the functionaries of the two governments, to appear as if conveyed through the hong-merchants; an attempt which was very properly repulsed by Messrs Morrison and Thom refusing the insidious invitation of residing at the Consol-house or meeting the Chinese officers there. After the Co-hong shall have been deprived of its commercial monopoly, the profits of the former hong merchants, exposed to competition, and unable to burthen commerce with the consou duty, will, when acting merely as brokers, be no longer a matter of certainty, and it may be questionable whether, associated again into a body merely for the purpose of paying off old debts, they will be able to do so; and we therefore much doubt the practicability of Sir Henry's suggestion, that the three millions appropriated for the payment of the hong-debts, be paid as these have hitherto partially been, in instalments by the former hongmerchants. The British merchants will certainly prefer being paid through their government direct; and most of them will be unwilling that an arrangement as that proposed, should lead, as it certainly threatens to do, although perhaps in a modified manner, to a reestablishment of the Co-hong system, or at least its prolongation for an indefinite time. The extract from a memorandum of H. E. to Elepoo will be read with interest, and we hope the Chinese Commissioners will soon comply with Sir Henry's demand, and plainly state what are the duties proposed in future to be levied. We understand that several British houses have acted upon H. M. Plenipotentiary's expressed desire of giving him their opinions as to the future tariff, anchorage fees, &c.

We are sorry to learn from parties lately returned from Canton after some stay there, that the feeling of hostility of the people against the English of indeed all foreigners, of which we had so undisguised a proof in the demolition of some of the Factories last month, and in the many inflammatory publications, seems by no means to have subsided, and upon the slightest occasion, it is apprehended, may again break out into active tumult. We would therefore caution the inmates of the factories to be upon their guard. We wish by no means to be alarmed, where there are no sufficient grounds, but we much fear that in case of fresh riots, the provincial authorities will not possess, for all the Viceroy may say to the contrary, the necessary control over the people, particularly since the feelings of the soldiery towards foreigners are not likely to be less hostile than those of the people, and it is much

to be questioned whether the former would be found willing effectually to interfere against the latter for the protection of foreigners' lives and property. Of late, whenever any foreigners walked in the streets of the suburbs to any distance from the factories, they were almost invariably insulted, and at times were in danger of actual conflict with the gathering mob that dogged their footsteps and seemed anxious to provoke a quarrel.

The French Sloop of war, *Favourite*, Capt. Page, has during the week returned from Whampoa, or rather from abreast Napier's fort, where she was anchored. We understand that the Canton authorities have expressed their utmost anxiety to give every satisfaction for the attack made upon Capt. Cécille and his party on the Lappa about a month since. Four men accused of having been most active in the assault, have been taken and were sent to Canton, whence they have been returned to the Casa Branca authorities, to be tried and sentenced according to the laws, which in cases where violence is accompanied by the shedding of blood, as was the case in this instance, are very severe. If found guilty, the punishment is to be inflicted, we are told, either on the spot where the offence was committed, or somewhere near Macao.

We ought to have mentioned last week that a new weekly Portuguese paper "*A Aurora Macaense*" has made its appearance. There have of late been several vicissitudes in the existence of Portuguese newspapers here: *O Phare Macaense* having said its farewell to its subscribers some months since, and some considerable time previous to the extinction of *O Commercial*. The new paper above mentioned and *O Portuguez de China* are the two Portuguese papers at present issued weekly at Macao.

OFFICIAL. NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. &c. &c. is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed correspondence, and to intimate that he will be glad to hear from any gentleman, who may be disposed to submit his individual opinions on the subject to which the letter from Sir Henry Pottinger particularly refers, viz, a tariff and scale of duties, including anchorage fees, &c. &c.

By order **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Acting Secretary.

Government house at Hongkong, 16th January, 1843.

No. 42. Macao 24th January 1843.
Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward for your notice and information certain Extracts from a Memorandum which I addressed to the Imperial Commissioner Elepoo and his Colleagues on the 21st Instant.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
Messrs MATHEW, BRAINE, BURN,
THOMSON, and LIVINGSTON.

EXTRACT.

The first step to be taken is to fix a Tariff showing the price at which a certain stated quantity of each article of Import or Export Commerce is to be assumed, and on such price to lay down the duties that are to be henceforward charged and which must include fees, perquisites, and allowances of every description, for if anything is left unfixed it will be sure to lead to future differences, discussion, and trouble. If the Chinese authorities desire it, I see no objection to the duties being divided into "Imperial" and "Extra" or "Official" dues, but whatever may be the appellation, they must be rigidly defined.

After the Tariff and Import and Export Duties, the anchorage or harbour charges are to be settled and the most simple mode that occurs to me of doing this is, to name a certain sum per ton on the registered burthen of every vessel (above a certain size) that may enter the Ports. In considering the anchorage and harbor charges it is to be borne in mind, that the Government of China has hitherto done nothing towards facilitating commercial intercourse by building light houses, laying down Buoys or Moorings, and erecting Beacons; and therefore, it necessarily follows, that these charges should be exceedingly light and equally well defined as the duties.

The Consulate at the different Ports are to see, • The correspondence therein alluded to was published in the *Canton Press* of 21st January.

agreeable to treaty, that the duties and anchorage or harbor charges are paid; and the moment the amount of each is fixed, the necessary rules will be laid down, in concert with Chinese high officers, for the regulation and guidance of the Consular Functionaries, who will not be allowed to trade themselves, and will consequently have nothing to divert their undivided attention from the efficient discharge of their duties.

The Plenipotentiary has already, at Nanking, explained to the Imperial Commissioners, that the British Government holding Hongkong can in no way disadvantageously affect the external or internal commerce of China, because the English Government have no intention of levying any kind of duties there, and consequently goods carried to that Island from any Port or Place in China should pay, on shipment from such Port or Place, the Export duties; while goods purchased at Hongkong and brought from that Island, whether in Foreign ships or native vessels, to any Port or Place in China will pay the established import duties at such Port or Place, just as if they had come direct to China from foreign countries.

It will be understood from the preceding article, that Hongkong is merely to be looked upon as a sort of bonding warehouse in which merchants can deposit, in safety, their goods until it shall suit their purpose to sell them to native Chinese dealers, or to send them (in case of Imports) to a Port or Place in China for sale, and in the case of Exports to ship them to foreign countries; and, it being accordingly equally obvious and certain, that none of these measures can possibly interfere with the just Revenues or dues of the Emperor, the Plenipotentiary has to beg, that Proclamations may be issued, allowing free and unrestricted intercourse to all vessels from Ports in China to Hongkong and vice versa, on the Export or Import Duties (as the case may be) as well as anchorage or Harbor charges being duly paid at the Ports to which they may be carried, or from which they may be shipped, within the Chinese Empire.

Before the Plenipotentiary can offer any decisive opinion with regard to transit Duties, which are likewise by the Treaty to be specially fixed, he requires to be furnished with a concise Memorandum, explanatory of the present system, showing the authorized amount in each Province. It is so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to point out, that whether facilities may be outwardly introduced for the Export and Import Trade of the Sea Ports, the whole of those facilities may be rendered absolutely nugatory, so far as the greater part of the Empire is concerned, by such onerous Transit Duties being demanded on goods passing through the Country as should amount to a positive prohibition of their transit. This must therefore be looked into, and the Plenipotentiary will hope to be favored with the Memorandum above alluded to, at the early convenience of His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner.

As soon as the leading and important points discussed in this Memorandum are settled, there will be no difficulty in arranging the details, such as the mode and period of payment (of Dues), the loading and storing of Goods, the locations to be assigned for the dwelling and warehouses of the merchants at the different Ports, and other similar matters; and the Plenipotentiary concludes this Memorandum by observing, that should any of the arrangements, now about to be made, not work well in future, or appear, on trial, unsuited to the object for which they were intended, they may be at any time easily revised, since, where confidence and good intentions mutually exist, no suspicion of, or objection to the motives of, a revision can possibly interfere.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate
"Akbar" in the Canton River,
the 21st of January, 1843.

(Signed) **HENRY POTTINGER,**
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
True Extracts. **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Acting Secretary.

No. 44. Macao, 25th January, 1843.
Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward for your notice and information a copy of my letter No. 43 of this date to the address of Mr. Morrison.
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
Messrs MATHEW, BRAINE, BURN,
THOMSON, and LIVINGSTON.

Mr.—Your private letter of the afternoon of the 23rd instant reached me late last night and I take the earliest opportunity of assuring you in this form of my unqualified approbation of, as well as great satisfaction at, you and Mr. Thom having declined either to reside at the Hong merchant's Consol House or to meet the Chinese Officers at that Place; for the transaction of business.

I need not assure you at this hour, that I have personally, every feeling of good will and kindness towards the Hong merchants, whom I consider to have long been a most useful and meritorious class of individuals, but the time has arrived when their official connection with the Officers of the British Government must cease, and although it does not fully appear from your letter, that it was intended by the Chinese High Officers, that the Hong merchants should be the medium of communication with you, yet I infer that such was the intention, and even had it not been so, the people of Canton could not possibly have supposed that there was any other arrangement had you and Mr. Thom taken up your residence at the Consol House.

Although my opinion with regard to the Hong merchants having no longer any official intercourse with the Officers of the British Government, is so decided and conclusive, yet I will avail myself of this opportunity to record, that I not only do not see the smallest objection to their continuing to set at Brokers (in the same manner that the wealthy trading Parsees and other natives do in India) to the British merchants, but shall be very happy to promote such an arrangement by my advice and suggestions, and I will even add, that were the whole of the Creditors of the Insolvent Hong merchants to come forward, and unanimously propose, that the payment of the three Millions of Dollars, provided for by the Treaty on that account, should be suspended, and the said merchants debts to that extent, be discharged (as they have hitherto been) by instalments, I shall be prepared to give effect to that proposal pending the Commands of Her Majesty's Government—it being of course clearly and distinctly understood, and recorded beforehand, that the guarantee of the British and China Governments shall not extend beyond that amount.

I quite approve of your having engaged a Hong for the residence of yourself, Mr. Thom and Capt. Balfour, and to carry on your business, during your detention at Canton, but your first letter on this point has not yet come to hand.

I propose to send a copy of this letter to the Committee of British merchants so that there is no objection whatever to your making it public.

I have the honor &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

J. B. MONTAGU, Esq.

&c. &c.

True copy.

RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting Secretary.

H. M. S. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUAN, CHINA, &c.

H. M. S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., Commander in Chief, Captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.
Pallan, 16, comr. Justice.
Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
Chilidre, 16, " Halsted.
Walden, 16, " Seymour.
Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
Algerine, 10, Lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
Royalist, 10, " Cheswood.
Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

SERVING SHIP.

Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
Phoebe, 6, " Collinson.

TACONERIES.

Apollon, comr. C. Fredericks.
Sapphira, " Cole.
Racine, " "

STEAMERS.

Medusa, comr. Hewett, I. N.
Pakeghon, Lieut. McCleverty, P. N.
M. 26 Driver, " Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M. H. S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chade, comr. senior commanding officer.
Pyrales, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent).
Chambliss, 10, Lieut. Hunter.
At Hongkong
Agincourt, 14, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, K. C. B.
Dido, 30, comr. the honble H. Keppell.
Wolverine, 16, " Johnson.
Columbine, 16, " Worshead.
Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.
H. C. St. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
Proserpine, comr. Hough, K. C. B.
H. M. T. S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Alligator, " "

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

January.

ARRIVED

17, (A.) Cayuga, Starbuck, Valparaiso.
18, (B.) Olympus, White, New Zealand.
21, " Emma, White, Malaisa.
22, " Abercrombie, Sydney.
23, " Jean, do.
24, " Marian Watson, Petty, do.

January.

SAILED

21, (B.) Ingles, Jessup, Singapore and Bombay.
22, " Dawson, Carder, Sydney.
23, " Hugh Walker, Shanks, Singapore.
24, " Islay, Galt, Sydney.
25, (F.) Orient, Lagrange, Manila and Bordeaux.
26, H. M. S. North Star, Sir E. Home, Sing. and
27, (B.) Calypso, Eldred, Manila & Swatow, Sydney.
28, " Good Success, Eames, Siam.
29, (A.) Jansons, Watkins, United States.
30, (B.) Johnstone, Harrison, Sing. and Calcutta.
31, " John Barry, Sing & Bombay.
32, " Helena, Drenning, Singapore.
—, (Brem.) Margaretha, Klenke, Mazatlan.

PASSENGERS Per

Ingles, Messrs P. W. V. Dudgeon, Jos. Henry.
Hormajee Framjee, Dardaboy Burjorjee, Manockjee Burjorjee, Pestonjee Dinshaw Rustomjee Framjee, Manackjee Dardaboy, Pallonjee Dorabjee.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—Anthony Anderson, Hero of Malacca,
Thomas Grenville 1st February.

For Singapore.—Penang, Calamba.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—Julia, Affiance, Claudius, Louis Jackson, Bolivar, Madras, Ursula, George IV, Isis, Will the Wisp, Ann Jane, Coromandel, Childers, Geo. Wallis, Tapley, England's Queen, City of Derry, Gondolier.
From Bombay.—Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Middleton, England.
From Calcutta.—Crown, Victoria, Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nabal, Mary Ballantine.
From Singapore.—Waterloo.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th Oct. SINGAPORE, 13d Dec.
UNITED STATES, Sept. 11 MANILA, 14th Dec.
CALCUTTA, 3d Dec. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 15th Nov. CHUAN,
JAVA, 1st Dec. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anstralian Pa.	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
Appolline (cket)	—	Thomas,	"
Arethusa,	—	Christian,	"
Abercrombie,	—	"	"
Abbotson,	451	Galt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Anty Anderson,	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
Alex. Baring,	—	Hale,	Russell and Co.
Athenian,	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann Lockerby,	—	Wightman,	"
Bahon,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Birman,	—	Cleland,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Belle Alliance,	677	Pryce,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bella Marina,	480	Aubridge,	"
Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Caroline,	—	"	Lindsay and Co.
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
Culdee,	—	Campbell,	Dent and Co.
Chr. Rawson,	—	"	Fox Rawson and Co.
Devon,	—	Mallory,	"
Darcy,	323	Garrick,	Turner and Co.

Diadem,	—	Harland,	—	Macfarlar & Co.
Emma,	407	Whitely,	—	Russell and Co.
Elizabeth,	801	Morris,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Equestrian,	—	Crimmory,	—	"
Edinburgh,	414	Paterson,	—	"
Elphinstone,	—	Framlin,	—	Dent & Co.
Fennell,	—	Greig,	—	Dallas and Co.
Frances Burn,	—	Edlington,	—	Macvicar and Co.
Ganges,	—	Walker,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Gemini,	—	Mardon,	—	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	—	Lindsay and Co.
Grecian,	—	Watt, [son	—	"
Greyhound,	—	Hutchin-	—	"
Gulbair,	313	Willoughby	—	Dirom and Co.
Hero of Malown,	480	Jackson,	—	"
Hygiea,	329	Whodhry	—	G. Nye Jr.
Himalaya,	—	Burn,	—	"
Hindostan,	708	Brown,	—	Dent and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	—	Percival and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	—	Dent and Co.
Ingleswood,	—	Kerr,	—	"
Ivan,	—	Thomson	—	"
Isabella Anna,	—	Paul,	—	"
John Gifford,	—	Rodger,	—	C. S. Compton.
John Lee,	—	branscomb	—	Dirom and Co.
Jas. Matheson	—	Berg,	—	Burd and Co.
Jane,	—	Lawrence,	—	Turner and Co.
Lady Clarke,	—	McDowell	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Liverpool,	—	"	—	"
Little Catherine	—	"	—	"
Lady Raffles,	—	"	—	"
Lady of St. Kilda	—	"	—	"
London,	—	Fraser,	—	Dent and Co.
Mary A. Edie,	—	Manion,	—	"
Minerva,	—	Johnston,	—	Russell and Co.
Manly,	—	"	—	Macvicar & Co.
Mercury,	—	Brown,	—	Dent and Co.
Mary Anne,	—	Hart,	—	C. H. Hart.
Malacca,	—	Holton,	—	W. Scott.
Medusa,	46	Shettler,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Melish,	—	"	—	"
Marian Watson	—	Fawcett,	—	Lindsay & Co.
Mary,	—	Petty,	—	"
Neapol,	—	Kemp,	—	H. Rustomjee.
Orestes,	—	Campbell,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Olympus,	316	Sanders,	—	Dent and Co.
Parrock Hall,	—	White,	—	Russell and Co.
Prince George,	—	Wharton,	—	"
Quentin Leitch	—	Poste,	—	Turner & Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Gray,	—	"
Raymond,	—	"	—	"
Rockwell,	313	Mackay,	—	D. & M. Rustomjee Co.
Ruparall,	—	Harrison,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Rosa,	—	Ribby,	—	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
St. Lawrence,	—	"	—	A. & D. Farmanjee.
Siam,	—	"	—	H. Hart.
St. Vincent,	—	Newlands,	—	Russell and Co.
Semiramis,	365	Smith,	—	"
Susan,	—	Naylor,	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
Thomas Lowry	—	Wilmet,	—	Macvicar and Co.
Terror,	—	Yonge,	—	"
Victoria,	—	Cairnie,	—	Jamieson, How & Co.
Waterloo,	—	Neathy,	—	Fox Rawson & Co.
Wild Irish Girl	—	Graham,	—	Dent and Co.
Willam,	—	Weggen,	—	"
Wm. Hyde,	—	Mordant,	—	Dent and Co.
Urgent,	—	Reynold,	—	"
"	—	Hall,	—	J. A. Durran Jr.
"	—	Clark,	—	Macvicar & Co.
"	—	Hay,	—	"
"	—	Steward,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
"	—	Thompson	—	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
Ann MacKinn,	Wm. A. Lawrence.
Grafton,	Gardner, I. M. Bull.
Parthen,	Martin, J. M. Bull.
Lowell,	Pierce, W. H. Prince.
Lema,	Poor, Russell and Co.
Oneyda,	Swift, G. Nye Jr.
Basar,	Kilham, Russell and Co.
Zerk,	Tibbels, " "
Zenobia,	Pratt, Oliphant & Co.
Hopewell,	Engle, Wetmore & Co.
Natches,	Wegman, " "
Cayuga,	Starbuck, " "

FRANCH.

Fr. Frig. Ericson, 44, | Captain Certe.
Fr. Carr. Favorite, 24, | Commander Page.

SPANISH.

Maria, | Cuenilla, | A. Cuenilla.
Lingayen, | Molleda, | J. V. Jofre.

BAHIAN.

Helena, | Steyer, | Russell and Co.

SWEDISH.

Bull, | Wegman, | Macvicar and Co.

At Whampoa.

Printed and published by RICHARD WOODMAN,
at the Canton Press Office, Fo do Mount.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 5.] *Macao, Saturday, 4th February, 1843.*

[No. 333.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE BRIGANTINE
"MARLAN WATSON,"
For Sale By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(If not sold by private contract.)

JOHN SMITH,
begs to intimate to the public in general,
that he will sell
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On his premises,
On FRIDAY,
The 10th February, 1843.
Precisely at 12 o'clock,
THE BRIGANTINE
"MARLAN WATSON,"
of 146 tons, or thereabouts,
with all her
Masts, Rigging, Sails, Boats, &c. &c.
As she now lies at anchor in the Macao Roads.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON a day hereafter to be named, on the premises, in the Praya Grande, formerly occupied by J. H. Smith, Esq. (between the present dwelling house of Dr. Anderson, and that lately the office of Messrs Ferguson, L. Johnston and Co.), JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the residue of valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and FITTINGS—UP, AVIHKS and LIQUORS, &c. &c. Further particulars may be purchased before the sale.

Macao 4th February 1843.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

For sale,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, on the evening of the 15th February, in his Auction Room, a collection of NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

Macao, 4th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch in participation PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soup, and Soup and Bouilli; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored PORT WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

Macao, 4th February, 1843.

At the same time will be sold, the highest bidder,

To CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

A small quantity of American Beef and Pork; a few cases of Navy Bread; Spermacandles; old Moron and Whiskey, in bottles, and Prunes and Raisins.

Macao, 4th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment will be transferred to Hongkong, on the 10th instant.

GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 1st February, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. Boston begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Macao that he has established an Office in the Praya Manduco No. 3 Carneiro's Building, and solicits their general patronage.

Macao, 23d Jan., 1843. J. BOSTON.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Macao, and in that of ROCHANAN & Co. Glasgow record on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Ping-ang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. DIROM & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 16th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon this premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.
Macao, 12th July, 1842.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUBS, or to C. FEARON & SON, —Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE "GENIUS," Capt. MARDON, now at Whampoa will be dispatched for London in a few days. For freight or Passage apply to

Macao, 3d Feb., 1843. TURNER & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARDA, Capt. Aquino, will leave for the above Port in the latter end of the current month. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new Ship "FOAM," A. I. 310 Tons, A. Greig Commander, now at Whampoa, will have early despatch, and will call at Hongkong or Macao should freight offer. For freight or passage apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPON OR THE COAST ON ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" captain GRANOR, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyne, and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

A GENTLEMAN of respectability, recently arrived from New Zealand, is anxious to obtain employment in a mercantile establishment.

He can produce most unexceptionable testimonials of the esteem in which he was held by the community he has just quitted; and of his steady conduct, strict integrity, and business habits. For reference apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 27th January, 1843.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 33 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.
TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to HENRY FESSENDER.
Macao, 24th December, 1842.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for BILLS for France 70,000 @ 80,000, in various sets drawn by Capt. PAGE of the French Corvette "Phoebe," on the French Treasury at 30 days sight.

J. A. DURRAN JR.
Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the T.Y. Apply to CAPTAIN OSBORNE.

Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London by GIDEON NYE, JR.

Canton, 13th January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MADRIRA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; brown and PALE SHERRY in cases of 1 doz. each; WHISKY in cases of 3 doz. each; and best PORT WINE in cases of 1 doz. each; also green and white PAINTS.

Macao, 20th Jan., 1843. J. A. DA SILVA.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BRANDY and PLANK, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, JR.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADRIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KRIS & Co.; apply to BENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE 3 do. 3 do. 3 do. CLARET 3 do. 3 do. 3 do. SHERRY, PALE in Hhds. SULTZER WATER new OILMAN'S STORES into imports. BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior HAWAII PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, and flavoured pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases. London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SULTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira & apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG, A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTT, price one Dollar, Esor's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTT, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HUNG MERCHANTS, AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 60 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symonds, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of 3 lines \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

EUROPE.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

TREATY WITH AMERICA.

The *Times*, who considers that Lord Ashburton's treaty is based on principles of "sound policy," and that it has "finally settled all open questions between this country and the United States," says—

We hail, as a serious and permanent boon to this country and the United States, the termination of Lord Ashburton's mission to America, furnishing, as it has done, a peaceful settlement of a variety of questions—some immediately menacing, and all ministering an ever-ready occasion of mischief at any time when the British and American Governments found themselves hostilely disposed.

With the settlement of the boundary question little fault can be found. It needs, indeed, but a glance at the map to see that neither the present line nor that claimed by the American Government could have been that intended by those who arranged the treaty of 1783. The country watered by the upper part of the St. John's River and its tributaries—the tract or tongue of land till now in dispute—was then an unoccupied and unprofitable territory, projecting itself in the most anomalous and unnatural way between our dependencies of New Brunswick and Lower Canada. It is impossible, in the negotiation of that treaty, that our representatives can have intended to cede, any more than the Americans would have thought it worth while to demand, a line of demarcation so unnecessarily capricious and unreasonable. At the same time it must be allowed, that the *primæ facie* effect of the treaty does, in favour of their claims, as perfectly to explain and justify the determination with which they have first acted on, and since clung to, their own interpretation of its provisions. Putting our case at the best, America has a good deal to say for herself. Putting it at the worst, it would be by a blunder only that we should be content of our territory. Without entering, therefore, into the minute arguments, by which each party proceeds to defend its cause, it is almost at first sight plain that the cause is one for compromise, and a compromise has accordingly been effected. A line somewhat more advantageous to this country than that proposed by the King of Holland has been eventually decided upon, dividing the disputed territory by assigning part of the St. John's River itself, or a line a few miles west of its course, as the future frontier.

This concession (the free navigation of the St. John) may have been necessary, but we confess we look upon it with a suspicious eye. With every anxiety to give our neighbour every convenience of transit through our country, we confess we do not much like his having a "right of way." We are happy to see him, happy to serve him, happy to bow him in and bow him out; but we like to have the power to lock the door in case of emergency. Ten thousand circumstances may arise which may render it highly necessary that we should have the right of excluding him and his goods from this free passage.

The article respecting the slave trade is unimportant enough; it settles nothing, but pledges the American Government to a course which will or will not be effective in restraining that traffic according to the earnestness of the executive of the day, and of the officer whom it may appoint to the command on that station. Finally, the article which provides for the extradition by either of the contracting parties, of persons charged with murder, and a few other heinous crimes, is a useful stipulation, which, though not removing any existing or probable ground of quarrel, ought, by treaty or understanding, to exist between any two civilized countries. The subject of imprisonment remains in *stagnatio*.

This is a short statement of what has been effected, and for this, on the whole, we cannot but express our sincere gratitude to the Envoy who has carried into effect, and to the Cabinet which has directed the present mission. To Lord Aberdeen, we presume, is the credit more especially due of having furnished the in-

structions by which the powers of the English Plenipotentiary were to be directed and controlled. He has done it wisely, temperately, and with success. England, indeed, has secured no striking advantage—has accomplished no increase of power and privilege—has received no provinces under her protection—has pushed her fleets into no fresh regions of adventure. But it was not with these purposes that the task was undertaken. It was an effort at pacification, and in that object it appears, with no loss of English honour, to have fully and completely succeeded. The mere list of subjects which we have enumerated will remind any one of the bitter feelings which were at work—the delicate and difficult questions which lay open and menacing when Lord Ashburton left this country. Independent of the ancient questions of boundary and imprisonment, America was considered by the retiring Ministers as one of the most unmanageable and perplexing questions which they bequeathed to the treatment of their successors. That mischievous *employé*, Mr. Stevenson, had quitted the country boasting of the discord which he left behind him. Lord Palmerston chafed with similar anticipations; and after he had relinquished the *business* of the Foreign-office, still another subject was added to the already threatening list of differences by the liberation of the slaves of the *Croire*. It required all our faith in the wise and pacific inclinations of the two Governments to support us in our expectations of permanent peace. Good men doubted, and knaves predicted with confidence and glee a speedy rupture. We owe Lords Aberdeen and Ashburton thanks for the fact that not only has the cloud blown over, but that at no period within the memory of man has America shown more hearty signs of a warm and amicable feeling towards this country than in the kindness with which she has welcomed, and the enthusiasm with which she has dismissed from her shores, the British Ambassador of peace.—*Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.

(From *Galignani's Messenger*, Oct. 4.)

Yesterday Col. Turner, Col. R. Jones, Col. E. Jones, Major Wood, Major Sandilands, Major Hope, Capt. Grant, and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, and Major Aldrich, of the Royal Engineers, assembled at the mortar and howitzer battery, at the southwest end of the Royal Artillery Barracks, to witness experiments of a description as singular as they were important in their results. On former occasions the experiments have been made, by order of the Admiralty, a composition invented by Mr. Jeffery, and now named "Marine Glue," the object being to test its adhesive qualities and strength, as it was shown to be insoluble in water, and consequently invaluable, it proved of a strong binding nature, when used for marine purposes, or in any of the naval departments. The experiments yesterday were conducted under the immediate superintendence of Major Sandilands. Severe tests had been formerly applied to the invention, but those made yesterday were of such a description as to place its value beyond a doubt and as they were made openly, without the slightest reservation or concealment, every person present appeared fully satisfied. The first experiment consisted in charging an 8-inch mortar with four ounces of powder, and afterwards adding a ball of hard wood weighing about eight pounds and a quarter, formed of two solid pieces, which were joined together in a form of a globe by means of the marine glue. On the mortar being fired at an angle of 45 degrees of elevation, the wooden ball was projected into the air, and fell to the ground with great force at a distance of 260 yards, rebounding to a considerable height without the least symptom, on its being closely examined, of having yielded, or showing a tendency to separate by the violence of the concussion. The second shot was fired with a charge of eight ounces of powder, and reached a much greater altitude than the first, and having fallen to the ground at a distance of 313 yards, rebounding several times, and on being examined did not appear to have yielded in the slightest degree. The third shot was fired with a charge of 15 ounces of powder, and attained a still greater altitude than the former, falling to the ground with tremendous force at a distance of 780 yards, but it did not rebound so much as the two first, owing to the depth it entered the ground when it fell. On examining the wooden ball it appeared quite sound, and had not yielded in the least in the joining, although the wood appeared shaken in one or two places. The fourth shot was fired with fifteen ounces of powder, the same as the third, but the two halves of the wooden ball, in this instance, were joined together with the composition on the spot before all the parties. The operation was quite simple, merely bringing the marine glue, used the same as common glue, through the medium of boiling water, or, as in this instance, by direct application, to a fire lighted in the mortar-battery for the purpose. The wooden ball was immediately afterwards immersed in a bucket of water, where it remained about 15 minutes, and in exactly 16 minutes from the time of its being joined was fired from the mortar, and fell to the ground at a distance of 780 yards without the slightest appearance of the joining having given way, although so recently form-

ed. The first four shots were fired with the solid end of the wooden balls next the powder, but in order still further to test the powers of the marine glue, the mortar was again charged with 20 lbs. weight of powder, and the first fired wooden ball placed with the joined parts next the powder, and the mortar elevated from 45 to 75 degrees, as in the event of the parts of the wooden ball not being separated by that severe test, it would prove invaluable. On being fired, the wooden ball went such a height as to be invisible, although its course could be traced until it appeared not larger than a marble, and it fell at a considerable distance on the common, about 900 yards from the spot whence it was projected. At the conclusion of these experiments, Major Sandilands asked Mr. Jeffery if he had any objection to fire one of the wooden balls from an eight-inch howitzer against the ground at a short distance; and on being answered that he had not the slightest objection, a charge of 24 ounces of powder was made, and the wooden ball fired in the usual manner, when it struck the ground at about 200 yards' distance, and rebounded several times over a farther distance of nearly 500 yards without any effect whatever being produced upon it. The same wooden ball was fired a second time from the howitzer with a similar result. A powerful sledgehammer was afterwards applied to one of the wooden balls for some time to endeavour to separate the parts, but without any visible effect, the solid wood being alone shattered. The result of these experiments appears to have been altogether so satisfactory as to render it probable that no others will be made, unless the marine glue is found useful for other purposes not yet contemplated.—*Times*.

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 4th Feby. 1843.

We have had no arrivals of any interest during the week, and consequently no later dates from Europe or India than we have been sometime in possession of. The holidays, by the last accounts from Canton, were at an end, and chopboats with cargo were again leaving for Whampoa. We publish below the further correspondence between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Committee of British merchants, from which it will be seen that the Chinese Imperial Commissioner desires to receive from the British merchants, through H. M. Plenipotentiary, a list of such duties as have hitherto been paid by the merchants, to enable the Imperial Commissioner to compare these statements with others of a similar nature which the Hong-merchants have been ordered to furnish. A meeting of merchants was held in consequence, and it was theret resolved that all communications relating to the forthcoming tariff, should be forwarded to H. M. Plenipotentiary through the Committee. In the present stage of proceedings on this important subject we are unable yet to guess upon what principles the new tariff is to be drawn up, and the total ignorance on this matter in which the mercantile community finds itself, will, we fear, render the information they may be able to give of little value. What the nature of the proposals the Imperial Commissioner has to make to Sir Henry may be, is a profound secret, nor is the Imperial tariff, by which professedly the trade has heretofore been regulated, much better known. It would certainly be very desirable to be informed whether the new duties will be levied on the principle of creating a revenue alone, or whether they are to be at same time protective of native industry; whether the same percentage is to be levied indiscriminately on the actual market value of exports and imports; or whether, as has hitherto been the case, each article is to be separately taxed, when the duty actually levied seemed to be fixed more by caprice than any sound principle of either protection or finance. Besides, hitherto the Hong merchants and linguists have found it so much their interest to conceal what duties were really paid on most articles, that we doubt British merchants will be able to supply the Imperial Commissioner with much information on the subject. It is true, the duties supposed to be paid on the principal articles of import as well as export are thought to have been pretty correctly ascertained, but little on the subject, we fancy, is with any degree of accuracy known about the articles of less importance, on which importers and exporters are seldom or never in the habit of paying the duties themselves, as they may occasionally have done on Cotton, Cotton and Woollen manufactures, Tea and Silk. We think it would very greatly simplify the matter if the negotiating parties would agree on a certain per centage, on Exports and Imports, and that this

be levied either on the market value of the goods when shipping or being landed, or on their average value for a certain number of years past.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger left here on Tuesday last in the Steamer *Akbar* for Hongkong, whence he is, we learn, expected soon to return to Macao.

The French Sloop of war *Favorite*, Capt. Page is, we hear, about sailing for Singapore, Pondichry, and Calcutta.

Passages from Hongkong to Chusan are now being made in the winter-months in comparatively short time, by vessels, instead of beating up the Strait of Formosa, going up eastward of that Island. The Schooner *Lynx* lately made the passage in 13. and the *Wanderer* in 14 days. Other vessels beating up the Straits have been four times that time.

MANILA.—We hail with pleasure the publication of a weekly paper at Manila, under the name of *Semanario Filipino* of which the first three numbers have reached us by the French Ship *Elisabeth*. We observe from these that the winter in Luzon, although generally dry, has been excessively rainy particularly in the province of Cagayan, where of 76 days only one was dry. The rivers had become much swollen in consequence, and done considerable damage. The crops of indigo, and sugar were however likely to be abundant, as had been also that of Paddy. It is somewhat singular, that whilst in the Island of Luzon so much rain has fallen, our winter season here has been the driest we remember, and during the last five months we do not think there has been a single rainy day, although there have been two or three light showers, hardly sufficient however to lay the dust. There had been disturbances in the provinces of Zambales, occasioned by the rising of some recently subjected natives, who committed some excesses; they were soon however reduced to order by the active means employed by the governor of that province.

From copies of correspondence between the Agent of the Philippine government here, Mr. Halcon, and the Hong-merchants, it appears that that gentleman has applied to the Canton authorities, through the Hong-merchants, for the removal of some restrictions to which the trade with Manila had been subjected by Lin, who limited the number of ships, annually allowed to trade to China from Luzon, to ten; the Canton authorities have removed this restriction, and any number of vessels from Luzon may now freely come to trade with China. To the demand of Mr. Halcon, that with respect to duties and other concessions, the Spaniards be treated on the same footing as other nations, the Vice Roy of Canton and Fooyuen defer giving an answer until after the arrival at Canton of Elepo, the Imperial Commissioner.

We likewise observe in the Manila shipping list, the arrival there of the French Corvette, *Heroine*, Capt. Favin Lévéque, of 30 guns, from Bourhon. We hear it likely that this vessel will also visit China.

Arrived at Manila Jan'y 5, *Charlotte*; 6th, *Christina*; 7th, *Fort William*; 8th, *Osprey*, *Valcypede*, all from China.

PIRACY.—The Hongkong Government Lorch was a few nights since, when anchored off the Praya grande of Macao, attacked by a Pirate boat filled with men, who was however beaten back; the same pirate returned twice during that night to repeat the attack, and also made an attempt on a small Portuguese lorch anchored near, but was again beaten off, with some loss; it is supposed, A shot fired during one of the engagements passed up Beale's lane, where it first struck the wall on one side, bounded over to the other and finally lodged in the yet unfinished house of Mr. de Mello, leaving the traces of its transit. We understand three men on board the Hongkong lorch were wounded by the Pirates.

We have again to relate that a gentleman, when a few days since walking with his lady in the high bourhood of Macao, a little beyond the gate of San Antonio, was suddenly set upon by four thieves, who took his watch from him, and tore out the front of his shirt for the sake of the shirt-studs.

A fire broke out at Hongkong on Tuesday last, said have been occasioned by the firing of crackers which the Chinese so much rejoice in during their New year festival; these are supposed to have fallen on a mat-

shed, setting it on fire, the flames rapidly communicating to the outhouses of the dwelling house of Messrs Gemmell & Co., and destroying them; the fire then spread to some materials containing building materials belonging to Messrs Fletcher, Larkins & Co., doing considerable damage. Some government stores in sheds on an adjoining lot of ground were likewise burnt.

HONGKONG.—We have just time to give from last Thursday's *Friend of China* kindly lent us, the following extracts, from which our readers will be glad to perceive that Sir Henry Pottinger has offered to the Chinese authorities the active cooperation of the British government for the suppression of piracy in this neighbourhood. From the same paper we learn that the loss occasioned by the fire (elsewhere mentioned) is estimated at 40,000 \$, which is much greater than we were led to suppose from the accounts that have reached us.

From the *Friend of China* of 2d Febr'y. SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

Extract from a Memorandum addressed to the Imperial Commissioners.

A question that urgently calls for the most serious and immediate consideration, is the extent to which Piracy has lately increased in the Canton River, and Islands situated on its Estuary and which, if not speedily checked, will very shortly put a stop to all intercourse, except in vessels of War, and has already obliged every Boat that plies, to be armed and manned for purposes of defence. The Plenipotentiary is prepared to unite with the Provincial Government, in any plan that may be thought advisable, towards suppressing this evil, and he thinks that might be best done by simultaneous and preconcerted measures: the first step of which would be each of the Governments sending two or three fast sailing and well armed Boats, to cruise against the Pirates; the second, that the Chinese Government should send Mandarins to the different Islands, to register and number the Boats; the third, to proclaim that any Boat found at sea, after a certain period, without a Register and number, would be confiscated; the fourth, to warn all persons from the present universal practice of purchasing passports from the Pirates; and the fifth, from the Chinese Government to visit all cases of piracy, in which the parties may be taken, with signal and instant punishment. As British Ships of War, or vessels rigged in the European style are sure to alarm the Pirate Boats and enable them to escape, the Plenipotentiary is willing to purchase and fit out vessels of the build and rig of this part of China; the moment a plan of proceeding is fixed upon, and the Plenipotentiary hopes, that even the most desperate characters would not long venture to show themselves against the combined efforts of the two Governments.

True Extract. **RICHARD WOODHAM,**
Acting Secretary.

We learn that the Cutter of J. A. Mercer Esqr. on its passage hither on the 29th ult. was fired into by a Lorch in the Kap-shuy moon passage. The Lorch was conveying to the Harbour, or had captured some Chin-Chew Junks. It was believed that the Lorch was a Pirate. The case being reported to the Authorities; immediate measures were taken to secure the master of the Lorch. Although the whole circumstances at present look very suspicious, we are yet disposed to think it will turn out to be a mistake, still it must be confessed, that it appears a rather awkward one, for a Lorch to fire into any vessel of European rig.—*Ibid.*

(COMMUNICATED.)

On the night of the 5th, there was a band of Pirates or Robbers, supposed to be from Kowloon, consisting of from twenty to thirty men, attacked the dwelling house belonging to the Spanish Missionaries, situated near the Burial Ground, and occupied by Lieut. Rogers, R. I. between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning, they broke open the door with immense trouble; Lieut. Rogers who was asleep at the time, on hearing the noise jumped out of his bed, seized his double barrelled gun, ran to the door and fired both barrels at them, after which, he went to get a sword and ran out amongst them, when he was knocked down three times, and received several wounds, but he succeeded in beating them off as they dispersed in three different direc-

tions, they were armed with large Spears, Hatchets, &c. and every one of them had fire-brands.—*Ibid.*

CIRCULAR TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

In circulating the annexed correspondence with H. M. Plenipotentiary the Committee beg to solicit communications on the subject referred to in H. E.'s letter dated 27th inst.

Macao, 29th January, 1842.

No. 46. Macao, 27th January 1842.

Gentlemen,—I forward to you a translation of a letter addressed to me by the Imperial Commissioner Elepo and his Colleagues, and request you will oblige me by furnishing me, at your earliest convenience, with the information those high officers require.

I beg to suggest, that this letter and its accompaniments should be circulated generally, and, that all British merchants should be invited to address communications to me (either direct or through you) on the subject.

I take this opportunity to forward with the same view as to circulation, and for general information, a letter which was addressed under my authority to Messrs Bell & Co. on the 29th of last month.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Messrs MATHESON, BRAINE, BURN,
THOMSON, and LIVINGSTON.

Elepo, Imperial High Commission, &c. &c., Keking, Governor General of the "Two Kwang," and Leang Pauchang, Governor of Kwangtung, &c. make this communication of their views.

In the treaty recently concluded in Kiangnan, it is stipulated, that, "at all the ports which are to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, there shall be established a fair and regular tariff of Export and Import Customs, and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated (by the Board of Revenue) for general information."

We find, upon examination of the subject, that on all goods imported and exported by the merchants of any foreign countries, the duties to be levied are laid down in an old, already existing tariff, but that the Hong-merchants conducting foreign trade have, in the process of years, gradually added charge upon charge, till they amount in some cases to several times the sum of the tariff-dues. Under this head of miscellaneous charges, there are things affecting the tribute payable to the Emperor, and sundry contributions to the public service. There are also some things which the Hong-merchants find pretexts for charging, to the personal advantage of themselves. It of course behoves that these things should be examined into the bottom; equitable arrangements should be made regarding them, and that the tariffs should be reduced to one standard; so that the whole may be sent up to the Board of Revenue and by it be published to the Customs-Officers of the several ports, and conformity thereto commanded in receipt of all customs dues, that thus the Hong-merchants may be prevented from finding any screen for illicit and gain hunting practices, to the creation of further evils and offences.

The High Commissioner and his Colleagues have, therefore, called upon the Superintendent of the Maritime Customs of Canton, to direct the Hong-merchants engaged in foreign trade to make a complete return of all charges and fees, and that there should be any intentional concealment or omissions therein, lest the whole should not be reported thoroughly, the High Commissioner, &c., deem it their duty, also to request of the Honorable Plenipotentiary, that he will take the trouble to examine into this matter, and to direct some officer, well experienced in, and acquainted with, commercial matters, to learn what amount of charges is actually paid on each article of their imported and exported goods, by the British merchants, and to make a clear written report thereof; also, that he will have such return rendered into Chinese, and will send it to the High Commissioner, &c., to facilitate an equitable consideration, and arrangement of the matter. In the hope that the Plenipotentiary will cause this to be done speedily, this most necessary communication is now made.

To Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart.
H. M. Plenipotentiary.
Taoukwang 29th year, 12th month, 23d day,
(33d January, 1843)

(True translation.)

Signed J. ROBERT MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

(True copy.)

RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting Secretary.

Copy No. 408. Macao, 29th Dec. 1842.

Gentlemen.—I am directed by Sir Henry Pottenger to inform you, in answer to your letter to my address under date the 27th instant, that seeing, that at least one reference to Peking will be necessary, before the final settlement of the New Tariff and Regulations. His Excellency does not think, that the New Tariff and Duties can come into operation during this season and, that it is not His Excellency's intention to require that the new Tariff should have a retrospective force with regard to goods already imported.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.

(Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON.

Acting Secy. and Treasurer to
the Superintendents of trade.

To Messrs BELL & Co.

Macao.

(True copy.)

RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting Secretary.

To His Excellency.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart.

H. M. Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent
of British Trade in China.

Sir,—We have the honor to wait on Y. E. with certain resolutions passed at a general meeting of British merchants this day; and we beg leave to refer to the same in reply to the letter which Y. E. has addressed to us under date 24th and 25th inst.

With reference to Y. E.'s further letter dated 25th instant, we beg to state that we will lose no time in collecting all possible information on the subject to which it relates. And as soon as we are in position to furnish such details as can be useful we will again have the honor of addressing your Excellency.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

A. MATHESON,
G. T. BRAINE,
Wm. THOMSON,
D. L. BURN,
W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 29th January, 1843.

Minutes of a General Meeting of British Merchants held at the house of Messrs DENT & Co., to take into consideration the notification from H. M. Plenipotentiary published in the *Hongkong Gazette* under date 14th January, and three communications to the committee of British merchants dated respectively 24th, 25th, and 27th January.

After some discussion with reference to the first document, as to whether the committee should continue their services, or whether it should be left to the British mercantile community to communicate separately with H. M. Plenipotentiary, it was moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Blenkin, and carried unanimously.

1. That the Committee be requested to continue to act; and moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Compton, and carried unanimously.

2. That it appears advisable to this meeting that, as tender the services of the Committee satisfactory and efficient, all communications of a public nature between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the British merchants regarding the Tariff &c., should pass through the hands of the Committee.

The communication of H. M. Plenipotentiary, under date 24th January, being then read, it was considered that no further reply appeared at present

necessary beyond the expressions of the thanks of the meeting to H. E. for the information it contains.

The letter dated 25th January, relating principally to the Hong-duties, with the enclosure being then read, it was moved by Mr. Blenkin, seconded by Herrjeebhy Rustonjee, and carried unanimously: That after mature deliberation, the creditors are unanimously of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient on all grounds to postpone the payment of the balance due on the Hong debts beyond the period already fixed on by the Treaty.

The communication under date 27th inst. was referred to the Committee for reply, after which the meeting was dissolved.

(Signed) G. T. BRAINE,
Chairman.

Macao, 29th January, 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

24. H. M. T. S. *Apollo*, Frederick, Chusan.
31. (B.) *Penang*, ———, Calcutta and Sing.

February.

1. (F.) *Elizabeth*, Geoffroy, Manila.

January.

24. H. M. T. S. *Alligator*, Brown, Pt. Eslington.
24. H. M. B. *Wolverine*, capt. Johnston, China Sea.
24. (B.) *Bolton*, Rigby, Singapore.
26. " *Australasian Packet* Hill, Sydney.

February.

1. (B.) *Isabella*, Hardie, Bombay.
1. " *Himalaya*, Burn, London.
1. " *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, Sing. & Madras.
1. " *Jane Gifford*, Paul, Singapore.
1. " *John Cree*, Rodgeron, do.
2. " *Birman*, Cleland, Manila.
2. (A) *Zenobia*, Pratt, New York.
2. (B.) *Ann Lockery*, Wightman, Hobart Town.
3. " *Jane*, Berg, Bally.
3. " *Isabella Anna*, Thomson, Manila.
3. " *Ganges*, Walker, Bombay.
3. " *London*, Johnston, Bombay.
4. " *Hero of Malown*, Jackson, Bombay.

The Spanish Brig *Maria* for Calcutta will be despatched to morrow.

We learn that H. M. S. *Wolfe*, from England, Cape of Good Hope and Singapore has arrived at Hongkong.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*, *Hero of Malown*, this day; *Thomas Grenville*.

For Singapore.—*Penang*, Colombo.

For London.—*Gentil*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia*, *Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Louisa Jackson*, *Belvoir*, *Madras*, *Ursula*, *George P. Ina*, *Willie the Wisp*, *Ann Jane*, *Ceromandel*, *Childers*, *Geo Wallis*, *Tupley*, *England's Queen*, *City of Derry*, *Gondolier*.
From Bombay.—*Alibi*, *Diana*, *Ceres*, *Woodman*, *George Henderson*, *Wm. Abrahams*, *Middleton*, *England*, *Mer*, *Zephyr*.
From Calcutta.—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Elna*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *Seppings*.
From Singapore.—*Waterloo*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th Oct. SINGAPORE, 33d Dec.
UNITED STATES, Sept. 11. MANILA, 19th Jan.
CALCUTTA, 2d Dec. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 15th Nov. CHUAN,
JAVA, 1st Dec. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Appolline	—	Thomas	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Arethusa	—	Christian	Jameson, How & Co.
Abercrombie	—	—	Macvicar & Co.
Abertons	451	Cate	Russell and Co.
Anty Anderson	498	Spitt	Jardine M. & Co.
Alex. Baring	—	Hale	Dirom and Co.
Athenian	—	Mann	C. H. Hart.
Baboo	—	Stewart	—
Black Swan	—	Hart	—
Bella Alliance	677	Fryce	Holliday Wier & Co.

Bella Marina,	480	Anbridge,	Dirom and Co.
Colombine,	—	Short,	H. Pybus.
Caroline,	—	Majer,	Lindsay and Co.
Chanticleer,	—	Wright,	Henry Grubb.
Childers,	—	Grange,	Dent and Co.
Chr. Rawson,	—	Campbell,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Devon,	—	Robinson,	—
Darcy,	323	Mallory,	Turner and Co.
Discom,	—	Garrick,	Macvicar & Co.
Emma,	407	Harland,	Russell and Co.
Elizabeth,	—	White,	Jardine M. & Co.
Equestrian,	801	Morris,	—
Edinburgh,	1414	Cromorty,	—
Elphinstone,	—	Paterson,	Dent & Co.
Foam,	—	Framlin,	Dallas and Co.
Fenella,	—	Greig,	—
Frances Bura,	—	Self,	Macvicar and Co.
Gemini,	—	Edington,	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Mardon,	Lindsay and Co.
Greician,	—	Morris,	—
Gulnare,	—	Wait,	—
Hyacinth,	313	wilonghy,	Dirom and Co.
Hindostan,	78	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
Isa. Robertson,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Jean,	—	Kerr,	Jameson, How & Co.
Jas. Matheson,	—	—	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Lady Clarke,	—	brancorn,	Dirom and Co.
Liverpool,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Little Catherine,	—	McDowell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Ruffin,	—	Franklyn,	—
Lady of St. Kilda,	—	Fraser,	Dent and Co.
Mary Ann,	—	Manton,	J. Dunsford.
Minerva,	—	Edie,	Macvicar & Co.
Manly,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Mary Anne,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Medusa,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
Mellish,	453	Shettler,	—
Marian Watson,	—	Purdy,	—
Mary,	—	Fawcett,	Lindsay & Co.
Nepaul,	—	Petty,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Orestes,	—	Kemp,	H. Kustoujee
Olympus,	—	Campbell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Penang,	316	Sanders,	Dent and Co.
Parrock Hall,	—	White,	Russell and Co.
Prince George,	—	Wharton,	Macvicar & Co.
Queatin Leitch,	—	Poster,	Turner & Co.
Raymond,	—	Gray,	—
Rockwell,	—	Mackay,	Jardine M. & Co.
Repapell,	313	Harrison,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Rosa,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Pardons.
St. Lawrence,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
Siam,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Surry,	—	Smith,	—
Siam,	—	Navier,	Holliday Wier & Co.
St. Vincent,	—	Wilmet,	Macvicar & Co.
Semiramis,	—	Young,	—
Susan,	365	Canine,	Jameson, How & Co.
Thomas Lowry,	—	Neathy,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Terror,	—	Graham,	Dent and Co.
Victoria,	—	Magret,	—
Waterwitch,	—	Mordaunt,	Dent and Co.
Wild Irish Girl,	—	Reynell,	—
Wm. Gillies,	—	Hall,	J. A. Durran Jr.
William,	—	Clapp,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Hay,	—
Urgent,	—	Steward,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
	—	Thompson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.	
Ann MacKim,	Vanmer, W. A. Lawrence.
Grafton,	Gardner, I. M. Hull.
Parther,	Martin, J. M. Bull.
Lowell,	Peirce, W. H. Peirce.
Lena,	Poor, Russell and Co.
Oneyda,	Swift, G. Nye Jr.
Basal,	Kilham, Russell and Co.
Lark,	Tibbets, —
Hopewell,	Engle, Wetmore & Co.
Natches,	Waterman, —
Cayuga,	Starbuck, W. A. Lawrence.

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. <i>Erizone</i> , 44, | Captain Cécille.	
Fr. Corv. <i>Favorite</i> , 21, | Commander Page.	
Elizabeth,	Geoffroy, Jardine M. & Co.

SPANISH.

Maria,	Caculua, A. Caculua.
Lingayen,	Milleda, J. V. Jorge.

BRITISH.

Holcia,	Stellor, Russell and Co.
Ball,	Wegren, Macvicar and Co.

At Whampoa.

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[No. 384.]

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of the noble marquis, which melancholy event took place at his lordship's residence, Kingston House, Brompton, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th September. Few men have enjoyed a more brilliant reputation than the Marquis Wellesley. Of noble birth, of eminent classical attainments, he was justly admired as an eloquent

writer, and still more distinguished as an orator of acknowledged ability; but his genius and statesman is known to have produced results the remote consequences of which it would be presumptuous to calculate; though its more immediate effects have been felt in every quarter of the world.

Marquis Wellesley.—First (and last) Marquis Wellesley was the eldest child of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, and of Anne, Countess Mornington, who was daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon. The Marquis was born in Grafton-street, Dublin, on the 20th of June, 1769; he was therefore in the 33d year of his age. The Marquis Wellesley, then by courtesy Viscount Wellesley, was at an early age placed at the most celebrated of English schools, Eton College, and in due time transferred to the University of Oxford.

The following is a brief statement in chronological order of the offices held by the noble Marquis, the public proceedings in which he participated, and the chief events of his parliamentary and private life.

Born, June 20, 1769. Succeeded his father in the Irish honours, May 28, 1781. Elected a Knight of St. Patrick, 1783. Signer of the Irish Bill, 1793. Returned to the British House of Commons for Berarleton, 1785. Returned for New Windsor subsequently; created a British Privy Councillor, 1793. Married his first wife, November 29, 1794. Appointed Governor-General of India, 1797. Created a British Peer as Baron Wellesley, October 20, 1797. Created Marquis Wellesley, Dec. 2, 1799. Returned from India, 1805.

Appointed Ambassador to the Supreme Central Junta of Spain, July 28, 1809. Returned, Dec. 1809. Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dec. 1809. Elected a Knight of the Garter, and received the Order of St. Patrick, 1810. Resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, June 1812. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the first time, Dec. 1821. Married his second wife, Oct. 20, 1825. Resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy, March 1829. Appointed Lord-Steward, 1831. Resigned, 1833.

Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time, Sept. 1833. Resigned a second time, Dec. 1834. Appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Household, April 1835. Resigned the Lord Chamberlainship the same year. Having resigned the appointment of Lord Chamberlain in 1835, his lordship never afterwards filled any public employment. He had at that period attained the very advanced age of 77; his health began to decline, with the exception of his brothers, the friends of his early years had withdrawn into retirement or sunk into the grave; and the respectable statesman, who had devoted half a century to the service of three successive sovereigns—who had lived to see the wisdom of his Indian government greatly acknowledged, not only by his early contemporaries, but confirmed by subsequent events, and ratified by a succeeding generation—though the time had at length arrived for that season of repose which it is so desirable should intervene between the cessation of active pursuits and the close of human existence.

Though occasionally differing from his brother, the Duke of Wellington, on political matters, no interruption of fraternal affection ever took place between these distinguished members of a distinguished family.

With the Marquis all those titles which were conferred on himself became extinct, but the Earldom of Mornington, the Viscounty of Wellesley, and the Barony of Mornington in the peerage of Ireland, descended to his next brother, Lord Maryborough, because these were honours which their father enjoyed. Lord Maryborough, now Earl of Mornington, is in his 79th year. He assumed the name of Pole on inheriting the estates of his cousin, William Pole, of Ballyfin. His lordship's eldest son, the Hon. William Pole Tynley Long Wellesley, will now enjoy the courtesy title of Viscount Wellesley, or that of Lord Maryborough, which ever he may choose.

By the death of the Marquis, a stall in the order of the Garter falls to the patronage of ministers, and the office of custos rotulorum of the county of Meath also becomes vacant. The Marquis was a Knight of the Turkish order of the Crescent, and of the Persian order of the Lion and Sun.—October Overland Mail.

readers will doubtless feel disposed to treat it as some chimerical absurdity written merely to excite wonder, and expressly for the marvel-loving masses of society; but the facts connected with the subject are of a kind to dispel disbelief, at least as to the truth of such a contrivance being in process of formation. A company of gentlemen is formed; intellectual and mechanical men, not likely to be misled by too sanguine expectations, the patent was formally sealed on the 22nd of September last, while cool and systematic arrangements are in progress to complete the design. All this proves that the inventors and their supporters are well convinced of the certainty of the invention; and, wonderful as may appear this gigantic stride in science, we have no right for disbelief, when we remember with what incalculable the proposition to light the metropolis with an invisible body was received—when we know that twenty years since we should have been deemed madmen if we had stated that we should shortly travel at the rate of forty to sixty miles an hour. In such an age of improvement, we really have no right or precedent for doubt, and, therefore, we thus allude with seeming credulity to the fact of a steam-carriage being not only contemplated, but in the engineer's hands; that it is to be borne on the air, unlike in any way the principle of the balloon, and to which even the winds are to be made subservient! Shall we not soon look on the *Tales of the Genii* rather as an historical chronicle, than an amusing romance?

The subject is one so redolent with matter for speculation, that we will not venture to point out the entire social revolution which must occur; still, presuming the rapid transit practicable, and likely to be carried into operation; we must avoid the overwhelming importance which the topic involves, but in January the machine will be thoroughly organised, and until then we take leave of the subject, and only trust so vastly an important invention is neither exaggerated, nor an Utopian project; and from the conversation we had with those in connexion with the design, we have every reason to believe that neither is the case.

All the most interesting intelligence is given in such detail in our subsequent columns, that little is left untold for a summary; but a brief reference to the most important topic is in accordance with our usual rate. The news brought by the last overland mail from India, and which had not reached when our overland despatch for India departed, gave generally satisfaction; but the truth is, we are too sanguine about our movements in India, or rather in receiving the information, for we expect by each mail some fresh exciting intelligence, and we forget the very nature of the climate tends to the movements of our army necessarily slow; and we seem to think that a month's news must contain matter of vast importance because it comes from so gloomy a climate. The conduct of Lord Ellenborough was again the subject of attack and defence in the daily papers; and they certainly make the most of every fresh piece of intelligence either for or against his lordship and his movements.

The revenue, for the year ending the 10th of October, 1842, as compared with the year terminating October 10, 1840, exhibits an increase of 356,981*l.*; but, for the quarter expiring October 10, 1842, as compared with the quarter finishing October 10, 1841, there is a decrease of 67,473*l.*

Further—on the year, there is an increase in the Customs of 171,278*l.*; in the Post Office of 165,000*l.*; and in Miscellaneous of 477,803*l.* There is decrease in the Excise of 733,448*l.*; in the Stamp duty of 127,712*l.*; in the Assessed Taxes of 62,235*l.*; and in the Crown Lands of 11,000*l.* This would leave an increase on the year, including the unexplained Miscellaneous, of 42,187*l.*; but for the property-tax, which enters into the last quarter.

The increase on that quarter is 206,760*l.*; in the Customs department, and 52,000*l.* in the Post-Office; but, in the Excise, there is no less a decrease than 434,831*l.*; in the Stamps of 101,241*l.*; in the Assessed Taxes of 142,733*l.*; and, had it not been for the new tax upon property, the decrease in all would have amounted to the amazing total of 381,277*l.*

Thus, during the last three months, notwithstanding the great increase in the Customs revenue, arising from the letting out of corn in bond on which the duty had not been paid, as well as arising from the duty on the larger importation of foreign corn, the decrease is most considerable. And this too, be it remembered, in the teeth of the fact, that the property-tax collected has amounted to a large sum, of money.

This disappointment which this fact has created cannot be too strongly stated, since most persons, and even those ordinarily the best informed on statistical and monetary matters, anticipated a considerable increase in the revenue for the quarter. And this opinion was based on facts made very generally known by the Government and its agents relative to the large amount of duty paid on foreign corn, and on general merchandise, on all of which the new duties were paid as soon as the new tariff came into operation. But even allowing for the property-tax, which came into play for that very quarter to the amount of 315,844*l.*, there is still a positive decrease of 67,473*l.*

Our contemporary, the *Morning Herald*, gave publicity to the following very startling announcement:—**REMOVED ABDICATION OF THE KING OF THE**

FRENCH.—We are informed, on respectable authority, that the King of the French has discussed with persons in his confidence, the propriety of abdicating the throne, in favour of the Duke of Nemours. The advantages of such a step are manifest, and many persons in the French capital are of opinion that it is the only way of consolidating the Orleans dynasty. Louis Philippe, however, they add, is so fond of power that it is not likely he will voluntarily give up the reins; and the report has been spread more for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion upon it; than with the idea of carrying such a revolution into effect. The Duke of Nemours is not generally liked, though he is far from being absolutely unpopular, and it is more than doubtful how far he could manage a nation so difficult to govern as France, in case of the sudden death of his father. Let the first year of his reign be conducted by the able management of Louis Philippe, and the others will follow in the same satisfactory manner. Custom is so influential with the French as with any other people, and they will without difficulty submit to an authority under which they have lived for a certain period. Without expressing an opinion on the authority of the rumours which have reached us, we give them for the purpose of preparing the public for an event, which is not improbable to happen in the course of the ensuing session of the French Chambers.

Intelligence has been received this morning of the death of her Grace the Duchess of Athol, at Dunkeld-house, on Monday last, in the 81st year of her age.

The arrest of Chartists, and others, concerned in the late disturbances, continues to progress, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, several persons were apprehended at Manchester, and committed for trial.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the new predilection shown by the Emperor Nicholas for France and Louis Philippe, were even more manifest than ever on the eve of his departure. The Czar was said to have allowed for the first time those twelve years, full permission for any families who desired it, to spend their winter in Paris. Nay, this imperial permit is said to have already raised the price of lodgings in the neighbourhood of the Champs Elysees and the Place Vendome. The Parisian hotel-keepers are to revel in the profits of a Russian winter.

The "Great Western" ship, Lieutenant Hoskins, arrived in Kingroad at half-past eleven on Wednesday night, having left New York on the evening of the 29th. Lord Morpeth came home by her.

THE HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—We have very high authority for announcing the important and highly gratifying fact, that our Most Gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and interesting situation, the intimation of which cannot fail to be received with the most heartfelt interest by every loyal subject in the dominions of her Majesty. Sir James Clark, one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty, of late, at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time past.

We understand that preliminaries for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, have been finally arranged, and that the nuptials will shortly take place on the Continent. The event was formally announced at Court on Wednesday. The Princess is in her 21st year. His Serene Highness has just entered his 24th.

It is with infinite regret that we have to confirm the sad accounts in circulation respecting the very severe illness which has seized on Captain Basil Hall. His glowing and active mind has been too wearing a tenant for his body, and paralysis is the consequence—we earnestly hope and trust only for a brief season; but it is melancholy to have so bright a sky so suddenly overcast.

—**Literary Gazette.**
"Where is the Emperor of Russia?" is the question, par excellence of all the diplomatic circles in Paris and London.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 16th inst. announces the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw on the 9th inst. The city was illuminated on the occasion. The following day the Emperor visited the church of the Holy Trinity, where he was received by the archbishop surrounded by his clergy.

A letter dated Berlin, the 15th inst., published in the *Frankfort Journal*, announces the Emperor of Russia's arrival in that capital on the night of the 14th inst. But the *Prussian Gazette* of the 16th, does not contain any announcement on the subject. The *Times* cuts the matter short; and says "the Emperor Nicholas has reached St. Petersburg on his return. He intended to proceed from Warsaw to Berlin; but he changed his mind, sent an excuse to Prussia, and hurried home." This is not clear, for the German papers of the latest date have come to hand, and there is a contradiction in the *Frankfort* journals as to the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Berlin. The *Universal Gazette* and *Post and Gazette*, in Berlin letters of the 15th and 16th, mention rumours of the Emperor's arrival secretly on the 14th; but the *Journal Frankfort*, which is a semi-official Russian organ, has Berlin correspondence of the 15th, stating that the Czar had been prevented from visiting Berlin by a cold caught on his journey to Warsaw. The *Cologne Gazette* has Berlin letters of the 16th, announcing that

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Overland Mail

From the Monthly Atlas for India, 4th Nov.

SUMMARY OF THIS MONTH.

Another month has passed away, and we are again considering what topics have occurred to interest our distant readers, that they may see at a glance what is most important to pursue. We have at this moment to speak of a discovery which must not only astound every reader, whether at home or abroad, but make him deeply consider the consequences likely to occur if the expectations of those connected with the invention are fulfilled.

AN AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.
is the name of a new machine for which a company has taken out a patent, and which is to convey passengers, goods, and despatches through the air, performing the journey from London to India in four days and will break the rate of from 75 to 100 miles per hour.

At the first glance of such an announcement

the Emperor of Russia had arrived on the 15th; but that his Imperial Majesty left instantly by special train for Sans-Souci, where the King of Prussia was expecting him. So, for the moment, the Emperor is lost.

It will give all admirers of true poetry gratification to hear that her Majesty has conferred a pension of 300 l. a-year upon William Wordsworth. Long may he live to enjoy it!

We find in the *Semaphore de Marseille*, of the 25th ultimo, an important notice from the Chamber of Commerce of that city, informing the merchants that, on the invitation of the Consul-General of France at Alexandria, the Viceroy of Egypt had ordered that all cases of goods forwarded in transit between Soes and Alexandria would, without distinction of country, be allowed to pass freely on the mere declaration of their contents, accompanied by an invoice. The duty to be levied on those goods was fixed at one half per cent. *ad valorem*. This decision of Mehemet Ali was communicated to the Chamber of Commerce by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in a letter of the 17th ultimo.

FRENCH CONSUL.—Comte de Ratti Manni, late French consul at Damascus, has been transferred to the consulate of China.

INDIA SHIPPING.—The statement of the number of British ships which have entered inwards and outwards from and to places within the East India Company's limits, from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept., exhibits an increase inwards of seventy-nine ships and 35,234 tons, principally from Bombay, China, and the Mauritius; while there has been a decrease of fifty-one ships and 25,154 tons from Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Java, Sumatra, New South Wales, Cape of Good Hope, and the South Seas. In the outwards we notice an increase of seventy-seven ships and 39,775 tons to China, the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, &c.; and a decrease of 213 ships and 77,584 tons to New South Wales (no less than 119 vessels and 81,000 tons to that colony alone), to Calcutta, Mauritius, and the South Seas.

DEATH OF MR. SERJEANT SPANKE.—This eminent lawyer, who has for some days past been suffering greatly, expired yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock, at his town residence in Russell-square, Bloomsbury. The learned serjeant was counsel for the Hon. East India and other companies, and deservedly respected by the whole bar.

THE POET WORDSWORTH.—We understand that the statement which has gone the round of the papers as to a pension having been conferred upon the poet Wordsworth is not strictly accurate. The yearly sum which Mr. Wordsworth will receive is a retiring allowance, given to him upon resigning the office of distributor of stamps. *—Brighton Gazette.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom met, on Thursday, *pro forma*, and was further prorogued until Thursday, the 10th day of November next.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Earl Shaftesbury (the Lord Commissioners) entered the house.

In the absence of Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, and his deputy, the Lord Chancellor desired the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of the House of Commons, to hear her Majesty's commission for the further prorogation of Parliament read. In a few minutes afterwards Mr. W. Lee, second clerk of the House of Commons, accompanied by the other clerks and officers of the house, appeared at the bar, where the Royal Commission having been read.

The Lord Chancellor said, "By virtue of her Majesty's commission to us and other lords directed, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, we declare this present Parliament prorogued until Thursday, the 10th day of November next; and this Parliament accordingly stands prorogued until that day."

There was not a single member of either house present, except the three Lords Commissioners.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The London correspondent of the *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* says:—"Parliament will not assemble next year until Tuesday, the 25th of February, three weeks later than usual, unless some unforeseen circumstances should render it necessary for Ministers to alter their arrangements."

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Oct. 29.—The Court was occupied during its sittings in adjudicating on claims made by four Chinese merchants, bearing the respective names of Pwanhqua, Samqua, Watsching, and Thooching, against a British subject for the several sums of 19,000l., 4000l., and 1600l.

WATSCHTING V. STEVENS.—G. and J. BORSLEY PALMER, and Co., GARNISHES.

Mr. Kyland (with whom was Mr. Laurie) appeared

for the plaintiff, and Mr. Garvey for the garnishee. The sum claimed was 1600 l.

Mr. Kyland, in stating the plaintiff's case, said, the client was a tea-merchant, at Canton; the defendant, John Woodham Stevens, was a tea-dealer in the city of London, and the garnishes were the well-known large wealthy tea-dealers trading under the firm of "George and John Horsley Palmer and Co." This suit was an attachment against some property belonging to the defendant, now in the hands of the garnishes. This was an ancient custom peculiar to the city of London, and its benefits would, in this instance, be very apparent. Actions having been brought, and verdicts obtained against a party who could not be found, but property being found in the hands of a third party, was attached, and through the jury the plaintiff would get possession in aid of his claim; and the defendant, though not present, could not be damaged, as he would be allowed a twelve months to come in and dispute the claim. This was the case of a person who, although residing and carrying on business in China, could nevertheless through his agent attach property in the hands of persons in the city of London as proof of the goodness of his security against them.

Mr. Kyland was about to call witnesses, when Mr. Garvey said, to save trouble, he would admit that the garnishes had in their hands money amounting to 1672l. 17s. and 400 pieces of silk of the value of 500l. belonging to the defendant.

The jury, under the learned Recorder's directions, then gave the plaintiff a verdict for 1672l. 17s. 6d. being a share of the above property proportionate to his claim of 1600l.

The other cases were not gone into, but verdicts in like manner were taken by consent, awarding Pwanhqua 1923l. 3s., and to the firm of Samqua and Thooching 4571l. 11s. 6d.; the parties then only remaining 2172l. 17s. in lieu of 17,000l.

MILITARY.

It is expected that the 11th, 56th, and 61st Regts., will proceed immediately to China.

COMMERCIAL.

RAW SILK.—At the public sales, which commenced on the 26th and terminated on the 28th Oct., there was but little animation; the quantity brought forward consisted of 1362 Bengals, 450 Chinas, and 53 Canton. Bengal consisted principally of low qualities: the good and fair classes maintained previous rates, but the inferior sorts declined 6d. per lb. The Bengals were principally taken in or withdrawn, as were the Chinas; but the few lots sold obtained good prices. The Italian market remains in the same position as last reported. In Bussas and Persians there is but little doing.

The deliveries have been of Bussas 318—Persian 70. The importations are 32 " 88. and the present Stocks are 1164 " 343.

	IMPORTED.		DELIVERED.		STOCK.	
	Oct.	1st Jan. to 28th Oct.	Oct.	1st Jan. to 28th Oct.	29th Oct.	
China	1841	280	2883	263	3461	1755
	1842	64	1748	146	2666	1900
Bengal	1441	1226	8678	577	5228	8036
	1842	629	3934	558	5827	7458

CHINA	Infer. & com.	Fair.	Very fair to good
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tea	33 16 0	17 00 0	22 0 0
Canton	14 0 0	16 17 11 0	12 0 0
	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0
	47	86	306

STOCKS SOLD AND UNSOLD. 2450 Bales. Bussas (Tea) 86 B. Canton 395 B. 1260.

TEA.—Importers are firm, and have refrained from offering any at public sale, and none is declared; the demand by private contract has been lately pretty good both for black and green sorts; several of the parcels taken in at the late auctions have been disposed of at full rates. Copion of common sound quality for cash has been disposed of at 1s 7d to 1s 7 1/2d, good common, 1s 7 1/2d to 1s 8d; Twankay, ord to good ord sound 1s 8d to 1s 8 1/2d; Myson, common 2s 1d to 2s 5d per lb. The stock of Tea is 36,000,000lbs., & in 1841, 32,500,000lbs. The Assam Company's Tea, by the *Nankin*, have been sold and the result is most satisfactory. The Bales fetched from 1s to 1s 10d; Congous from 1s 8d to 2s 6d; Souchow from 2s to 2s 4d; Pekoe, 4s to 5s.

AMERICA.

The contest for the Presidency is already beginning to excite the public mind. Mr. Clay is spoken of by the Whig party, and has published a letter, which, referring to a former one written by him, expresses a wish to continue in retirement; but

which as a whole, is evidently a feeler, and may be said to give a qualified assent to his being put in nomination. The opposition party is said to be divided between the merits of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Tyler.

There have been various rumours of changes in the Cabinet of Washington: among these were the appointment of Mr. Cushing to the Treasury, in place of Mr. Forward; the resignation of Mr. Daniel Webster, whose place would be filled by Mr. Lewis M'Lane, and the resignation of Mr. Spence in the war department. The papers announce the death of Mrs. Tyler, the wife of the President, at the White House, Washington, after a long and painful illness.

The steps of the Great America Fur Company have been announced. Their capital, which is of large amount, had been locked up in advances to the Indians who procure them skins, and the vast accumulation of their stock in this season, in consequence of the bad trade, had compelled them to suspend payment. It was said, however, that they would shortly be able to resume.

Mexico has commenced the invasion of her several provinces, Texas and Sonoran, in right earnest, and with a degree of energy little characteristic of her people. Santa Anna has two English steamers at his command, plenty of men and resources, and his forces had taken San Antonio in Texas, arrested the principal inhabitants of the place, and proceeding to the civil court, which was sitting, seized the judge, the jury, lawyers, and all. These vigorous proceedings appear to have been quite unlooked for by the Texans, who have been resting on their own for their navy is (or was at the date of the last account) lying idle at New Orleans, and no means had been taken here to receive the unwelcome visitors. Galveston, to get at which the steamers, with their small draught of water, would be very useful, would, it was believed, be the next point of attack.

The operation of the new tariff had quite crippled the trade with England at New York, large quantities of goods being daily transhipped to this country on account of its provision. Business was unusually dull. The rate of exchange on London was 2 1/2 per cent. premium, with a very trifling amount of business doing. In this respect matters were likely to get worse instead of better. As to England, so in America, discussions in the press on the advantages or otherwise of free trade as opposed to "protection" to native industry were of daily occurrence.

From the Bombay Times, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, the 14th Oct., 1842.

The Governor General has sincere satisfaction in announcing the termination of the war with China, by a Peace honourable to Her Majesty's Crown, and durable in its provisions, which was concluded in the British Camp, under the walls of the Imperial City of Nanking, on the 29th of August.

Thus within two months after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from England and from India, for the prosecution of this third campaign, the direction of a preponderating force to the true point of attack had compelled the Emperor of China to submit to all Her Majesty's just demands.

The Emperor could only save the material trade of his empire from ruin, his ancient capital from capture by assault, and his empire itself from the peril of dissolution, by yielding to such conditions as His Majesty's pleasure to impose, in order to afford to the subjects of Her Crown indemnity for the past and security for the future.

This event, glorious to His Majesty's arms, will convey to Her Majesty's heart other and yet higher satisfaction than that which is derived from the consummation of military success, in the execution of hostilities which have unhappily involved the most afflicting evils to humanity.

The Governor General cannot promise to offer to the Commanders of Her Majesty's naval and military forces employed on the Coast of China, in the execution of Her Majesty's orders, the expression of the feelings which their zeal, their energy, and their ability, have inspired him; nor is it for him to presume to anticipate the approbation which the brave Seamen and Marines and Soldiers under their command may receive from the high authority under which they have the honour to serve. The Governor General can only offer to the Commanders of Her Majesty's forces his grateful acknowledgments of the regard they have ever evinced during these joint operations for the army and fleet of India, and his thanks for the opportunity they have on all oc-

achieved afforded in the native troops of India, and in her he proceeded to Malta.—This Steamer was spoken with by the Oriental a day's sail from Alexandria.—*Bombay Times Extra*, 13th December.

The short duration of the operations of the troops on shore, has not afforded to every corps of the native army of India, the opportunity which all ardently desired of distinguishing themselves before the enemy, but wherever that opportunity has been afforded, the several arms of the army of India have added to their acknowledged fame.

Three companies of the battalion of Bengal Infantry had the good fortune to be the first engaged with the enemy before the City of Ching-keang, and they well sustained the high reputation of the army they represented. The 2d and 8th regiments, and the rifle company of the 30th regiment of Madras native infantry, were engaged in the capture by assault of that City, on the 31st of July.

On that occasion, as on all others, the Madras artillery and the Madras sappers and miners maintained the high character which has always been attached to their respective corps in the Madras army.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct, that in commemoration of the distinguished services rendered by those corps in co-operation with Her Majesty's troops in the capture of the City of Ching-keang, the 2d and 8th regiments of Madras native infantry, and the rifle company of the 30th regiment Madras native infantry, shall hereafter bear upon their appointments a Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown; and that the same honour shall be granted to such troops or companies of the Madras artillery and of the Madras sappers and miners, as His Excellency Lieut.-Genl Sir Hugh Gough may designate as justly entitled to that distinction by their services before the enemy in China, in the present or in the previous campaigns.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased to direct, that the 2d and 8th regiments of Madras native infantry shall hereafter wear upon their colours a golden Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown.

The Governor-General requests that His Excellency Lieut.-Genl Sir Hugh Gough will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of each officer, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the several corps of the army of India serving under His Excellency's command, in the present or in the previous campaigns, as he may deem to be justly entitled by their services before the enemy to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of such services; and to every officer, non-commissioned officer and private named in such list, the Government of India will present a silver medal, bearing on one side the head of Her Majesty, with the superscription "Pax Asia Victoria restituta," and the device "1842" overneath, and on the reverse a Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown.

The Governor-General, equally desirous of distinguishing the gallant services of the officers and sappers and miners serving in the steam vessels of war belonging to the Government of India, by the marks of honour they have so well deserved, requests that His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of the several officers and sappers and miners serving in such steamers under his command, whom he may deem to be justly entitled to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of their services; and to all persons named in such list the Government of India will present a silver medal similar to that presented to the troops.

The Governor-General directs, that the victories obtained by the combined forces in China may be made known to all the troops at all the stations of the army; and that at all such stations a salute shall be fired of 31 guns for those victories, and a similar salute of 21 guns for the Peace which has been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China.

By order of the right honorable the Govr.-Genl. of India.
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govr. of India, with the Govr. Genl.
(Per copy) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govr.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The *Atalanta* steamer came into harbour this morning about half-past three o'clock, bringing the London Mail of the 4th November. The *Atalanta* arrived at Suao on the 19th November at noon found the H. C. S. Frigate *Auckland* from China, riding in the Bay. The *Auckland* left the bay on the 9th at 1 p. m. for Aden and Bombay. The *Atalanta* left Suao at 4 p. m., on the 9th, and arrived at Aden at 3 a. m. on the 20th, and found the *Auckland* at anchor; left at 10 p. m. for Bombay. On the 7th December, exchanged numbers with the H. C. Schooner *Constantine* from Aden to Bombay,—out three weeks. 6 p. m., spoke the H. C. S. *Victoria* from Bombay to Aden and Suao in latitude, at noon, 15° 5' North, and longitude 35° 57' East—about 250 miles from Bombay. Major Malcolm on his arrival at Alexandria found that there was no English Steamer there, Captain Lyons immediately waited in Boshra Bay, who at once placed at Major Malcolm's disposal the Pacha's steamer *Haji Bakr*,

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 11th Feby. 1843.

By the American Schooner *Zephyr* from Bombay 16th December, arrived at Hongkong 7th inst. the November Overland Mail has been received. From the *Atlas* and *London Mail* we have made such extracts as we considered of most interest, although these will show that nothing of much importance was passing in Europe, indeed we remember few months so barren of incident as October last. From our Extract from the *Bombay Times Extra* it will be seen that the steamer *Auckland* had reached Suao, and that, there being no English Steamer at Alexandria, the Pacha of Egypt had obligingly placed at the disposal of Major Malcolm one of his own to convey him to Malta. We learn that Major Malcolm left Alexandria on the 12th November, and we may therefore expect his return here with the Royal ratification of the Treaty in all next month.

It is reported, and we believe on good authority, that a very numerous deputation of the people of Canton and its vicinity waited on the Imperial Commissioner Eleeop to urge him to expel the English from Canton altogether. The deputation, consisting chiefly of respectable people and men of influence, is said to have met with a kind reception from the Imperial Commissioner. An Edict from the Governor of Canton commenting in harsh terms on the acts of the English in general, and of H. M. Plenipotentiary in particular, is also said to have been published in Canton, and this time the document is believed to be authentic, and not forged as many former papers purporting to emanate from the same authority, undoubtedly were.

Deliveries of Cotton in Canton from 1st to 31st. and Stock on 31st January.

	Deliveries.	Stock
Bombay, Bales,	12,978	75,108
Bengal, " "	84	12,134
Madras, " "	8,646	91,872

Total Bales 19,910 109,114
including cargo of "Liverpool."

Accounts from Canton represent business there as excessively dull; in fact it had not fairly recommenced since the New-year holidays. No sales of imports could be made, and about 450 Chops of tea remained unsold. There seems no likelihood of any change in duties taking place this season. We refer our readers on this subject to the correspondence between H. M. Plenipotentiary, and the Committee of British merchants, from which they will perceive how difficult it is to furnish the information required from them by the Imperial Commissioners.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger returned from Hongkong in the H. C. Steamer *Alder* on Sunday last.

According to advices from Chusan of 1st inst. Admiral Sir William Parker was to leave that island on that same day, probably on a visit to the intermediate ports of Fuh chow-foo and Amoy as it is not expected H. E. will visit Hongkong before the return of Major Malcolm with the ratification of the treaty. We have no other intelligence of any interest to give from the north.

MACAO RACES.—These are to take place, we believe, on the 30th of this month and days following. A good many horses, as many, we are told, as 15 Arabs, besides ponies, have already been entered, and the sport is expected to be excellent. A number of coolies are now employed on the race course to get it into good condition.

MANILA.

Translated from the *Semanario Filipino* of 2nd January.

"Yesterday the capital of the Philippine Islands was the theatre of a criminal, and frightful incident. Some few soldiers unmindful of their duty, have been guilty of the greatest crime they can commit—sedition; forgetful of their oaths as soldiers and citizens to their standards and to their Queen; but if there have been those that would bring an indelible stain on the discipline of our gallant army, its loyalty, valour, and promptness have, on the other hand, saved Manila and the country, from the most imminent danger, acquiring just claims on the gratitude of their fellow citizens, and to the rewards due to merit. We are horrorstruck at the mere idea of the evils that must have happened had the rebels succeeded in their wicked designs. The loyal inhabitants of Manila have, during the occurrences of which we speak, not behaved contrary to their well known discretion.

"A portion of the 3d battalion of the line quartered in Malate rose in arms yesterday morning. Part of it was on guard in the fort of Santiago as is the custom for all the corps of the garrison, and at day-break of the same day they were reinforced secretly by other soldiers of their corps who, after having murdered their captain and lieutenant, sallied from their barracks and entered the fort by ascending the walls. Thus strengthened, the above mentioned guard commenced their evil designs by severely wounding the captain that commanded them, Don Juan Antonio Martinez, and murdering the unfortunate sub lieutenant Acuna; but no sooner had the valiant artillery men, who also were in the fort, known of the mutiny, than they opposed it vigorously and decidedly; this very praiseworthy conduct saved so important a position from falling altogether into the hands of the rebels. Meanwhile the superior government, as soon as it was made acquainted with the circumstances, issued the most proper orders with that quickness and decision of which it has on former occasions already given proofs, and to these as well as the support they met with in the execution must be attributed the early reestablishment of tranquillity, since at 7 o'clock on the same morning all was again quiet.

"At the beginning the mutineers fought well; but they soon lost heart, and most of the survivors threw themselves into the water on the side of the building washed by the river, and from where they had in vain called upon the peaceable people to be one partners in their guilt. It is likewise probable that the explosion of a temporary powder magazine, which took place at the beginning of the affray, and buried many of the mutineers under its ruins, much abated their courage. We know not the cause of this accident, so fortunate in its consequences. Thus ended this sedition which threatened to plunge Manila in mourning and unaccounted evils. Thanks to the government which has saved us, and thanks to the valiant army by which its measures have been so ably executed!

"The brave artillerymen, who so valiantly maintained the post of honor, have to deplore the loss of three dead and four wounded. We also regret the death of several officers, some victims of treachery, and others killed or wounded gloriously fighting. Of the mutineers several were killed, and the others are awaiting the law to take its course.

"The names of officers dead or wounded are as follows: Captains D. Juan Jose Duran and D. Manuel Hermosilla; Lieut. D. Antonio Campan, and Sub-lieut. D. N. Acuna, dead, Capt. D. Juan Antonio Martinez and Sub-lieut. D. Manuel Jauregui, wounded."

The above we have translated from the *Semanario Filipino* of 2d ult. brought by the French Corvette *Herminie*, arrived here on the 4th of this month. Other accounts that we have seen of this remarkable sedition agree generally with that above given, and add a few particulars. It seems that the rebels, after they had obtained possession of the fort, fired on the town, with grape shot, but without doing much injury, only two natives being killed, and one poor woman had both her legs shot off. After the artillery men had overcome all opposition, and opened the gates of the fort to admit the other troops, the insurgents leaped over the walls into the dry ditches, where they were picked up by the cavalry and the Captains of the port, and about a hundred taken prisoners, who it was expected, after a court martial having been held upon them, would all be shot a day

or two after. The concussion, when the small powder magazine blew up, was severely felt in the houses at Binondo, the suburbs of Manila; fortunately the large powder magazine containing at the time no less than 400,000 lbs. of powder remained untouched; had that blown up, the whole of the town and environs of Manila would have been destroyed and many thousands of lives lost.

All accounts we have seen speak very highly of the conduct of the Capt. General Orta, and ascribe to his promptness and decision the early suppression of the rebellion. Many seem to regret that the term of this officer's administration is drawing to a close, another Captain General having already been appointed, and must now be on his way out; not however without having obtained from his government more efficient means than seem now to be at the command of the government of Manila. We hear it namely said that a frigate and two sloops of war, to sail in all the month of October from Spain, were to carry out and convey in transports upwards of 2,000 European soldiers.

Nothing seems to have transpired in public as to the object of this expedition; we hear it mentioned that the rebels called upon the natives of Tagala to join them, and to throw off the European yoke; the native population however continued neutral during these occurrences. We sincerely hope that this expedition may merely have been an ebullition of discontent produced by some local causes; should there really exist a conspiracy to throw off the Spanish government, the struggle will be fearful, and that fine country, now for many years the scene of peace and plenty, and of a firm, although on the whole, mild administration, will be plunged into all the horrors of a fierce and bloody civil war. We trust this will be averted by the wise measures of the government and the moderation of the people; for even supposing that the latter could at length issue victoriously from the struggle, we fear that they are still on too low a scale of civilization for self-government, and the Philippine Islands would probably soon retrograde into the barbarism of all the other independent nations and tribes of the vast eastern archipelago.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To His Excellency.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart.

H. M. Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

Sir,—With reference to our letter under date 29th ult. we now beg to acquaint Y. E. that after the most diligent inquiry we have failed in obtaining the information requisite to prepare a complete list of duties which foreigners have been in the habit of paying to the Hong merchants on Imports and Exports.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware that the invariable custom in Canton has been for the foreign merchants to purchase Exports at prices including duties and all charges, and to sell Imports at rates excluding such items; it having been the province of the Hong-merchants to make all arrangements connected with the duties.

The Imperial tariff and the other legal charges have never been published by authority, and not only has it been impossible to obtain authentic accounts on the subject, but the charges have varied so much at different times (and are believed frequently even to have differed at the same time in different Hongs), that any scale which the information before us would enable us to prepare, would be exceedingly imperfect. Except on a few of the staple articles of commerce, the foreigners have, for the reasons already stated, avoided troubling themselves with endeavors to investigate details which could only be supplied by parties whose object was rather to withhold than supply information.

In the principal article of Export, Tea, we have generally been better able to trace the charges than on other goods; and with regard to this important branch of trade, we may observe that the expense of shipping off was, only a few years since, including duty and Consol-fund only T. 2. 5. per Picul, the analysis of which charge Y. E. will find stated in our letter of 13th January. Four years since the total charge was raised to T. 3. —; last year as high as T. 4. 5., and is now again reduced to 6 Taels. From the best information we can obtain, the present charge of 6 Taels is subdivided as follows:

Paid into the Hopo's office (but we have no means of knowing what is regular and what irregular charge) ...	T. 1. 0. 6.
Charge for difference in weight, (uncertain how far regular) 12 per cent ...	2 3.
Consol-fund ...	1. 8. 6.
Difference between the weights of the foreigners and Teamen ...	1.
Mending chests, Coolie-hire, and other Hong-charges ...	3.
Balance assumed to be profit of the Hong merchants ...	6. 5.

per Picul Taels 6

From this statement it would appear that the regular Imperial duty on this article is now barely 3 Taels, and cannot have for some years varied materially; but that the greater part of the heavy burdens laid on the trade have been in the name of Consol charges.

It is probably reasonable to infer that we should find such to have been the case with all or most other articles, had we the means of fully investigating; but under the circumstances stated, we submit to Y. E. that the preparation of a list, which we must know ourselves to be very imperfect, might better be avoided.

We, however, subjoin a list of duties on a few other leading articles of trade, and we are at the same time quite ready to renew our investigations, and place before Y. E. the result, should Y. E., on reconsideration, consider it advisable.

On reconsidering the question of a Tariff, and our previous correspondence with Y. E., we hope we may be allowed again to express a hope that Y. E. may not be indisposed to agree with us that, as the Chinese Commissioners have themselves proposed that the new scale of duties should be based on the Imperial tariff, which they themselves admit to be on record at the office of the Hopo in Canton, and as those charges are generally supposed to be moderate, they should be requested to furnish a list of them, and what they consider a fair addition for expense of collection; or if the Chinese authorities would prefer stating the amount which at the present estimate of the trade they consider should be collected as Imperial duty, we might without difficulty prepare a tariff, dividing such duty on the several articles of Trade.

We have the honor to be,
&c. &c.

A. MATHESON.
G. T. BRAINE.
WM. THOMSON.
D. L. BURN.
W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 8th February, 1843.

Memorandum of Duties said to have been charged during the last few years:

Woolen Cloths, 5 23, 26, 10 23, 26, 38 to 50 cts pyd	
Long Bils, \$ 1.80, 2.2 & \$ 2.05 per piece.	
White Shirtings No. 1. 95 cts & 1.5 "	
" 2. 47 cts & 50 cts "	
Grey do. 12 1/2 & 13 cts "	
Cotton Yarn, 80 cts per picul.	
Chintzes, \$ 2.50 & 3.56 per piece.	
Cotton, 3 mace 4 candarins per picul.	
Tea, (total duty) T. 1. 2. 4.	

CONSOLO CHARGES in 1838 and 1841, levied by the Hong merchants, in addition to duty.

Tea, some years ago Consol charge 6 mace; in 1838 raised to T. 1. 4. Total charge with duty in 1836 T. 2. 5; in 1839, 3 T.; in 1841, T. 3. 5; in 1843, 6 Taels.

Silk, Nanking, 7 taels per picul, reduced to 2 " in 1843.

Canton 2 " reduced to 1 " in 1843.

White Shirtings, 25 cents (average) per piece. 7 1/2 " in 1843.

Grey, do. 50 " in 1843.

Longells, 50 " per piece. 35 " in 1843.

Woolen Cloths, 1.4 per piece. 50 cents in 1843.

Cotton Yarn, 3.5 per picul.

Cotton (raw) 6 mace " 50 cents in 1843.

To His Excellency.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart.

H. M. Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

Sir,—Adverting to the five articles of the Treaty which your Excellency concluded with the Imperial Commissioners at Nankin, providing for the abolition of the Cohong, and the payment of the Balance of debts due to Foreigners by Insolvent Hong merchants, and to the communication from the Chinese Commissioner Elapoo forwarded to us in Y. E.'s letter of 27th ult. we beg to point out to Y. E.'s that Consol charges to an extent nearly sufficient in a single season to pay the Balance actually due, still continue to be levied by the Hong merchants according to former practice, and that the existing regulations of the Port of Canton preclude our carrying on business except with that body.

We beg therefore respectfully to enquire whether in the event of New Debts being incurred by the Hong merchants to the Foreigners, it is understood by Y. E. and the Chinese Commissioner that the Government still continues to guarantee the payment in case of need, and whether such responsibility will continue in force until the new system of Trade be declared by Y. E. to be in force.

We have the honor to be &c. &c.

(Sd.) ALEX. MATHESON.
GEORGE T. BRAINE.
WM. THOMSON.
D. L. BURN.
W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 8th February, 1843.

Copy, No. 64. Macao, 10th Feb., 1843.

Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter of the 5th Inst. touching the period at which the guarantee of the Chinese Government is to cease for the Debts of the Hong-merchants, I have the honor to acquaint you, that I have hitherto considered that by the payment of \$ 3,000,000 the Government of China absolves itself from all past or prospective responsibility as to insolvent or bankrupt Hongs, and that any Balances due by those Hongs which shall continue solvent to the end of the present system will have in the event of disputes to be recovered by the usual legal process through the medium of Her Majesty's Consul at Canton.

I cannot at all consider that the Consol Charges are solely levied to meet such claims, but I admit that there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question, and I shall now bring the matter to the special notice of the Imperial Commissioner and also submit it for the consideration and commands of Her Majesty's Government.

In the mean time, I feel, almost superfluous for me to recommend that no sort of increased or prospective speculations, likely to cause balances, should be entered into at this moment.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Messrs. MATHESON, BURN, BRAINE,
LIVINGSTON, THOMSON.

True Copy RICHARD WONGHAM,
Acting Secretary.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUAN, CHINNA, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, Captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.	
" Pelican, 18, comdr. Justice.	
" Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings	
" Childers, 16, " Halsted.	
" Wanderer, 16, " Seymour.	
" Serpent, 16, " Nevill.	
" Algerine, 10, comdr. W. H. Maitland.	
" Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.	
" Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.	

SERVING SHIPS,

" Starling, 6, comdr. Kellett.	
" Plover, 4, " Collinson.	

TROOPSHIPS,

Sapphire, 10, Colr.	
Reticularia, 10, Colr.	

STAMERS.

H. C. Medusa, comr. Hewett, I. N.
Phlegethon, comr. McCleverty, R. N.
M. M. Driver, comr. Farmer.

AT ANOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chada, a senior com-
manding officer.
Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
Chameleon, 10, lieutenant Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

Agincourt, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Ad-
miral: sir T. Cochrane, a. n.
Dido, 20, comr the honorable H. Keppell.
Wolf, comr. Hayes.
Columbine, 16, comr. Morshead.
Young Hebe, 4, comr. Wood.
H.C.S. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
Prasertipe, comr. Hough, a. n.
H.M.T.S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
Jupiter, comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Alligator, comr. C. Frederick.
Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February. ARRIVED

4. (F.) Corv. *Herolme*, Capt. Léveque, Manila.
7. (A.) *Zephyr*, Johnson, Bombay, 16th Dec.
8. *Sarah Abigail*, Doane, Masellan, 45 days.
10. (B.) *Main*, Singapore.

February. SAILED

4. (B.) *Rockette* Harrison, Manila.
5. (Sp.) *Marin*, Cuculleg, Sing and Calcutta.
7. (B.) *Foam*, Greig, London. [Bombay.
8. *Gulmore*, Willoughby, Sing. Colombo, and
8. *Belle Alliance*, Pryce, Sing. and Bombay.
8. (Sp.) *Lingayen*, Moleda, Manila.
10. (B.) *Mellish*, Fawcett, London.
10. *Thos. Grenville*, Thornhill, Sing. & Bombay.
10. *Nepaul*, Campbell, Singapore.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*.
For Singapore.—*Pennang*, Colombo.
For London.—*Gemini*.
The *Bull* to be despatched for Manila, 15th inst.
We erroneously stated last week that the *Austra-*
lian Packet had sailed for Sydney.
ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.—October 28th, *Nimrod*,
China, Liverpool.

SAILED FROM ENGLAND.—Oct. 30th, *Cordelia*,
Fethers, from Liverpool for Madras and China;
Nov. 1st, *Druid*, Ritchie, China from London; 2d,
Orisa, Agar, China, from London.

Loading in London, for China, *Sappho* and *Pe-*
sidone; for Madras and China, *William Jardine*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia*, *Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*,
Jackson, *Bolivar*, *Madras*, *Ursula*,
George IV, *Ina*, *Willie the Wisp*,
Ann Jane, *Coromandel*, *Childers*,
Geo. Wallis, *Tapley*, *England's*
Queen, *City of Derry*, *Gondolier*,
Cordelia, *Druid*, *Orisa*, *Sappho*,
Possidone, *Wm. Jardine*.

From Bombay.—*Ais*, *Diana*, *Coré*, *Woodman*,
Gilbert Henderson, *Wm. Abrahams*,
Midlothian, *England*, *Mor. Ternate*.

From Calcutta.—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*,
Eliza, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*,
Seppings.

From Madras.—*General Eyd*, *Symmetry*.

From Singapore.—*Watorloo*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th Nov. SINGAPORE, 23d Dec.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 11 MANILA, 23d Jan.
CALCUTTA, 2d Dec. ANOY,
BOMBAY, 16th Dec. CHULAN,
JAVA, 1st Dec. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons.	CAPTAINS.	COMMISSIONERS.
Austral Packet	—	Nichols	Dent and Co.
Apolline	—	Thomas	
Arethusa	—	Christians	

Abertrombie,	—	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Abbottson,	451	Jamieson, How & Co.
Anty. Anderson	498	Macvicar & Co.
Alex. Baring,	—	Russell and Co.
Athenian,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Baboo,	—	Dirom and Co.
Black Swan,	—	C. H. Hart
Bella Marina,	480	Holliday Wise & Co.
Columbus,	—	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	H. Pybus.
Caroline,	—	Lindsay and Co.
Chanticleer,	—	Henry Gribble.
Caldee,	—	Dent and Co.
Chr. Rawson,	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Devon,	—	Mallory,
Darcy,	323	Garrick,
Diadem,	—	Harland,
Emma,	407	White,
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,
Equestrian,	801	Cromarty,
Edinburgh,	1414	Paterson,
Elphinstone,	—	Framlin,
Penella,	—	Self,
Frances Burn,	—	Edlington,
Gemini,	—	Mardon,
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,
Greecian,	—	Watt,
Hyacin,	378	Woodbury
Hindustan,	708	Bowch,
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,
Jean,	—	—
Jas. Matheson	—	—
Lady Clarke,	—	—
Liverpool,	—	—
Little Catherine	—	—
Lady Raffles,	—	—
Lady of St. Kilda	—	—
Main,	—	—
Mary Ann,	—	—
Minerva,	—	—
Manly,	—	—
Malacca,	—	—
Medusa,	453	—
Maria Watson	—	—
Mary,	—	—
Orestes,	—	—
Olympus,	316	—
Peang,	—	—
Parrock Hall,	—	—
Prince George,	—	—
Questin Leitch	—	—
Raymond,	—	—
Ruparell,	—	—
Rosa,	—	—
St. Lawrence,	—	—
Siam,	—	—
Surry,	—	—
Siam,	—	—
St. Vincent,	—	—
Semiramia,	365	—
Susan,	—	—
Thomas Lowry	—	—
Terror,	—	—
Victoria,	—	—
Waterwitch,	—	—
Wild Irish Girl	—	—
Wm. Gillies,	—	—
William,	—	—
Wm. Hyde,	—	—
Urgent,	—	—

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
Ann MacKim,	Vasmer,
Grafton,	Gardener,
Panther,	Martin,
Lowell,	Peirce,
Lema,	Poor,
Oneyda,	Swift,
Bazar,	Kilham,
Lark,	Tibbets,
Sarah Abigail,	Doane,
Hopewell,	Engle,
Natchez,	Waterman,
Cayuga,	Starbuck,
Zephyr,	Johnson,
Fr. Frig. Erigone, 44,	Captain Cécille.
Fr. Corv. Heroine,	Commander Léveque.
Elizabeth,	Geoffroy, Jardine M. & Co.
Heloise,	BARNES.
Bull,	Stefes, Russell and Co.
	SWEDISH.
	Wegrem, Macvicar and Co.

At Whampoa.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 8th inst., the Lady
of JOHN HOLLIDAY Esq., of a Son.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, P. de Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 7.] Macao, Saturday, 18th February, 1843.

[No. 335.]

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE without Limit or Reserve, by Public Auction, this day Saturday, the 18th February, 1843, in the Godowns of James P. Sturgis, Esq. Praya Manduco. JOHN SMITH, has been requested to offer for sale, to the highest bidders, by PUBLIC AUCTION, Eight cases containing about 40000 yards of Linen (coarse and fine); 75 boxes of French Claret; 95 baskets of Champagne; 10 half pipes of Tenerife Wine; 33 quarter ditto, ditto; 50 hogsheads, each 400 lbs., of Navy Bread; 150 barrels, ditto 80 lbs., of Pilot ditto; a quantity of Beef and Pork; Port Wine; Whiskey; Sperm. Candles, &c.—The Sale will commence precisely at eleven o'clock.

Macao, 15th February, 1843.



THE fast sailing Brig "LITTLE CATHERINE," for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 21st February, 1843, (Precisely at 12 o'clock.) JOHN SMITH, begs to acquaint the public in general, that he will put up the Hammer, for sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on his Premises, the handsome and fast sailing Brig "LITTLE CATHERINE," of 181, tons, Old, (and 147 New) or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Sails, Boats and Appurtenances, as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne.—For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 16th February, 1843.

MARINE STORES, for sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 23d February, 1843. JOHN SMITH, has been requested to offer for sale, to the highest bidder, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Factory of Dr. F. Jose de Freitas, Praya Manduco, Precisely at 12 o'clock A 1 1/2 inch CHAIN CABLE, FOUR SPARS, MEASURING 60, 64, 68, and 71 feet each, 4 coils of HEMP HAWSER, of 6, 8, 9, and 9 inch, and AN ANCHOR, of 50 Cwt, the whole are for sale, without limit or reserve.

Macao, 17th February 1843.

ON the 24th instant, JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the *Residue* of **SUNDRIES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and FITTINGS UP; BOOKS;** a large quantity of *superior WINES and LIQUORS;* SELTZER WATER; LETTER PAPER, &c. The sale will take place on the Praya Grande, in the house formerly occupied by J. H. Astell, Esq. Further particulars will be published in hand-bills in a few days.

JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidders, by Public Auction, in his Auction Room, on Tuesday the 28th Feb., a small batch of just imported Preserved Meats; superior and high flavored Port Wine and Champagne; American Beef and Pork; Whiskey, (in bottles); Navy Bread; Sperm Candles; Prunes and Raisins; Dessert Wine and a few pieces of Woolens.

Macao, 11th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Orsters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soups, and Soup and Bonill; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored PORT WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

At the same time will be sold, the highest bidders,

To close an account,

A small quantity of American Beef and Pork; a few casks of Navy Bread; Sperm Candles; old Monongahela Whiskey, in bottles, and Prunes and Raisins.

Macao, 4th February, 1843.

NOTICE—Our establishment will be transferred to Hongkong, on the 16th instant.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 1st February, 1843.

NOTICE—J. BOSTON begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Macao that he has established an HOTEL on the Praya Manduco No. 3 Carneiro's Buildings, and solicits their general patronage.

Macao, 23d Jan., 1843.

J. BOSTON.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of M^r. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of HUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 23rd June, 1841.

DIROM & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. De MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA
1840 a 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queen's Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUVE, or to

C. FEARON & SON,—Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE "Raid Rover," daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Mor," daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "WATER WITCH," Captain H. REYNELL, now in the Roads, will leave for the above Ports three days after the arrival of the first Clipper from the January opium sale. For freight of Treasure only apply to

HENRY FYBUS.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE "ZEPHYR," Captain JOHNSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on Wednesday the 22nd instant at noon. For freight &c. apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 14th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BRAD, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

B. BARRETTO.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built Barque "ABERTON," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

JAMESON, HOW & Co.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE "GEMINI," Capt. MANNON, now at Whampoa will be dispatched for London in a few days. For freight or Passage apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 3d Feb., 1843.

FOR BATAVIA.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, Capt. AQUINO, will leave for the above Port in the latter end of the current month. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. De AQUINO.

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

A GENTLEMAN of respectability, recently arrived from New Zealand, is anxious to obtain employment in a mercantile establishment.

He can produce most unexceptionable testimonials of the esteem, in which he was held by the community he has just quitted; and of his steady conduct, strict integrity, and business habits. For reference apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 27th January, 1843.

WANTED—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET—The Hobson lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately.

HENRY FEESDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE—A cargo of Bell RICE, daily expected. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Federal Table Lamps, &c. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Animals COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE DISHES &c.

WM. LANE

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—One thousand pounds sterling of EXCHANGE ON LONDON, 60 days Bills. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao, 10th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to CAPTAIN OSBORNE, Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London by GIDEON NYE, JR., London, 13th January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Two undersigned has for sale superior MADRIRA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; brown and white SHERRY in cases of 1 doz. each; WHISKY in cases of 1 doz. each; also green and white PAINTS. Macao, 2nd July, 1843. J. A. DA SILVA.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE AND CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co., Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARABICA, in cases and casks; SHIPBOARD BEAMS and PLANK, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co., Hongkong, 17th Oct 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER AND NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, JR., Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. L. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KRAM & Co. Apply to DENT & Co., Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE and other cases. CHAMPAGNE 3 doz. do. CHERRY 3 doz. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hds. Seltzer Water new. OILMAN'S STORE late imports. BEER in tiggers; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co., Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BARR' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CHERRY, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, Seltzer water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Prava de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner.

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprint of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. SLOTH'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office coincide the same as before, viz:

JOB PRINTING,

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 5.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office for do Month at 30 cents each.

Nov. Overland Mail.

MISALLANEOUS.

A Hamburg paper mentions, that some days ago, when the rubbish was cleared away in some places, for the purpose of commencing the erection of new houses, the flames burst forth on several points, although nearly five months had elapsed since the great fire.

It is reported that at the time the storm took place, in Lancashire, John Fielden, Esq., M.P., had upwards of one million pieces of manufactured goods on hand, so that it has turned out a good job for him, as he is now in the market with a good sale, at an advance of from shillings to one shilling per piece, whereby it is calculated that he will net a clear profit of from seventy to eight thousand pounds. Several other houses, too, it is said, will make a handsome sum by the like occurrence.

The present quantity of bullion at the Bank of England exceeds 10,000,000L sterling, a greater amount than has been known for years, which is partly to be attributed to the light-gold panic and the necessity of a new coinage. In consequence of the demand for bullion, the new half-farthing copper coinage cannot be issued from the Mint until the commencement of 1843.

According to different prophecies in the Bible, some Chronologists have calculated that the time which God has appointed to set the children of Israel free is fast approaching; a portion state that it will take place between 1840 and 1850, while others fix it from 1844 to 1847.

Two of the divers employed in removing the wreck of the Royal George having had a struggle for the possession of a portion of the wreck, which each was eager to sling, commenced a regular battle at the bottom of the ocean. In the course of the affray one of them was hurled by a short distance, when a blow from his shoe broke one of the lenses in the helmet of his antagonist. The latter was immediately drawn up, just in time to save his life. As the affray was occasioned by a spirit of emulation, the offence has been overlooked by the officers, and the men are reconciled.

The Special Commissions for Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire have closed. It is gratifying to know that throughout the whole of these distressing trials, justice has been abundantly tempered with mercy, and although its sword has in some cases fallen heavily, it will return bloodless to the scabbard, because it has only so fallen that a future necessity for its use may be avoided. There have been no capital convictions, but several persons have been sentenced to transportation, some for life. At Stafford alone, 70 prisoners were sentenced to be transported. At Lancaster, Feargus O'Connor, being too ill to attend the court, was permitted to plead not guilty by proxy, and the indictment against him was traversed to the next assizes. Bills having been also found against F. O'Connor's associates, examined at Manchester, they have also pleaded not guilty, and traversed to the next assizes. At Stafford, Thomas Cooper, the Leicester Chartist, was tried and acquitted before Sir Nicholas Tindal, on a charge of riotously and unlawfully assembling, on the 15th of August, and for arson in demolishing the house of Mr. Barker, at Stoke-upon-Trent. During the examination of the witnesses, Cooper remarked that some "respectable persons" on the Bench were "perpetually smiling and laughing at the answers of the witnesses." At first Sir Nicholas Tindal said, "I have seen nothing of the kind; and the Jury I am sure are only attending to the evidence." Subsequently, when Cooper repeated the complaint, the Chief Justice said, "I am sorry that any persons should make any display of feeling in a court of justice, either one way or the other."

The following is a detailed account of the damage done by the late conflagration at Liverpool:—40,797 bales cotton, 12,987 barrels turpentine, 160 barrels resin, 39 casks tallow, 6 tons salt, 445 tons hemp, 144 tons flax, 200 casks beef, 3,224 barrels flour, 800 sacks flour, 5 tons coffee, 5 tierces coffee, 57 casks tincl, 14 cases tincl, 108 cases quercitron bark, 60 casks horn tpe, 30 tons logwood, 64 double bales madder, 416 barrels Indian corn, 6 packages Indian rubber, 3 crates taseels, and several packages and parcels of drugs.

Results of the Stafford Special Commission:—Of the whole number of prisoners tried, no fewer than 54 have been transported. Out of these, 11 have been transported for life, 13 for 21 years (among them William Ellis, one of the most dangerous men in the Potteries), 9 for 15 years, 18 for 10 years, and 3 for the term of 7 years. A very large proportion of the remainder have been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour. There are in all 146 prisoners who will have to undergo this kind of punishment. 9 of them are sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for the term of 2 years, 1 for 20 calendar months, 9 for 18 calendar months, 6 for 15 calendar months, 33 for 1 year, 3 for 9 calendar months, 7 for 8 calendar months, 33 for 6 calendar months, 8 for 4 calendar months, 14 for 3 calendar months, 14 for 2 calendar months, 1 for 1 calendar month, 6 for 14 days, and 1 for 10 days. 8 have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment without hard labour, and among these are Linney and Gapper, the Chartist agitators, the former of whom will have to remain in prison 2 years and 3 months; and the latter 2 years. 54 prisoners were acquitted, 8 were discharged on entering into recogni-

zances, 6 were discharged by proclamation, and three have traversed till the next assizes, these three being O'Neil, Cooper and Richards. The whole number of prisoners for trial was 274.

Within a few months a great part of the civilised world has declared commercial war against England! Russia, Portugal, France, Belgium, the United States, and the Great German League, including Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg, and several small states! and it is not certain that Brazil may not soon be added to the number. Such an unparalleled succession of untoward events is indeed menacing to our manufactures and foreign commerce, and demands the anxious attention of the government. It is proper to observe on this remarkable series of hostile tariffs, that they bear no evidence of confederacy against us. The only exception is in regard to France and Belgium, where the feeble power obeys the orders of the stronger. Russia, France, Belgium, the United States, Germany, and even in some degree Portugal, have been influenced by a desire to protect their own manufactures. The United States and Portugal have been additionally moved by the hope of relieving their financial embarrassments; though the plan has certainly not succeeded in Portugal, and is not likely to succeed in America. Brazil acts in a spirit of retaliation for the prohibitory duties imposed in this country on her sugars.

From the India Gazette, 7th Nov. CAPE.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—We have to record the most awful scene, which the inhabitants of this town ever witnessed,—the stranding in Table Bay mainly of two ships, the one the *Abercrombie Robinson*, with troops for Algoa Bay, 522 men, besides women, children, and the crew; and the other the *Waterloo*, with convicts, bound to Van Dieman's Land, and the awful loss of lives.

On Saturday severe weather set in, and there was every appearance from the state of the Barometer, that severe stress of weather was to be expected. It broke out in the middle of the night, with strong rain and a Northerly wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning. At day-break the troop ship had stranded on a sandy beach, near the mouth of Salt River, whilst the Convict Ship was perceived adrift with three cables, till at about 100 yards from shore, and close to a rocky reef, she remained stationary, for upwards of three hours.

Every assistance was rendered to land the women, children, and men from the troop ship; boats were sent from town, and about 1 o'clock, every soul was safe on shore.

Not so however with the Convict ship, containing 219 male convicts, 5 women, 13 children, 33 troops besides the crew. About 11 o'clock, she struck upon the rocks, and immediately the ship was hoisted to turn her head towards the beach,—but it was too late, and after rolling upon the rocks for about 10 or 15 minutes, the main and mizen masts went over, and we perceived the seamen and soldiers, together with the women and children, clinging fast to the upper side of the ship, whilst the sea was erriblingly maddeningly over it. Some of the men began to throw off their clothes and swim towards shore; the greater part, however, with the women and children were seen stretching forwards, their hands for assistance, whilst the noise of the waves and the wind prevented us from hearing the awful cries for help, which they sent forth. As the sea washed over the ship, and broke in upon the deck, we saw the whole number of convicts creaking out, and holding fast to the foremast.

In this state, whilst every possible assistance on the part of the people was rendered to save the persons who were swimming towards shore and a Malay boat was sent, the sea destroyed the ship so rapidly that at 12 o'clock, of the whole vessel of 440 tons, nothing was left but the keel, and of the whole number of persons on board, amounting to upwards of 300, only 98 were saved!

This awful catastrophe has naturally filled every human heart with painful grief, but at the same time with a deep reflection, at the unaccountable neglect as to precautionary measures. Every one naturally asks, how is it, that whilst the vessel was stationary on the reef, before she struck on the rocks, during a period of three hours, no measures were adopted in some way or other to save or land the people on board? If this was impossible at the time, how is it then that there were no boats kept in readiness for any emergency that might occur? Might not a rope have been thrown out to effect a communication with the beach. These are questions which it will be the awful duty of some one or other to answer,—satisfactorily, if he can.

The supposition, that the vessel, from her being stationary for some time, would ride out the gale, is no excuse whatever, that at least no due precautionary measures were adopted, which if they had been taken, and used the moment the vessel struck, might have saved perhaps the lives of all.

But for the exertions of Messrs Molteno and Still, not even the assistance of the Malay boat would have been obtained. By her first trip, she brought only two men on shore, and having for the second time reached the vessel and tied a rope to the fore-mast, she hauled up on shore again and was superseded by a large boat

belonging to Messrs Sinclair, which, was at last brought with much difficulty from the military ship, and used in saving many lives as was then possible, the vessel having already at that moment gone to pieces.

Most astonishing of all was the absence of any public authority, at the most awful crisis, to interfere or to direct—Everything depended from the voluntary interference of private individuals, sometimes succeeding in obtaining aid, and at times experiencing an unwillingness to assist.

The rapidity with which the vessel went to pieces, and even the keel was broken up, is a proof that it must have been a very old one (we hear 27 years.) Strange, therefore, that so great a number of human lives are thus risked on such a vessel, for so distant a passage as from England to Van Diemen's Land.

We have not yet been able to obtain a correct return of the lives saved. They were brought to the Hospital, where we are told several died,—and such as were convicts have afterwards been placed in the town prison. Dr. Henshall is amongst the saved.

A Subscription List has yesterday been opened in the Commercial Exchange, for the crew and passengers saved, amongst whom we hear was a woman who saw her husband and children drowning before her eyes, and whose escape was most miraculous.

We hope that the public will liberally open their purses, both for this subscription and another, which has for object the construction of two sailing boats for the future. We give the subscription list in another part of this paper.—*Zuid Afrikaan*, August 30.

The *Madras Spectator* of the 12th current furnishes us with the subjoined statement of Cotton exported to China from that Port during the last 5 years:—

"We have been favoured from an authentic source, with the following memorandum of Cotton exported to China from this Port, during the last five years. The value only is given, but the quantity may hence easily be inferred, by such of our readers as are interested in the subject. The increase in quantity will be much greater than is indicated by the value, cotton having fallen greatly in price during the five years in question:—

1836-37	Rs. 25,55,737
1837-38	4,82,338
1838-39	11,26,402
1839-40	5,26,785
1840-41	4,86,557
1841-42	11,15,814
	17,78,972

"The above statement is for the official year, up to 30th April. The increased export of Madras Cotton to China during the present year, presents a very marked feature in the returns. Though a great extension of trade may be looked for under the present Treaty, it will be well to avoid prematurely glutting the market."—*Bombay Times*.

BOMBAY.

NON-DELIVERY OF A GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE PACKET.

(From the *Bombay United Service Gazette* Nov. 18.)

Mr. Shaw, the Master of the *Mona*, was brought before the Senior Magistrate of Police on Tuesday last, charged by Mr. Escombe, Post Master General, with the non-delivery (until 15 days after it was due) of a Government Post Office Packet, entrusted to his charge by the authorities at Singapore. The packet is said to have contained 92 letters &c. 36 of which were intended for dispatch home by the *November Mail*, in which they would, in all probability, have gone had the packet been delivered immediately, on the arrival of the Vessel here, she having come in on 31st October. The Captain said he had no knowledge of the packet having been received on board, as the Mate had taken charge of it during his absence from the Ship, and he did not discover that he had such a packet in his Vessel until the evening previous, when he opened one of his drawers, and "lo and behold" the packet was in it. He further pleaded the non-willfulness of the omission, and hoped for the clemency of the Bench under the fortuitous circumstances of the case. Mr. LeGeyt explained to him the difference between a willful and malicious omission of any duty—fully acquitted him of the latter—said he was guilty of the former—thought there was nothing to mitigate the offence—and so fined him two hundred and fifty Rupees.

Englishman, Nov. 30.

From the *Chinese Repository* for January.

5. LIST OF H. B. M. MILITARY FORCES IN CHINA.

Maj.-gen. Lord Salton, C.B., O.C. H., comd'g. the force.
Commandant of field force, garrisons, and cantonment.
Maj.-gen. J. H. Schoelde, H.M. 55th regt. comd'g. at Chusan.
Lieut.-col. C. Campbell, H.M. 98th regt. comd'g. at Hongkong.
Lieut.-col. J. Cowper, H.M. 18th regt. comd'g. at Kiliang.

GENERAL STAFF AT HONGKONG, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Maj. J. Hope Grant, H. M. 9th Lancers.	Assist. adj. gen. of the force.
Capt. C. A. Edwards, H. M. 18th R. I. regt.	Assist. quar. master gen.
Maj. S. H. Moore, 34th regt. B.N.I.	Surgeon barrack master.
Lieut. col. R. W. Wilson, 65 M.N.I.	Judge advocate genl.
Lieut. J. L. Barrow, Madras arty.	Paymaster.
Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, Mad. sappers and miners.	Commissary of ordnance.
Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18 B.N.I.	Executive engineer.
Capt. D. Bamfield, Bengal Vols.	Sub assistant commissary general.
Lieut. J. McVicar, 41st M.N.I.	Staff officer to Mad troops.
Capt. A. T. Cunningham, 1st Buffs.	Aid de camp.
Lieut. E. Haythorne, H.M. 98th regt.	Assist. aid de camp.
Surg. J. Thomson, E.I. Co.'s serv.	Superintending surg.
Assist. surg. W. Graham, E. I. Co.'s service.	Medical store keeper and staff surgeon.
Lieut. col. C. Campbell, H. M. 98th regt.	Comdg. at Hongkong.
Lieut. E. Haythorne, H.M. 98th regt.	Station staff.

Troops.		Europeans.	Natives.
Ord. dept., under lieut. Barrow, com'y of ord.		3	—
Commissariat dept., under lieut. Davidson, sub-assist. com.-gen.		1	—
Royal artillery, commanded by		85	—
Madras artillery, } br. Lt. Col. J. Knowles		10	—
Sappers and miners, lieut. Ouchterlony		3	56
H. M. 18th Royal Irish detach. Lt. Bloomfield		118	—
H. M. 55th left wing, maj. D. L. Plowert		500	—
H. M. 98th regt. lieut. col. C. Campbell		481	—
41st regt. M. N. I., lieut.-col. Dyce		—	439
Madras gun Lascars, Lt.-col. J. Knowles		—	57
Total rank and file		1201	552

FIELD FORCE AT CHUSAN.

Maj.-gen. J. H. Schoelde, commanding the force.
Capt. A. O'Leary, H.M. 55th regt. Brigade major.
Lieut. T. de Havilland, do. do. Military magistrate.
Rev. Charles Guizot, Joint magistrate.
Lieut. A. G. Elphinstone, 12th M.N.I. Sub-assist. com'y gen.
Lieut. J. Hitchins, Madras sappers and miners. Executive eng. and barrack master.

Troops.		Europeans.	Natives.
Surg. J. Shanks, H. M. 55th regt.	Staff surgeon.		
Madras arty. commanded by capt. Back		60	—
H. M. 18th Royal Irish regt., left wing, capt. Lord Cochrane		334	—
H. M. 55th regt. right wing, maj. C. Warren		509	—
Gun Lascars, capt. J. Back		—	70
2d regt. M. N. I., lieut.-col. J. R. Luard		2	844
Sappers and miners, lieut. J. Hitchins		63	47
Total rank and file		1028	961

GARRISON OF KILANG.

Lieut.-col. J. Cowper, commanding the garrison.
Lieut. G. F. Calhoun, H.M. 18 R. I. regt. Sub-assist. com'y gen.
Lieut. J. W. Grayes, do. do. Station staff officer.

Troops.		Europeans.	Natives.
Mad. arty. comd'g. by lieut. Collingwood		25	—
H.M. 18 R.I. regt. right wing, Lt.-col. Cowper		484	—
Gun Lascars, lieut. Collingwood		31	—
1st regt. M. N. I. left wing, capt. Hall		—	434
Sappers and miners, lieut. Collingwood		—	16
Total rank and file		569	471

Summary.		Europeans.	Natives.
Rank and file of field force at Hongkong		1201	552
Rank and file of garrison at Chusan		1028	961
Rank and file of garrison at Kiliang		569	471
Total rank and file		2798	1984

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 18th Feby. 1843.

The proclamation of the Imperial Commissioner, Elepo to the people of Canton, copied from the *Hongkong Gazette* will be read with interest, and we hope it may contain the sincere sentiments of that officer and his government. It will be seen mentioned that "sundry of these gentry and scholars" have recently presented themselves before the "High Commissioner to make a surrender of their 'services for purposes of war.'" We mentioned this circumstance in our last issue, and that they had been kindly received by the Commissioner.

It cannot fail to strike every one who has been in the habit of perusing Chinese public documents addressed to the people, that the present one is conceived in a much less authoritative tone, more conciliating than such papers used to be, and therefore leading to the inference that the people have during the late war gained much more influence upon the management of the government than they were hitherto possessed of. It is evident that the government, feeling its own weakness, tries to regain the affections it has lost during the, to the Chinese, disastrous war, and we much fear that the spirit of hostility evinced by the people may yet throw difficulties into the way of a final settlement. The most important successes of the campaign have been at a great distance from Canton, and were therefore unfelt by its large and somewhat mercenary population, and the error committed by capt. Elliot of not allowing Canton to be occupied, if even temporarily only, by the troops when it was altogether at their mercy, becomes now daily more evident. Ignorant as the Chinese in and near Canton have remained of the resources of the invading force, they are still convinced, that it was only owing to the cowardice or treachery of their own officers that the small army, under Sir Hugh Gough, at the time of their encampment on the hills about Canton, was allowed to retreat to their ships in safety, and was not annihilated by the numberless villagers, who according to the Chinese were ready boldly to attack them, but who, if the truth must be told, generally kept at a very respectful distance from the corps that were sent out to disperse them. The speedy embarkation and apparent retreat of the British force, after this demonstration by the Chinese people, has caused them prodigiously to undervalue the real strength of their enemy and to overrate in a similar ratio their own prowess and means. It will be some time, we fear, before this delusion will leave them, and may in the meantime work much mischief. Anxious as we are to see all the provisions of the treaty fulfilled, and the peace and good understanding between the two nations established on a firm basis, we yet must confess that we are not without misgivings on the subject.

H. E. Admiral Sir William Parker arrived at Amoy on the 9th inst. on board H. M. S. *Cornwallis*.

We publish again some correspondence between H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger and the Committee of British merchants, from which it will be seen that it seems to be contemplated by the Chinese that the present system of carrying on the trade at Canton be at all events to last until the first of July next, and that the Hong debts are to be paid from the Consol fund at that time. The British merchants are so anxious that these payments should be made in four different instalments, and we are glad to see that their suggestion has met so far with the approval of H. M. Plenipotentiary, as to induce him to make a communication on the subject to the Imperial Commissioners. The mode of paying by instalments appears to us as the preferable one by far, particularly as a considerable part of the three millions to be paid must already have accumulated in the Hong merchants' hands, and would thus lead to a more expeditious settlement of this, to many, very important matter. Now that it is positively known that no change will take place during the present season in the manner of conducting business at Canton, we suppose it will soon regain the wonted activity of this time of the year, and the large stock of tea will find its way to Whampoa.

By the arrivals from Manila during the week we have received the *Semanario Filipino* of 19th ult., which contains some further particulars concerning the inspiration of part of the 2d Regiment of the line, of which we gave an account last week; but they are more of local than general interest, and throw no light whatever on the objects of the insurgents.

We regret to observe in the same paper that the English *Whaler Thetis* was wrecked during a gale on the 10th December last, 80 miles to the westward of Cape St. George. The Captain and crew amounting in all to 28 persons, were saved by the British Brig *Catypso*, from Sydney, and brought into Manila on the 9th ultimo.

We notice the arrival at Manila of the *Sarah*, and *Catypso* from Sydney, *Isabella Anna*, and *Orlando* from China; and the departure of *Charfield*, and *Ross* for Hongkong; *William* for Bombay; *Swift*, for China.

We have inserted a communication from a correspondent, containing his views on the future probable location of the trade under the treaty of peace and commerce. We must confess that we have not yet made up our mind on this momentous question, considering that so very little is positively known of the commercial capabilities of the ports about to be opened to foreign trade, and that so many influences may be set at work to negative the natural advantages they possess; the measure of throwing these ports open to foreigners being one evidently but little relished by the Peking government. Speaking, however, on communications the subject of which is the trade with China, we may mention that we have seen a very lengthy one, purporting to be an extract from a letter to H. E. Sir H. Pottinger, but withholding the name of the writer, and glibly giving a tariff for most of the more important articles of commerce. We have no time or inclination minutely to scan the merits of this paper which comes thus anonymously before the public, except that it contains the ridiculous suggestion (and we think we have met in the *Friend of China* with the same notion before) that the trade in Opium should be, if not legalized, at least connived at by the framers of the tariff, by calling the drug "medicine" and as such allow it to be imported. "A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet"; and, call Opium, *more sinice*, "black dirt" or as the *Friend of China* has it, "Medicine," we cannot, for the life of us, see what difference that could possibly make. The writer's suggestion also that English ships of war should be deputed to the coasts of China on the Emperor's protective service, and watch against the leaking in, unlawfully, of the "medicine," and that English cruisers should declare all *European* vessels having Opium illegally on board, lawful prizes, is merely the revival of the same notable scheme foolishly advocated some four or five years ago; for who does not at a moment's reflection perceive, that although an act of parliament (and only that) can give to English ships of war such power over English vessels, others belonging to other nations, either European or American, could not possibly become subject to such regulation, and the same parties who now carry on the trade under their own flag would, if interfered with, immediately place it under the protection of another, exempt from such interference.

The Macao Races of the Spring Meeting are to come off on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday next. The races to commence at 4 p. m. It is expected that the sport will be excellent. The following is the Programme:

MACAO SPRING MEETING 1843.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY 20th FEBY., 1843.

First Race. The Trial Stakes of \$50 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of \$50 each subscriber for all Arab Horses, imported since last meeting, or that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight 10 stone, 7 lbs. 14 miles.

Second Race. The Ladies' Purse, value \$50, with a Sweepstakes of \$5 each for all Ponies, weight 10 hands to carry 9 stone, 3 mile Heats.

Third Race. The Macao Welter; \$100 from the Fund and \$25 each Subscriber, for all Arabs, weight 12 stone, 14 mile.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY 22nd FEBY.

First Race. The Bedouin Cup, value \$100, with a Sweepstakes of \$50 each, for all Horses, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The winner of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Heats R. C.

Second Race. The Barrier Plate, value \$25 for all Ponies, 12 hands to carry 9 stone. A Winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra. 14 miles.

Third Race. The Give and Take of \$50 from the Fund, for Arabs, 10 hands to carry 10 stone, 7 lbs. 14 miles. Entrance \$10 each.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY 24th FEBRUARY.

First Race. The Winner's Cup of \$50 from the Fund, for all Arabs, that have won during the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards. 14 miles, Heats. Entrance \$10 each.

Second Race. A Forced Handicap for all Ponies that have won public money during the meeting,

optional to Riders, \$25 from the fund. Heats R. C. Entrance \$5 each.

Third Race. A Plate of \$50 from the fund, for the beaten Horses of the season, to be handicapped by the Stewards. 14 miles, Heats. Entrance \$10 each.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 25th FEBY.

First Race. A Sweepstakes of \$5 each, with \$20 from the fund, for the beaten ponies of the season, Catch weights. Heats R. C.

And any Matches that can be made up.

All entries for the first day's racing to be made before 4 p. m. on Saturday, 14th current.

All entries for Wednesday's, Friday's, and Saturday's racing to be made before 4 p. m. on the previous days.

The Racing to commence each day at 4 p. m.

SHIP HORATIO'S REPORT.

Ship Horatio, Howland, from New York, November 9th, 100 days.

Spoke Nov. 19th, lat. 25.00 N., long. 38 00 W., three masted sch. George the 4th, from Sydney for Liverpool. January 9th, lat. 34 00 S., long. 91.00 E., spoke Am. Whalers, Good Return and Roman. Reported having spoken about 26th December, ship George the third, for China from London.

In Manilla Straits 29th January, spoke the bark formerly the Bohemian from Bally, and last from Amboyas for China, reports going into latter place the ship Morrison from New York for China; with loss of rudder, having struck on a shoal in the Banda sea 26th inst.; also left at latter place schooner Gazelle from Boston for China. Also a new English ship from England for China dismantled in a squall in Manilla Straits.

Lat. 9 00 south long. 129.00 east. Boarded by English Whaler Alert from London 15 months out 500 barrels Spermin. On the Equator 132.00 east; spoke ship Seppings 16 days from Singapore for Macao—*Canton Register*, 14th Feb'y.

ICE FROM CHUSAN.

The *Omega*, captain White, arrived on the 11th instant at Hongkong from Chusan, with a cargo of ice!—We will not say that this is the very first importation of ice to the southern regions of China in a British vessel; for the fact may have occurred a century and a half ago, when the British factory was established at Ningpo; but it is certainly the first cargo of ice brought from Chusan within the memory of man.

We hope some enterprising speculator will purchase and find means to store the *Omega's* cargo, until the warm weather commences. The ice houses at Chusan afford a hint the Chinese will perfectly understand; and we conclude this arrival will put the Hongkongians on the *qui vive* to erect similar structures. The arrival offers a cause of congratulation to the *Islanders*, which we most cordially tend.—*Ibid.*

Communicated.

A FEW REMARKS ON TRADE.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to make a few remarks upon the commerce that is carried on between England and China, which, now released from the chains that formerly fettered, will no doubt expand to a great degree, and soon be in a most flourishing condition. It would not do however for us just at present to make too sure of the channels it may take, but we think that some idea may be formed of it, supposing it as the natural and unchangeable principle, that if articles can be bought at the very place of their growth, they will surely be obtained there at a much cheaper rate, than at some other distant locality to which they have been transported, and taking the statement of British trade in 1837 as the basis, we now venture to make the following observations, though in laying them before the public, we are fully aware that they are subject to many modifications.

Exports.

In commencing with the principal commodities, black tea, being the staple article of trade, first comes under our notice. This is principally produced at the Bobae hills, which are situated not far from Fuh-choo, close to the river Min, and owing to the

extraordinary rapidity of the current of that river, the time occupied in transporting the shrub to the metropolis does not exceed two or three days. The total value likely to be exported from thence, will amount to more than 10,000,000 Dollars; indeed unless the Canton merchants can manage to furnish it at a cheaper rate, after a long land carriage of more than a month's duration, we cannot see how it is to be otherwise.

Considering raw silk as the next in importance, we will now say a few words regarding that article. The land of its production lies chiefly to the north of Chapoo in the Kea-hing and Woohoo districts. Now, as that city is but one day's voyage by sea from Ningpo, in all human probability the greater part of this merchandise will be exported from thence, the total value of which amounts to 6,000,000 Dollars and upwards. But although the greater part of this trade will certainly fall to that opulent city, still, because raw silk is exported from Soo-choo and its vicinity, Shanghai will come in for a share, though not to so great an extent. The whole traffic in silk piece goods will also very likely be confined to these two places, as they are situated in the neighbourhood of their manufacture.

Then comes green tea, which is grown at the Suung hills, distant from Ningpo about a day's journey, for in that time the teas arrive there. The exports that take place in this commodity exceed 4,000,000 Dollars in value. Hitherto it has also been sent to Shanghai, but in very small quantities, via Yangtze-kiang, but this mode of conveyance will never be carried to any great extent, as the average time occupied in its transmission is a fortnight, and it is furthermore attended with far greater risk, and more expence, than is incurred if taken by the former route. Thus again the large portion will go to Ningpo, while both the above as well as this article, which generally takes 6 weeks in being transferred to Canton, will easily be procurable at Ningpo or Shanghai. The statement that is in existence relative to the merchants of the latter place importing it into Russia is entirely unfounded, for the great traders to Kiachta, are almost all merchants from the province of Shansu who go and buy it on the spot.

The products of Amoy will consist of the following sundries. Sugar candy and sugar, homeproduce, Camphor, the latter also from Formosa; there may perhaps be hemp equal to the Manila, coarse China ware, and kettles for the Indian market, grasscloth of the best description, alum, and those inferior teas generally known by the appellation of Anko, which grow not far to the north of this city, on the coast, about 40,000 Dollars in value.

To the share of Canton would fall; inferior green teas, which are but of little demand in the English market, though in the American they are prized very much, it's silks, in value about 2 millions Dollars, Cassia, Vermillion, and it's various manufactures of ivory, mother of pearl, lackered ware, bangles, beads, brass leaf, paper &c., which at the highest calculation would not be worth more than another million.

Time alone can let us know what other things will be brought in a play, but it is not our wish or intention to anticipate coming events.

Imports.

In speaking of these, and endeavouring to point out the sundry channels through which they flow, we speak with much less certainty than in what we have already noticed above. We think we may lay down as a general rule, that the greater the inland communication, the greater the demand for British manufactures; if so, then Shanghai might stand foremost on the list, whilst on the other hand Fuh-choo would take the last place. The most likely articles that this latter city would take from us would be Woollens of all sorts, and Strai's produce of every kind and description. Ningpo would furnish a considerable mart for Cotton manufactures, Camlets for the Japanese consumption and Iron. Fuh-choo would moreover buy Longcloths, Raw cotton and Lead. Amoy would be a very good market for disposing of raw cotton, also broadcloth and other articles, especially those of Strai's produce, but from its situation and the nature of it's merchants, it would form a depot of sundries in the ful-

* The manufacture of Silks in and near Canton, for foreign markets, is a very considerable branch of industry at present, nor do we see any reason why the southern ports should have the advantage, the province of Kwangtung being likewise a silk producing country.—Ed. C. P.

test sense of the word. The imports of Canton are too well known to require any comment.

If junk can be sailed more cheaply than our vessels, there will many be making their appearance at our port of settlement of Hongkong, but as yet our ships have been found safer, and even not so expensive as native craft, so it is pretty certain, especially as long as piracies continue along the coast, that tea and silk at least will be taken in at these ports by our own square rigged vessels.

Now, in conclusion, as it is always better to be agreeably disappointed, than to cherish at first extravagant hopes, which sooner or later must be annihilated, let us with regard to our commercial prospects set soberly and with propriety. We do not mean to say that everything will go on, just as we would wish, but do not in the least doubt that though many things may act as an incubus upon it, it will finally gain the ascendancy.

If we have erred in the above remarks, we shall freely say, confessor, and not being of a positive turn of mind, we shall be delighted to be set to rights and brought back from our erroneous ideas.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To His Excellency,

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart.

H. M. Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

Sir,—Referring to Y. E.'s letter under date 5th instant, concerning the liability of the Hong merchants to the Foreigners, we now beg leave to acquaint Y. E. that our advices from Canton lead us to understand that the Hong merchants are to be allowed by the Local Government to continue levying Consoo charges until the 1st July next, by which time it is supposed arrangements will be made for the new system of Trade; and it appears to be assumed that the continuance of this charge will enable the Co Hong to pay the Balance of Hong Debts within the specified time.

As it appears by the 5th article of the Treaty which Y. E. concluded with the Imperial Commissioners at Nankin that the Chinese Government agreed to pay the sum of 5 millions of Dollars for these Debts; we take the liberty to trouble Y. E. with the enquiry whether the above stated arrangement of the Hong merchants and the Local Government has Y. E.'s sanction.

Should it be the intention of Y. E. to allow of this mode of settlement, thus considering the Co Hong as still a recognised Body for the period named we beg to submit that the payment of the 5 millions by 4 monthly instalments might be a more convenient arrangement (particularly as it is understood to be proposed by the Co Hong itself), to both Creditors and the Co Hong, and more advantageous to Trade generally than the discharge of the whole amount at the expiration of the time; and it would appear to be the more reasonable as the fund from which payment would be made, arise from the Foreign Trade itself.

We are induced to trespass upon Y. E.'s attention in this important matter, considering it of much consequence that we should be enabled to show to distant constituents the circumstances under which Trade will be conducted for the remainder of the Season.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) ALEX. MATHESON,
GEORGE T. BRADINE,
WM. THOMSON.
D. L. BURN,
W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 14th February, 1843.

No. 86. Macao, 15th Feby., 1843.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I beg to acquaint you that a similar rumour as to arrangements at Canton has reached me through a private channel, but that I have had no official intimation of it.

I shall this day refer the question to the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues, and if those high officers, as well as the Hong merchants, are willing to make the arrangement, I shall not object to it, though I may add that I am already quite satisfied that the continuance of the Consoo charges is not at all necessary to enable the Hong merchants to discharge the \$ 3,000,000 which are provided for by Treaty, and which it is understood they are to be called on to pay.

The payment of the Consoo charges up to the first of July next, will however, no doubt be of essential assistance to the Hong merchants towards meeting farther demands which it is understood have been, or are to be made, on them, and I shall be glad on this account alone, to accede to the arrangement under discussion, and likewise because I think it is desirable that the new system (even supposing it may be decided on in sufficient time) should not be introduced at the busiest period of the year.

With respect to the time and manner of payment of the moneys to be paid by China to England, those are points in which I cannot interfere unless the periods (half yearly) stipulated in the Treaty shall be exceeded.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen.

Your most obedient servant.

HENRY POTTINGER,

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Messrs MATHESON, BRADINE, BURN,
THOMSON, and LIVINGSTON.

From the Friend of China of 9th Feby.

KIAPOO, Imperial High Commissioner, General of the Garrison of Canton, lately a Minister, &c., &c., and entitled to wear the 'Red Girdle,'—issues and urgently impresses these clear commands.

Whereas, two years have elapsed since the English first took up arms; it has now pleased our August Sovereign, with a liberality larger than Heaven's, and with a universal benevolence that knows no exclusion, leniently to treat them, and to grant them a renewal of their former commercial intercourse,—in order that he may rescue his people from the grief and suffering into which they have been cast. And the said English have on their part, immediately laid aside their arms, yielded to this gentle treatment, followed the influences of civilisation, and ceased from strife.

The High Commissioner has come, in obedience to the Imperial Commands, to Canton, that he may, in concert with the Governor General, Ku-Kang, and the Governor, Liang-Poochang, consider and devise regulations for the settling of duties, &c., and make all the after-arrangements of peace. From henceforward, then, the Sea Coast will enjoy rest, and this frontier will have quiet after all its trials. Our gentry and our people are bound to joy and rejoice therein, and under the impulses of gratitude to sing, as they move, the praises of the Imperial benevolence. Towards the English they should set aside their past enmity, and so remove all root of future quarrel. For it is for this, that we have received, and will obey the Imperial Commands, it is not merely their object, that we should bend and give way to foreigners from afar.

But from what cause was it, that in the first week of December last, a quarrel was commenced from which ensued strife and contention, even till some of the foreign residences were set on fire and consumed, and in their mutual animosity, lives were on both sides taken? It would seem that, from a continuance of War, and its calamities, during these years past, the feeling of enmity and indignation had become so deepened,—that foolish people under the idea of taking vengeance, became the tools of lawless men, who found occasion to rob and plunder: that while there was not entire absence of cause given on the part of the foreigners, there has yet been, on the part of our people, a criminality that calls for punishment. And the local officers have therefore been instructed, to apprehend with severity those lawless incendiaries and plunderers, that they may duly receive the punishment that the law decrees.

The High Commissioner has further heard a rumor, that the Gentry and Scholars of the country around Canton, acting still under the name of raising a patriot band of soldiers, to avenge this quarrel, have formed a "Society of Spirit and Loyalty." And sundry of these gentry and scholars, have recently presented themselves before the High Commissioner, to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war. These things are done, indeed, under the momentary impulse of a burst of loyalty and patriotism. But they are in direct opposition, to the sacred purposes of our August Sovereign, tenderly to cherish men from afar, and well-entreat those who yield him obedience,—and not less opposed to his gracious pleasure, that hostilities should cease and commerce be renewed.

The people of Canton are by nature unyielding and great lovers of propriety; they are valiant when impelled by a sense of justice; they rigidly adhere to their pledged word, and where that is concerned are regardless of their lives;—they frequently act without a due regard to consequences, and in a moment have recourse to violent measures. Such dispositions are often the source of much good; but they are also the cause of much evil. For example, when the patriot soldiers which the gentry had been trying to raise, banded together, lately, with the populace, and burned some of the Foreign factories,—the people engaged in this affair were of different characters and prompted by differing

motives; but they neither knew to exercise due care, before committing the deed, nor did they look forward to the consequences that might follow from it. All rash appeals to arms, all acts of violence, are of this description.

Therefore, in addition to the clear commands which the High Commissioner, verbally, gave to the Gentry and Scholars who appeared before him, it behoves him, further, lest there should still be some of the people, in ignorance of these principles, to issue this clear and distinct proclamation for their due warning and admonition.

While ye profess to be guided by the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, ye must know that ye cannot but obey the Imperial Commands, and may on no account give cause for a renewal of hostilities. It is no doubt the part of loyalty to ward off insult from our shores; but to go in opposition to the Imperial will, and in the straight line of one's own inclinations, cannot be deemed loyalty. Determinately to withstand the enemy, in defiance of the part of patriotism; but to give cause for war and strife, is very much opposed to patriotism. Ye gentry and others, having read the sacred books, must understand reason. Do ye therefore take these commands, and impress the same upon all good people; and show them, that, if they set fire to houses and rob and plunder, they are not what they profess to be—"Righteous men;" but they are thieves and vagabonds, and most proper will it be to deter from such like acts, by making of them severe examples. No laxness shall be shown, which might lead to a spreading of the evil.

It has now been arranged by treaty with England, that henceforth English foreigners shall not insult or injure our people;—and at the same time, so long as English foreigners live quietly and attend to their business, our people may not disturb or molest them. Thus then, those from without and those from within, being at peace together, both parties may enjoy the blessing of living in perfect harmony, which the Sacred Emperor has himself so happily brought about.

The High Commissioner indulges the hope, that his people will not frustrate his good intentions, to guard against a recurrence of strife, and to give a full and complete security to all. Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A MOST SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

Taoukwang, 23 year, 12 month, 26 day,
(7th January, 1843.)

(True Translation) J. ROB. MORRISON,
Chinese Secy. and Interpreter.
(Signed) ROBERT THOM,
Asst. Translator and Interpreter.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUAN, CHINNAH, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, Captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Thetis,	46,	capt. Hope.
" Pelican,	18,	comr. Justice.
" Harlequin,	18,	the honble F. Hastings
" Children,	16,	Halsted.
" Wanderer,	16,	Seymour.
" Serpent,	16,	Nevill.
" Algernon,	10,	comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist,	10,	Cherwood.
" Hospital ship Minden,		capt. Quin.

SURVIVING SHIPS.

" Starling,	5,	comr. Kellett.
" Plover,	6,	Collinson.

TACONNAH.

" Sapphire,		
" Rattlesnake,		Cole.

STAMERS.

" H. C. Medusa,	comr. Hewett, J. N.
" Phlegathon,	lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
" H. M. Driver,	Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 25, capt. Chada, c. a. senior commanding officer.

" Princes,	18,	comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" Chambliss,	10,	lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

" Agincourt, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, c. a.

" Dido,	90,	comr. the honble H. Keppell.
" Wolf,		Hayes.
" Columbine,	16,	Morshead.
" Young Hebe,	4,	Wood.

" H. C. St. Akbar,	Commodore Pepper, J. N.
" Proserpine,	comr. Hough, a. w.

SUPPLEMENT.

H.M.T.S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
Jupiter, mr. saug. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Alligator, comr. C. Frederick.
Apollo,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February. ARRIVED

9. (B.) *Tapley*, Gethings, Liverpool.
9. " *Thetis*, Roche, Singapore & Calcutta.
10. " *Marchioness of Deurs*, Woodworth, Sing.
10. " *Will O'the Wisp*, Hight, Lisbon.
10. (Swed.) *Albion*, Huidt, New York.
11. (B.) *Tenasserim*, Townsend, Singapore.
12. " *Velocipede*, Woodward, Manila.
12. " *Mermaid*, Gill, Singapore.
12. " *Marquis of Hastings*, Biddle, Sydney.
12. (Sp.) *Gilane*, Salado, Manila.
12. (A) *Horatio*, Howland, New York.
14. (B.) *Sophia Fraser*, Williams, Calcutta.
14. " *Princess Royal*, Madras.
15. (Swed.) *Hilda*, Batavia.
16. (A.) *Behr Princess*, Sherman, New York.

February. SAILED

13. (B.) *Osprey*, Sedgwick, Manila.
14. " *Chanticleer*, Grange, London.
15. (Swed.) *Bull*, Wegem, Manila.
15. (A.) *Ann McKim*, Vasser, New York.
15. (B.) *Mellish*, Fawcett, London.
15. " *Marquis of Hastings*, Biddle, Manila.
16. " *Quentin Letich*, Gray, Singapore.
16. " *Culdee*, Campbell, Manila.

The *Zephyr* for Bombay to be despatched on the 23d; *Baboo* for Sing. and Bombay in a few days; *Abercrombie* for Manila and Sydney, and *Marian Watson* for Manila on the 21st.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Calcutta.—*Water Wilch*.
For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*.
For Singapore.—*Pennang*, *Colombo*.
For London.—*Gemini*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

- From England.—*Julia*, *Affante*, *Claudius*, *Louisa Jackson*, *Bolivar*, *Madras*, *Ursula*, *George IF*, *Ina*, *Ann Jane*, *Coromandel*, *Childers*, *Geo Wallis*, *England's Queen*, *City of Derry*, *Gondolier*, *Cordelia*, *Druid*, *Oriza*, *Sappho*, *Possidon*, *Wm. Jardine*.
- From Bombay.—*Asia*, *Diana*, *Cores*, *Woodman*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Wm. Abraham*, *Midlothian*, *England*, *Mor*, *Ternate*, *Edmondstone*.
- From Calcutta.—*Clown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packer*, *Eliza*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *Sappho*, *Red Rover*, *Art*.
- From Madras.—*General Kyd*, *Symmetry*.
- From Singapore.—*Waterloo*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Nov. SINGAPORE, 23d Dec.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 11 MANILA, 23d Jan.
CALCUTTA, 9d Dec. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 16th Dec. CHUAN,
JAVA, 1st Dec. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	COMMISSIONERS.
<i>Austral</i> , Packet	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
<i>Appolline</i>	—	Thomas,	
<i>Arethusa</i>	—	Christian,	
<i>Abercrombie</i>	—		W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
<i>Abberton</i>	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Antr. Anderson</i>	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Alex. Baring</i>	—	Hale,	Russell and Co.
<i>Athenian</i>	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Baboo</i>	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Black Swan</i>	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Bella Marina</i>	480	Aubridge,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Columbus</i>	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i>	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Caroline</i>	—	Wright,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Chr. Rawson</i>	—	Robinson,	Fox Rawson and Co.
<i>Devon</i>	—	Maltory,	
<i>Darcy</i>	323	Garrick,	Turner and Co.
<i>Diadem</i>	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Emma</i>	407	White,	Russell and Co.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	—	Morris,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Equestrian</i>	801	Crumorty,	
<i>Edinburgh</i>	1414	Paterson,	

<i>Elphinstone</i>	—	<i>Franklin</i>	Dent & Co.
<i>Fenella</i>	—	Self,	
<i>Frances Barn</i>	—	Edgington,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Gemini</i>	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
<i>Greenlaw</i>	—	Morris,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Grecian</i>	—	Wat,	
<i>Hygeia</i>	378	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Hindustan</i>	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i>	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Inglewood</i>	—	Kerr,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Jean</i>	—	—	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
<i>Jas. Matheson</i>	—	branscomb	Dirom and Co.
<i>Lady Clarke</i>	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
<i>Liverpool</i>	—	McDowell	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Little Catherine</i>	—	Franklyn,	
<i>Lady Raffles</i>	—	—	Dent and Co.
<i>Lady of St. Kilda</i>	—	Manton,	J. Dunsford.
<i>Main</i>	—	Sproole,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Mary Ann</i>	—	Edie,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Minerva</i>	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
<i>Manly</i>	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Mermaid</i>	—	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
<i>McIntosh Douro</i>	—	Woodworth,	
<i>Malacca</i>	—	Shettler,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Medusa</i>	463	Purd,	
<i>Marian Watson</i>	—	Petty,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
<i>Mary</i>	—	Kemp,	H. Rastomja.
<i>Orestes</i>	—	Sanders,	Dent and Co.
<i>Olympus</i>	316	White,	Russell and Co.
<i>Princess Royal</i>	—	—	
<i>Pennang</i>	—	Libery,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Parrock Hall</i>	—	Wharton,	
<i>Prince George</i>	—	Poster,	Turner & Co.
<i>Raymond</i>	—	MacKay,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ruparell</i>	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardouja.
<i>Rosa</i>	—	—	C. H. Hart.
<i>St. Lawrence</i>	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
<i>Siam</i>	—	Smith,	
<i>Surry</i>	—	Naylor,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Siam</i>	—	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>St. Vincent</i>	—	Young,	
<i>Sophia Fraser</i>	—	Williams,	
<i>Semiramis</i>	365	Cairns,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Susan</i>	—	Neathy,	Fox Rawson & Co.
<i>Tapley</i>	—	Gething,	
<i>Tenasserim</i>	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Thetis</i>	—	Roche,	Henry Pybus.
<i>Thomas Lowry</i>	—	Graham,	Dent and Co.
<i>Terrar</i>	—	Magget,	
<i>Velocipede</i>	—	Woodward,	
<i>Victoria</i>	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
<i>Waterwitch</i>	—	Reynell,	
<i>Wild Irish Girl</i>	—	Hall,	J. A. Durran Jr.
<i>Wm. Gillies</i>	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>William</i>	—	Hay,	
<i>Wm. Hyde</i>	—	Seward,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Will o'the Wisp</i>	—	Hight,	
<i>Urgent</i>	—	Thompson	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

<i>U. S. S. Constellation</i>	|	Commodore Kearney.
<i>Grafton</i>	—	Gardner,
<i>Panther</i>	—	Martin,
<i>Lowell</i>	—	Peirce,
<i>Lema</i>	—	Poor,
<i>Oneyda</i>	—	Swift,
<i>Horatio</i>	—	Howland,
<i>Bazar</i>	—	Kilham,
<i>Lark</i>	—	Tibbets,
<i>Sarah Abigail</i>	—	Doane,
<i>Hopewell</i>	—	Engle,
<i>Natches</i>	—	Waterman
<i>Princeton</i>	—	Sherman,
<i>Cayuga</i>	—	Starbuck,
<i>Zephyr</i>	—	Johnson,

FRENCH.

<i>Fr. Frig. Erigone</i>	44,	|	Captain Cécille.
<i>Fr. Corv. Heroine</i>	—		Commander Lévêque.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	—		Geoffroy,

BRITISH.

<i>Helena</i>			Stoljes,
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SWEDISH.

<i>Hilda</i>			Russell & Co.
<i>Albion</i>			Huidt,

SPANISH.

<i>Gilana</i>			Salado,
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* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 8.] Macao, Saturday, 25th February, 1843.

[No. 386.]

JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidders, by Public Auction, in his Auction Room, on Tuesday the 28th Feb. a small batch of just imported Preserved Meats; superior and high flavored Port Wine and Champagne; American Beef and Pork; Whiskey, (in bottles); Navy Bread; Sperm Candles; Prunes and Raisins; Dessert Wine; and a few pieces of Woolens. Macao, 11th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—A silver WATCH belonging to an English sailor named **LUCAS**, was rescued on the 18th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th instant. The party concerned may apply for it to the Procuratura Office in the Senate House any day from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., Sundays and holy days excepted, when it will be delivered to him. Procuratura Office, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of **WILLIAM C. HUNTER** with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and **JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN** and **DANIEL NICHOLSON** sooner became Partners therein on the same day. **RUSSELL & Co.** China, 18th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **Mrs. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW**, in our firm here, at Moulmein, and in that of **HUCHANAM & Co.** Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last. **DUNNETT SHAW & Co.** Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take. Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **DIROM & Co.**

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO. Macao, 18th January, 1843. **HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1844.**

The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China. **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.** Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE,** 46 Queen's Road. Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

To be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to **C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.**—Hongkong, or **Mr. A. GRANDPRE.**—Macao. Macao, 12th July, 1842.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUSS,** or **C. FEARON & SON.**—Macao. Almon, 1st January, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY. THE "MOR," will be despatched on the 1st March next. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fine British Ship **PARROCK HALL**, 344 tons, (A. I. for 12 years) Capt. **WHARTON.** Apply to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Macao, 25th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE new ship "PRINCESS ROYAL," Captain **FENNICK**, will be despatched for London, on a before 20th March, for passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to Capt **FENNICK** or **RUSSELL & Co.** Macao or Canton. Macao, 20th February, 1843.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE "RED ROVER," daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE "WATER WITCH," Captain **H. REYNELL**, now in the Roads, will leave for the above Ports three days after the arrival of the first Clipper from the January opium sale. For freight of Treasure only apply to **HENRY PYBUS.** Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain **BRUG**, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to **B. BARRETO.** Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built Barque "ANBERTON," Captain **CATT**, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to **JAMIESON, HOW & Co.** Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE "GEMINI," Capt. **MARDON**, now at Whampoa will be dispatched for London in a few days. For freight or Passage apply to **TURNER & Co.** Macao, 3d Feb., 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British built Brigantine **BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to **C. H. HART.** Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by **H. J. LEIGHTON Esq.**, situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to **HENRY FESSENDEN.** Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A cargo of Ball RICE, daily expected. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Aiming Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.** Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. **WM. LANE** Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—One thousand pounds sterling of EXCHANGE on LONDON, 60 days Bills. Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.** Macao, 10th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to **CAPTAIN OSBORNE.** Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London by **GILDEIN NYE, JR.** Canton, 13th January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MADEIRA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; brown and ALE SHERRY in cases of 1 doz. each; WHISKY in cases of 3 doz each; and best PORT WINE in cases of 1 doz. each; also green and white PAINTS. Macao, 30th Jan., 1843. **J. A. DA SILVA.**

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to **DIROM & Co.** Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANK. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to **J. A. DURRAN, JR.** Macao, 23d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KIRKS & Co.**; apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hds. Seltzer Water new. OILMANS STORES late imports. BEEF in tins; Pork in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.** Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, Seltzer water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th Mar. 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner **ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.**

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Herald, 5th November. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. We learn from our private correspondence, received from Washington, that a re-organization of the Cabinet will take place in about ten days.

Before leaving Washington, Mr. Webster had intimated a wish to retire—and his last speech in Boston has rather displeased the President than otherwise. Mr. Webster will therefore leave the cabinet and go abroad—probably to Paris—Mr. Spencer or Mr. Upham will become Secretary of State—Mr. Cushing Secretary of the Treasury—and Mr. Forward will "forward march" to some other position. The President is determined to be master of his own household—and the whole cabinet must take the direction of his views or get out of the way. This is decidedly the best policy, and will give him a triumph over both factions in another year.

We also learn that the President and his Cabinet are so alarmed, in some shape, to maintain the independence of Texas—and measures have already been adopted preparatory to putting a stop to the invasion threatened by Mexico. The Constellation frigate, 44 guns—Marion sloop of war, one of the large steamers, and all the West India fleet, are ordered to concentrate as fast as possible before St. Juan de Ulua, at Vera Cruz. General Almonte has given more offence than inspired friendship—and we should not be surprised if hostilities were to break

out between the United States and Mexico, if the latter do not pay the claims at once.

The President is also preparing his message. He will insist on the passage of his currency plan, called the "Kerbeck," at the next session—and if Congress with refuse, under the recent and coming demonstration at the elections, he will after the 4th of March, call an Extra Session of the new Congress, and raise an excitement that will demolish the leaders of both factions. Also, all office holders who neglect their duties, or meddle with elections, will be removed—and a general sweep may be expected soon.

Thus it will be seen, Captain John Tyler has now got his spark up, and in the next two years of his Presidency, he will make the politicians fly before him like chaff in a high wind. We are delighted with the prospect; and if he acts like a man of spirit, understanding his position and his power, wielding all the elements with energy and decision, we shall support him through thick and thin—in season and out of season. He has a glorious prospect before. Go ahead, like a thunderbolt.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT.

The annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States was laid before Congress on Thursday. The following abstract of its contents is furnished by our Washington correspondent.

The number of vessels, their tonnage and crews, which entered the ports of the United States for the year ending the 30th September, 1841.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Boys.
American.....	7,785	1,631,909	75,445
Foreign.....	4,538	738,444	43,675

Total.....12,323 2,369,353 119,120 2,283

The number of vessels which cleared from ports of the United States during the same period was

American.....	7,790	1,634,186	79,216	3,043
Foreign.....	4,464	736,849	44,061	348

Total.....12,254 2,371,035 123,277 3,391

The value of merchandise imported into the United States during the same period was

Merchandise free of duties.....	\$66,019,711
paying ad valorem duties.....	\$4,610,642
specific duties.....	\$7,318,804

Total.....\$127,946,177

Imported in American vessels.....\$113,221,877

in Foreign vessels.....14,724,300

The value of merchandise exported during the same period was—

American productions.....	\$106,382,792
Foreign productions re-exported.....	15,469,081

Total.....\$121,851,873

Of the American productions were carried

In American vessels.....	\$82,569,389
In Foreign vessels.....	23,813,333

The prominent articles of export were—

Cotton.....	\$54,330,341
Tobacco.....	12,576,803
Flour.....	7,759,846
Manufactures.....	3,122,546
Gold and silver coin.....	2,746,486
Pork.....	2,621,537
Rice.....	2,010,107

The tonnage of the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1841, was—

In foreign trade, (registered).....	945,903,42
Coasting trade, (enrolled).....	1,076,036 18
Do. do. (licensed).....	31,031 70

Total.....1,107,167 18

Cad fishery, (enrolled).....50,556 15

Marine do.11,321 13

Cad fishery, under 20 tons.....5,995 79

Total.....77,873 02

2,130,744 27

Whale fishery, (registered and enrolled).....157,405 17

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage there is employed in steam navigation, 174,343 44.

The number of vessels built during the year amounted to 761. Their tonnage, 118,993 71.

The tonnage for the year 1841 is less than that of 1840 by 84,019 79 tons.

Commerce of each State and Territory for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1841.—Imports.

	Imports.	Exports.
Maine.....	\$ 700,041	\$ 1,091,668
New Hampshire.....	73,701	10,348
Vermont.....	246,789	278,987
Massachusetts.....	30,318,033	11,437,343
Rhode Island.....	339,893	278,465
Connecticut.....	305,989	599,348
New York.....	75,713,430	23,139,838
New Jersey.....	2,315	19,166
Pennsylvania.....	10,346,698	5,182,501
Delaware.....	3,276	39,588
Maryland.....	3,101,318	4,947,166
District of Columbia.....	77,563	769,331
Virginia.....	377,237	6,030,286
North Carolina.....	230,366	383,056
South Carolina.....	1,587,431	5,043,384
Georgia.....	449,097	3,899,513

Alabama.....	530,819	10,981,271
Mississippi.....	10,356,356	24,387,483
Louisiana.....	11,319	793,114
Ohio.....	7,523	—
Kentucky.....	137,800	68,529
Tennessee.....	33,378	—
Michigan.....	148,181	26,629
Missouri.....	—	—
Florida.....	—	—

Total .. \$127,946,177 \$121,851,802
[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

INDIA. SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Dec. 3.—A rumour was current a day or two ago that General Nott, on his arrival at Ferozepore, threw up the command of his Division. The rumour is confirmed in the *Englishman* of this morning, which also states that the Governor General had refused to accept his resignation until the army reached our own territories. The bickerings between the Officers in command of the Army in Afghanistan, have been most discreditable; and it is a providential circumstance that no formidable enemy was encountered in the passes, or the feelings cherished by the Senior Officers might have led to the most disastrous results.

We learn with deep regret the death of Lieut. Frere, of H. M. 13th Foot. He had endeared himself to his companions in arms by his amiable disposition, his sociability and his gallantry. He bore a share in all the dangers and difficulties to which this distinguished corps has been exposed during the last four years. It was who planted the British Ensign on the Citadel of Ghuzni when it was taken by Sir John Keane's army. Just as the last campaign was completed, and the Regiment was returning to our own provinces to receive these marks of distinction which it had so justly earned, his honourable career was cut short by death. His remains were interred, amidst the regrets of his associates, at Rawl Pindie in the Punjab.

Dec. 5.—Government has just promulgated a notification forbidding their covenanted servants to accept of laborious and responsible, though unpaid, offices in connection with public societies. Mr Griffith will therefore not be allowed to become secretary to the Agricultural Society. Of this we are heartily glad. He will have quite enough to do at the gardens in his own botanical line. The business of the Agricultural Society has increased, in increasing, and ought not to be diminished; and the Society therefore ought to get as much of the "whole man," as their salary will purchase.

The *Madras Examiner*, in noticing the arrival of Bilohi Wilson at Madras, pays his Lordships the very equivocal compliment of saying that he is "altogether a very superior person." This is almost as bad as calling "respectable."

Dec. 7.—The haste with which the army is posting through the Punjab, is not only the source of much inconvenience to the troops, but is likely to produce many casualties. The *Calcutta Star* this morning inserts a letter which states that this inconvenient haste is the result of positive orders from the Governor General, who has in the most urgent manner directed that the troops shall positively be at Ferozepore by the 20th. It is also stated that a mock battle is to be got up under the direction of Sir Jasper Nicholl, in imitation of one of the battles of Frederick the Great.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that none of the Cabul Prisoners who are to undergo the ordeal of a Court Martial, are allowed to perform any military duties. They are not under arrest; but at large on their parole, until they have satisfactorily explained that they did not place themselves voluntarily in the hands of the enemy. It is said they draw no pay. The poor Ghuzni prisoners cannot have seen any pay for more than a twelve months; and to oblige them to live on tick, after their liberation, is scarcely fair.

Dec. 8.—We are happy to learn from the *Harbinger*, that the Report of the Assam Tea Company in the season of 1841-42 shows a more favourable result than was generally expected. The average rates realized by the tea, place it on a par with the best Chinese produce, being 3s. the lb. ranging from 1s. 10d. to 4s. 3d. The out-turn of 1840-41 was 20,367 pounds; the expected out-turn of the present year will be about 80,000lbs. A memorandum is given at the close of the Report of the expected returns for the next five years which are in 1843, 160,000lbs. in 1844, 285,000lbs. in 1845, 300,000 lbs in 1846, 450,000lbs. and in 1847, 600,000lbs.

We learn from the *Englishman* that the Court of Directors have resolved to make an experiment of iron pilot vessels. So far as the interests of this Port are concerned this is scarcely to be regretted, for if we remember aright, the greater number, if not the whole, of the Pilot Vessels used in the Port have been latterly built either at Bombay or Moulemein.

Dec. 10.—There is a strange rumour that Col. Shelton has run away from General Pollock's army, and that a guard has been posted at the bridge over the Sutlege to intercept him.

Dec. 14.—The *Barb Sea Queen*, belonging to the late firm of Ferrissun, Brothers and Co. was yesterday sold at the Exchange for 76,000 Rupees.—*Friend of India.*

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, 26th January.

We have received Calcutta papers up to 36th—The Governor General had joined the Army of Reserve on the 9th Decr. The whole of the troops in camp were paraded to meet him. His Lordship is stated to be in a fair way of becoming very popular with the Army,—his having personally bestowed the Ghuznee Medals on every native officer, non-commissioned officer, and trooper in the 3d Light Company who were with him on escort, having prepossessed the natives in his favor, and it is thought that his having visited and conversed with the sick men in Hospital belonging to the European troops will produce a like result with the European soldiers. One letter from Ferozepore mentions that after the show had been enacted there, the whole Army is to go to Delhi there to display the power and resources of the British Government to the Moslem inhabitants of that city, and to as many of the Rohilla Chiefs as may come to see it.—Another letter says that on the breaking up of the Army of Reserve his Lordship will not return to Calcutta, but proceed at once to Bombay, from whence he will take his departure for England, leaving the Marquis of Tweeddale to assume the Office of Governor General of India. Considerable sickness prevailed in the Army returning from Cabul. Small pox was proving fatal in many cases. Some officers and many men had fallen victims. The Army is also stated to be suffering a good deal from being hurried on in consequence of orders from Lord Ellenborough, who had desired that they should reach the Camp at Ferozepore by a certain day.

Madame Du Stora's Concert came off last night and was attended by the elite of Singapore Society.

The music was chiefly selected from the Operas of Rossini and Bellini, and the performance of Madame de Storr upon the Harp, which instrument she plays in a way peculiar to herself, delighted the audience, especially the Chinese.

The evening's entertainment ended with a raffle. The prize, a splendid painting of Roustan, the Emperor Napoleon's favorite Mameluke, was obtained by a young man who seemed highly pleased with his good fortune.—*Ibid.*

The *Amoy*, Hicks, came in from China yesterday afternoon. This beautiful clipper made one of the quickest passages to and from China on record. She left this for China on the 14th ultimo, and arrived on the 31st, having beat up against the monsoon in 17 days! She left again for this on the 30th instant and was at anchor in Singapore roads by 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon, only four and half days out from China.

THE LOSS OF THE BRIG "CHILDERS." The Brig *Childers*, which sailed from this on the 15th ultimo, for Macao, was lost in the Palawan passage on the 9th instant. The weather had been stormy for two or three days previously, and on the 9th while going under double reefed sails, the ship suddenly struck at about half past three in the morning—the current apparently setting strong to the southward. At day-light the ship was found to be upon some rocks of a pinnacle form which were left bare by the tide. The rocks were found to be through the Ship's bottom and she was full of water, the rudder gone, and she soon began to break up, and it was with great difficulty that the boats were got out. They remained in sight of the ship until the following morning when they left as she was then going to pieces. The Lat. by dead reckoning was 10° N, Long. 116° 30' East. The ship must have been carried out of her course by some strong currents. After being 15 days in the two boats the crew were picked up by the Barque *Syph* about 900 miles distant from the wreck, and brought in here on Sunday.

CHINA.—By the arrivals from China this week, we have been put in possession of Canton papers to the 24th ultimo. From these we learn that no further outbreak had occurred though the people were still in a very excited state, and very little would suffice to produce a repetition of the late scenes. The *Newcastle Steamer* has been withdrawn from Canton and those British subjects who were so foolish as to remain there are left to depend for protection from outrage to their property and persons on the local Government of Canton, who have so lately manifested their utter inability or want of will to check, even in the least, a determined mob.

These papers also furnish us with the whole of the Correspondence which took place between the British

Merchants at Canton, and Sir Hugh Gough and the Plenipotentiary, on the occasion of the former requesting protection. We published the Plenipotentiary's letter in the form of an Extra last Friday, but we now print the entire correspondence. We conceive there can hardly be two opinions in regard to it. The Merchants at Canton, British subjects, conceiving themselves to be entirely at the mercy of the lawless mob from having seen the powerlessness of the local Government, very properly apply to the representative of Her Majesty in China for assistance, and what is his answer? Instead of granting the protection which they asked, and which they had a right to require, His Excellency takes them to task about their conduct in not having studied the complexion of the times, and lately accuses them of not having in any single lot or circumstance striven to aid him in any of his arrangements as the humble and zealous instrument of government whose protection he tells them had been extended to them in an unparalleled degree, and which he adds they are always ready to claim and expect. He asks them whether they have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which they so earnestly desire to see perfected. Now all this, even were it true and so notorious as to be indisputable, is very undignified—but when it appears that not only are the Merchants in a situation to deny the correctness of his assertions, but are able to prove that every thing advanced by them is perfectly true and known to every one at Canton, the letter of Sir H. Pottinger appears in a still more unfavorable light. By the proclamation of 14th Novr. last, allowing the trade at Canton to be carried on, the British merchants were thereby virtually invited by Government to continue their trade there, and of course were entitled to expect that they would be protected in doing so. We hold that they were perfectly warranted in demanding this protection, and that in refusing to accord it Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary did them a grievous wrong. His Excellency talks of the protection of government having been extended to the British Merchants in an unparalleled degree, and of their being always ready to claim and expect it. We should like to ask Sir H. Pottinger for what other purpose government exists but to govern and protect the people and to afford them assistance and protection on every occasion where it is required. The Government of England exists only by the free choice of the people and cannot be viewed as separated from them—their interests must therefore be one and the same, the sole cause why there is any government at all is that it is found to be the most convenient form in which the people can manage their affairs as a nation, and protect themselves, whether individually or collectively, from other nations. There is no divine right in Government any more than in Kings, and the old notions and opinions as to their having any existence for other purposes than for the benefit of the people are now a days quite exploded and can no longer be maintained even by the rankest Conservative that flourishes.

The Merchants of Canton have in their reply fully met every assertion in Sir H. Pottinger's letter, and proved them all to be unfounded and based on erroneous and unwarranted views of their conduct and dealings with the Chinese, and we should conceive that His Excellency will feel it to be due on his part to recall the greater part to his allegation. We believe that in acknowledging the receipt of this rejoinder the Plenipotentiary merely states that he will forward it along, with the previous correspondence to the Government.

It will be seen therefore that the British Merchants at Canton are placed in a very embarrassing position. They must either at once quit it, and thereby incur great loss in their concerns and the trade and speculations they may be engaged in,—or if they remain they do so at risk of having their lives and properties destroyed without any sufficient warning, whenever it shall so please a powerful and uncontrolled mob animated by strong feelings against them.—*Sing. Free Press, 5th January.*

EXECUTION OF THE REBELS IN MANILA.

Yesterday we received the *Semanario Filipino*, of the 5th inst., and private advices inform us of the execution of the rebels of part of the 3d regiment of the line.

On the 5th of Feb. upwards of 80 of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors; forty one were executed on the 9th and the others on the 11th inst., each day at 7 a. m. The spectacle was most imposing and awful.

The criminals, the day previous to their execution, were imprisoned in barracks in the neighbourhood of the artillery ground, accompanied by their confessors, and their executioners were placed as guards over them. At about half past 6: each morning, they were unshackled, having only their arms tied, and were marched between two files of soldiers (their executioners) to the ground, on which a large force was already stationed, consisting of about 3000 troops, forming three sides of a square. As the mournful procession approached, an officer proclaimed aloud to the troops, that whoever should

ask for the pardon of any of the criminals, should be shot.

The remainder of the regiment to which the criminals belonged, formed the bottom of the square, and behind them a strong body of cavalry was posted, before whom their late companions in arms, the mutineers, were led to hear their sentence read, which was quickly got over, and they were then marched up to the vacant side of the square; where they were placed in file, kneeling, in front of a hill-lock, used as an artillery butt; their executioners filed off behind them, and in an instant their bayonets were unfixed, the priests informed that the hour had come, and the words,—make ready, present, fire were given instantly: and the file of criminals simultaneously fell like a wall—

Or statue from its base o'erthrown.

There was scarcely the space of a yard between the muskets and their victims: many continued to writhe on the ground, but not a sound of any kind was heard, save the order to reload, for no reserve was in readiness, and an agonizing delay was thus caused in finally despatching the unfortunate wretches.

The troops fired in a running fire; no particular criminal was assigned, but they were ordered to fire at the one most in front.

The same awful scene was performed on the 11th; and on that day the sergeant, who led the rebels at the insurrection, was strangled by the screwing machine, in the same square, and afterwards the right hand was cut off.

So soon as it was evident that life was extinct in all the criminals, the various regiments were marched with music playing, past the bodies, and then home to their quarters.

On the 9th, the criminals were placed close to each other, to suffer death, but on the 11th the more considerate method of separating them a yard or two was adopted.

Thus ended the rebellion of part of the 3rd regt. of the line.—*Canton Register 31st February*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 25th Feby. 1843.

By the *Mor* from Bombay and Singapore and *Wm. Shand* from Bombay we have received papers from the former to 20th December, and the latter 26th January. From these we have made some extracts, and it will be seen that the *Anchyma* made the extraordinary short passage from this to Singapore of only four days and a half. Taking the distance, at a rough calculation to be 1500 miles, and it certainly is not less, she has averaged rather more than 18 miles an hour! a feat we think unparalleled in the annals of navigation.

By the *Hurdis* whose arrival from New York we noticed last week, we have received New York papers to 5th November, and from the extracts therefrom given, our readers will perceive that hostilities between the United States and Mexico are not unlikely soon to take place. The proclamation by Commodore Jones dated at Monterey, stating that war had been commenced by Mexico upon the States, and which we published, leoparded from the *Friend of China* some weeks since, seems therefore at all events somewhat premature, and was altogether so extraordinary a document that we must suppose it a forgery, got up on the coast of America for some purpose, the more so as we learn that the vessel which brought it to Hongkong, brought no communication to the same effect to Commodore Kearney now stationed here, which, were it a matter of fact it is not likely Commodore Jones would have neglected sending.

Letters from Canton dated 31st inst. mention the rumours were again rife of an intended attack on the foreign factories, and that the house more immediately threatened was that at present inhabited by Messrs Morrison and Thom, Chinese interpreters. The attack, according to these rumours, was to have taken place in a day or two, but letters of the 22d state everything until then to have remained quiet. We hope the authorities, if there is any truth in the report, will have the means and the will to restrain the populace, whose exasperation, it is said, has of late been much increased by an Imperial rescript censuring the people of Canton so very mildly for the partial destruction of the factories on the 7th December last, as to have produced the impression that a repetition of the outrage would be winked at by government. We have reason to believe that Sir Henry Pottinger is by no means an inattentive

observer of these storm boding signs, and that he has caused to be pointed out to the Chinese authorities, that should their government not be inclined to act with good faith in the fulfilment of the provisions of the treaty, he has still the means of effectually blockading Canton and the Grand Canal, and to carry his complaints, which under such circumstances would probably not be disregarded, to the Peking. It is said the Foo-yuen of Canton has received order forthwith to proceed to Peking.

On Thursday morning last, a little after four o'clock the inhabitants of Macao were awakened by alarm guns from the forts, advising them of a fire having broken out. The fire for some time threatened destruction to several large buildings near it, but by judicious management, and exertions directed by H. E. the governor in person, assisted by Portuguese and foreign inhabitants, it continued confined to two houses near the Chinese bazar, which were destroyed, and of which by six o'clock only smouldering ruins remained. The houses situated in Praya Pequena belonged, we understand to Mr. deaura and Mrs. Roberts. We have not heard how the fire originated.

It is with much pleasure we copy from the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* of 16th inst., the communication from Eleop to H. M. Plenipotentiary concerning the murder of the shipwrecked people of *Ann* and *Nerbada*; it will be seen therefrom that Eliang, Governor of Fokien and Chekiang provinces, has been ordered forthwith to proceed to Formosa and to investigate the matter, that the guilty may be punished. Sir Henry however finds fault with a high sounding expression in the Imperial communication, and we think very justly, points out to Eleop and the Imperial council the objections there are to using terms which imply superiority of one nation over the other. Such assumption by the Chinese ought to be checked whenever attempted, and by so doing H. M. Plenipotentiary will force upon them the more familiar contemplation of the real power of the nation they have contended with, which, if they were still permitted to address their conquerors as their inferiors, in official documents, they might be apt soon to lose sight of.

The following circumstantial account of the races at the Macao Spring Meeting has been kindly furnished us. We have only to add that everything that circumstances permitted was done to make the sport as attractive to spectators as possible. Two stands had been erected, and ropes stretched for a considerable distance to indicate the course, and keep the people from it. The weather was all that could be wished, and great numbers of Portuguese, foreign and Chinese inhabitants of Macao had thronged to the spot, which altogether presented a most animated appearance. We have never on former occasions seen the Chinese take so much interest in this diversion; several thousands of whom were on the spot of both sexes, and many of the men, to judge from their dresses were of the more respectable classes. Among the spectators we noticed the honble the Governor of Macao, and H. E. Sir H. Pottinger has kindly undertaken the office of Umpire. This evening's races will conclude the amusement. The account of last night's races has not yet (at the time of our going to press) come to hand, but we understand the sport was excellent. Little Wonder walked over the course—not finding an adversary. The second race was slavery won by Lottery, and in the third, Broddignac, having only one antagonist to contend against, won the place.

RACES.

macao spring meeting.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1843.

The Trial Stakes of \$ 30 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of \$ 30 each Subscriber for *4 red Hares*, imported since last meeting, or that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight 10 stone, 7 lbs 14 miles. Mr. River's g. a. h. Skylark T. Lye. 1. Mr. Etwall's d. a. h. Red Gauntlet, L. Day. 2. Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony. 3. Mr. Indignatio's g. a. b. Pippin. 4. Mr. Angus names c. a. h. Lottery. The Deputy Shepherd's g. a. h. Adjective, pulled up

[lame.]

At the word off, the lot got well away, Red Gauntlet leading, with Anthony on his quarter, the others well together. At the Barrier turn Adjective pulled up lame. By this time Red G. had increased his distance, followed by Skylark, Lottery, Anthony,

and Pippin. In this order the horses came to the stand turn, shortly after which Lottery cried "no go" and dropped behind, Reil G. making the running up to the distance post, when the Guy came up to him, and won cleverly by a couple of lengths.

The Ladies Purse, value \$50, with a Sweepstakes of \$5 each for all Ponies, weight 13 hands to carry 10 stone, upwards 10 stone 7 lbs. 3 mile Heats.

Mr. C. O'Malley's b. p. Badger 4. 1. 1.
Mr. Dawson's b. p. Donald 1. 3. 0.
Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Charlie Bates 3. 4. 2.
Mr. Medley's b. p. Lottery 3. 3. dr.

After some difficulty on the part of Mr. Charles, who seemed to prefer having his head looking towards his stable than towards the course, this small fry were got away, Donald taking the lead who was never headed and won the first heat cleverly.

Sil Heats: Badger went away at a score, closely waited upon by Donald and the others well up, at the Barrier turn Lottery changed places with Donald, when a severe struggle took place between him and the Badger, which ended by the latter winning his heat by half a neck.

3d Heat, for this heat Lottery was withdrawn and a beautiful race between Charlie Bates and the Badger throughout, the Badger won by a length.

The Macao Welter, \$100 from the Fund and \$25 each Subscriber, for all Arabs, weight 12 stone, 1 1/2 mile.

Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor 1.
Mr. River's g. a. h. Brobilingag 2.
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony dist.

Anthony went away at a slashing pace which he kept till he passed the Barrier turn, when his rider pulled him up; here the "broad-big-nag" took up the running which he kept to the Barrier turn, but the Doctor's "practice" now began to tell in his favor, and after a pretty race his Jockey brought him in a winner by a length.

SHOOTS DAY, WEDNESDAY 22ND, FEBRUARY.

First Race. The Belouin Cup, value \$100, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, for all Horses, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The winner of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Heats H. C.

Mr. River's g. a. h. Little Wonder 1. 1.
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony 3. 3.
Mr. Fitzpatrick's g. a. h. Pilgrim 4. 2.
Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor 3. 0.
The old man of the sea's ch. a. h. Sinbad 5. 4.
Mr. Hagar's ch. a. h. Lottery 6. 0.

The first Heat was commenced by Anthony going off at a rattling pace evidently bent upon mischief; at the turn he had a great lead, but was soon doomed to resign it to the "Phenomenon" who collared him about 500 yards from home, and won the heat by a couple of lengths.

2d Heat: Pilgrim taking his cue from Anthony, took the lead at a tremendous pace, followed by Anthony and the others well up; as far as the Barrier it was expected the old Doctor would make play for this heat, but there was evidently something wrong, and Little Wonder who had been waiting for him had now to make running to catch the Pilgrim which he did about the distance post, and came in a winner by a length.

Second Race. The Barrier Plate, value \$95 for all Ponies. Weight 13 hands to carry 10 stone, upwards 10 stone 7 lbs. A winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra. 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Charlie Bates 1.
Mr. C. O'Malley's g. p. Oberon 2.
Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Artful Dodger, bolted.

Master Bates unruly as usual, made great objections to come to the starting post, after a little "persuading" he was got off. Oberon taking the lead. Charlie second, in which order they ran to the distance post, when the young Gentleman passed his adversary and keeping the lead won in a canter. The Dodger determined to preserve his "nominal character" began practising the "artful" by "dodging" his rider between the ropes and posts opposite to the Grand Stand to the great amusement of the spectators and was in consequence distanced.

Third Race. The Give and Take of \$50 from the Fund, for Arabs. 10 hands to carry 10 stone, 7 lbs. 1 1/2 miles. Entrance \$10 each.

Mr. River's Grey Skylark 10st. 2 1/2 lbs. 1.
Mr. Etwell's Chestnut Red Gauntlet 11. 3 1/2 .. 2.
Mr. Inlignatio's Grey Pippin 10. 3 1/2 .. 3.

At the start Red Gauntlet was not backward in challenging his competitors, and going to work in gallant style gained a considerable distance in advance, at the stand turn "Skylark" model his pace closely followed by Pippin who evidently was not wanting in backers. The Chestnut maintained his lead up the heavy stand and as far as the distance post, when the Grey closed, took up the running and after a severe struggle won by a length.

OFFICIAL.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette of 14th February.

No. 64. Macao, 11th Feby., 1843.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. in China, directs that the three annexed Communications, relating to the massacre of some of Her Majesty's Subjects on the Island of Formosa, shall be published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM, Acting Secretary.

The Grand Council hereby send this secret communication to the High Commissioner Elepoo.

On the 23rd day of the 11th month of the 22nd Year of Taoukwang (24th December 1842) we received the Imperial Commands to the following effect.

"Kaying has memorialized us, stating that Pottlinger has complained to him of a wanton massacre (of British Subjects) at Formosa for the object of unduly obtaining military merit, thro' false representations. "The great business of treating for peace being now settled, it is not worth while for this one particular to risk the overturning of all previous arrangements. "Elepoo after his arrival at Canton, must meet Pottlinger, and immediately explain to him, that the Celestial Dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without it's pale, to look upon them with the same feeling of universal benevolence with which she looks upon her own children, so that shipwrecked foreigners, no matter what Country they belong to, are treated with compassion and kindness, as by law established; that when Keying previously memorialized, handing up a complaint that the Commandant of Formosa had wantonly massacred people, to gain military merit thro' false representations, the Great Emperor, on hearing of this, was exceedingly indignant! but on consideration, this is only a one-sided statement of the case, and he cannot therefore rashly proceed to sentence. The Emperor has already issued an Imperial Edict, commanding Eliang, Governor General of Fokien and Chekiang, to cross immediately over to Formosa, there to make secret enquiries and take the steps that may appear necessary, that if the foreigners whom Takungah previously killed were indeed people in distress, it will not be difficult to get proof of the fact during the course of such investigation, that the Great Emperor rules with the utmost impartiality and justice, and will assuredly have Takungah (if found guilty) sent as a prisoner to Peking, and punished with rigorous severity: further, that the rules and regulations for carrying on commercial intercourse form now the most important thing to be deliberated upon and settled, and all doubts and suspicions must previously be dissipated so that then everything may be arranged satisfactorily. "Elepoo, in his person, sustain a most important trust; he has had long and mature acquaintance with affairs of the frontiers and he must be able to look up and embosom our own Imperial feelings and arrange all this business with the greatest circumspection. Let this Edict be forwarded at the rate of 5000 paces per day, for Elepoo's information. Respect this.

We of the Grand Council therefore, in respectful obedience to the Imperial Will, now send on the same. (True Translation.) (Sd.) R. THOM.—Interpreter. RICHARD WOOSNAM, Acting Secretary.

Sir Henry Pottlinger Bart, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, now addresses the Imperial High Commissioner Elepoo, &c., the Governor General Kekun, &c., and the Governor Liang Paochang, &c., for the purpose of making a clear important communication.

The Plenipotentiary having had an English translation made of the Imperial Edict, under date the 24th of December 1842, which was transmitted by the Grand Council on that day, to the High Commissioner Elepoo, &c., the Plenipotentiary is highly gratified to find from that document, that it has pleased His Imperial Majesty to issue his gracious Commands that Eliang, Governor General of Fokien and Chekiang, shall proceed to Formosa to institute secret inquiries into the charges which the Plenipotentiary had made against the local authorities on that Island for having, by false representations brought forward, with a base view to personal aggrandizement, obtained orders for putting to death certain distressed and inoffensive subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, who had been cast away on the coast of Formosa, and the Plenipotentiary accordingly, begs to humbly tender his respectful acknowledgement for this convincing proof of His Imperial Majesty's strict sense of justice, as well as august disposition to preserve and strengthen the peace which has been happily established.

The Plenipotentiary by no means would presume to question the indefeasible and perfectly acknowledged attribute of His Imperial Majesty to intimate his high pleasure to all officers of the Chinese Empire, in any language and form that may seem to His Imperial Majesty to be most fitting and expedient; but, looking to the fact, that the Edict in question was specially communicated to the Plenipotentiary—who received it with all due respect—and farther, that it will become the Plenipotentiary's duty to respectfully submit, through Her Majesty's Ministers, a copy of the translation of the Edict for the satisfaction and information of the Plenipotentiary's own most gracious sovereign, the Plenipotentiary thinks it right to record; with reference to that expression in the Edict which says "that the Celestial

Dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without its pale" that His Royal Mistress the Queen of England acknowledges no Superior or Governor but God, and that the dignity and power, and the universal benevolence of Her Majesty, are known to be second to none on earth, and are only equalled by Her Majesty's good faith and studious anxiety, to fulfil Her Royal promises and engagements.

The Plenipotentiary requests that a copy of this communication may be sent to the Grand Council, and also to His Excellency Keying, Governor General, &c.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Hongkong, 2d Feby., 1843 (True Copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM, Acting Secretary.

Copy No. 49. Hongkong, 1st Feby., 1843.

Sir,—Having now had leisure to look into the translation of the Imperial Edict, which was presented to me by Elepoo and his colleagues at Whampoa, I see in its full force, the objectionable passage which you pointed out to me at the moment, and I have therefore deemed it necessary to address the accompanying letter to the High Commissioner &c.

In addition to what I have said in that letter, I wish you in delivering it, (with it's Chinese translation) to tell Elepoo &c. that, adverting to the present relations between England and China, and likewise to the events of the last eighteen months, I am surprised at the adoption, in the Edict, of a tone which is so utterly incompatible with existing circumstances, which can only serve to retard the cordial and friendly feelings which it is desirable, and has been my desire to introduce, and which is moreover so obviously opposed to the real dignity and honor of the Emperor, and his government.

Should Elepoo express any disinclination, or apprehension of forwarding copies of my communication to the Grand Council and Keying, you can inform him that I will, if he declines, do so myself, as I should feel that I failed equally in my duty to my own Sovereign and the Emperor did I allow the matter to pass unnoticed.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. (True Copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM, Acting Secretary.

To J. R. MORRISON, Esq.

18. (B.) General Kye, Onslow, Malras.
19. Andromarche, Butcher, Lombok.
20. (A.) Coromando, Hunt, Manila.
21. (B.) Athens, White, Calcutta and Singapore.
22. (A.) Sepings, Rawlins, do.
23. (A.) Belvidere, Lovett, New York.
24. (B.) Mor, Methuen, Bombay do.
25. Wm. Sand, Potter, Bombay 20th Dec.

PASSENGERS Per Coromando, Messrs G. Hubbard, and P. H. Hooper, February.

13. (B.) Mary Anne, Edie, Singapore.
22. (P.) Indiana, Carvalho, Batavia.
22. Amizade, Barrada, do.
22. Margarida, Aquino, do.
22. (A.) Zephyr, Johnson, Singapore & Bombay.
22. Griffin, Gardener, New York.
22. (B.) Curry, Naylor, Manila.
22. (P.) Corv, Heroine, Capt. Léveque, Singapore.
24. (B.) Ithercrambie, do, Singapore.
25. Maria Walana, Petty, do.
25. Iris, do, Manila.
25. (P.) Arcy, Garrick, do.
25. Lord Lanther, do, Sing. & Bombay.

PASSENGER Per Marguride, Mr. G. F. H. Beyuwan.

The Marguride for Singapore and Calcutta, to be despatched on the 27th; the Mor, for Singapore and Bombay, 1st March.

UNDER DESPATCH For Calcutta.—Water Witch. For Bombay.—Anthony Anderson. For Singapore.—Ponang, Colombo. For London.—Gemini.

VESELS EXPECTED From England.—Julia Alliance, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Holivar, Madras, Urania, George H. Ins. Coromandel, Geo. Wallis, England's Queen, City of Derry, Gondolier, Cordella, Drule, Oriza, Supphy, Pseudono, Wm. Jarding.

From Bombay.—Asia, Diana, Coren, Woodman, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abraham, Middleton, England, Ternut, Edmondstone, Eliza Stewart, Wm. Ker, Alameda.

From Calcutta.—Crown, Victory, Bengal Packer, Eliza, Nabul, Mary Ballantine, Red Rover, Ariel, Poppy.

From Madras.—Symmetry. From Singapore.—Valencia.


Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Pado Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 9.] Macao, Saturday, 4th March, 1843.


[No. 387.]

PUBLIC SALES.

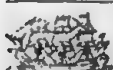
 ON Monday, the 6th of March, 1843, will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without limit or reserve, the Schooner "MAZEPPA." JOHN SMITH, has the pleasure to notify to the Public that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on his premises, that remarkably fast sailing vessel the Schooner "MAZEPPA," of 188 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. &c. as per inventory.

The "MAZEPPA," is now at anchor in the Typa, is well found in Stores, and may be inspected any time prior to the Sale. She was built in New-York, in 1842; carries a good cargo; and as to her sailing qualities, nothing need, in praise, be said to the Public! She is not only well and faithfully built,—a vessel on which no expense has been spared—but a better craft never "swam the seas"! She is without exception, one of the most desirable vessels for the east-coast trade in China, particularly when the Ports are opened.

Macao, 3rd March, 1843.

 THE Barque "LARK," of 286 tons, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 8th instant, by JOHN SMITH, on his premises, further particulars will appear in Hand bills.

Macao, 3rd March, 1843.

 THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—A silver WATCH belonging to an English author named LUCAS, was rescued on the 18th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th instant. The party concerned may apply for it to the Procurator Office in the Senate House any day from 9 A.M. till 3 P.M., Sundays and holy days excepted, when it will be delivered to him.

Procurator Office, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN and DANIEL NICHOLSON SPOONER became Partners therein on the same day.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 18th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of M^r. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Macao, and in that of HUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinnang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE or BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take.

Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

AGENTS in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton.

For further particulars apply to C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.


HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUOS, or to

FEARON & SON, —Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843


FOR BOMBAY.

 THE "Moa," to have early despatch. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th February, 1843


FOR LONDON.

 THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEHOO RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE fine British Ship PARROCK HALL, 344 tons, (A. 1. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 25th February, 1843.

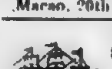
FOR LONDON.

 THE new ship "PRINCESS ROYAL," Capt. FENWICK, will be despatched for London, on a before 20th March, for passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to Capt. FENWICK or

RUSSELL & Co. Macao or Canton.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

FOR CALCUTTA.

 THE "RED ROVER," will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

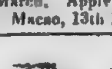
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

 THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BERG, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

B. BARRETTU.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

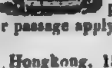
FOR LONDON.

 THE A. I. British built Barque "ABERDEEN," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

JAMESON, BOW & Co.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

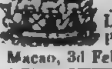
FOR LONDON.

 THE "GEMINI," Capt. MARDON, now at Whampoa will be dispatched for London in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 3d Feby., 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Typa; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 35 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LUGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to

HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Ailmuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sides, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table CLOTHS and NAPERIES. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

WM. LANE

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—One thousand pounds sterling of EXCHANGE on LONDON, 60 days Bills. Apply to

JAMES F. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Typa. Apply to

CAPTAIN OSBORNE.

Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London by

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Canton, 13th January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MADRIRA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; brown and ALE SHERRY in cases of 1 doz each; WHISKY in case of 3 doz each; and best PORT WINE in case of 1 doz. each; also green and white PAINTS.

Macao, 20th Jan., 1843.

J. A. DA SILVA

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANK. FINE WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hon Kong, 17th Oct 1842.

Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHRATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to

J. A. DUNNAN, JR.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADRIRA WINE in Pipes, Hognheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KRIRA & Co; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hides. SALTZER WATER new.

OLIVIAN STORES late imports.

BEEF in tins; and PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BASS PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and FINE WINE, SALTZER water, Oil, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHRATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 30th May, 1842.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of Miss KRAOS LUNAN WANG, A Chinese Tale, translated by SETH, price one Dollar.

left the table unanimous in the opinion that in Lord Ellenborough the Army possesses a sincere friend—a friend in deeds as well as words.

"24th.—Nott's Army came in yesterday morning, and dined with the Governor General last night. His Lordship made a beautiful speech—one of the happiest of his many happy ones, on the occasion of the return of General Nott, whom he went so far as call the saviour of India. The Commander-in-chief also spoke handsomely and well of that General's exploits; but it may perhaps furnish subject of regret that His Excellency should have lauded him (as he did) to the comparative disparagement of General Pollock, who at all events achieved successfully all that he had an opportunity of performing, and but for whom Nott could never have returned to India via Cawbin and the Khyber, even if his army had been able to effect their return by any route, by their own unassisted exertions. Lord Ellenborough's masterly speech appeared to have suggested the Commander-in-chief's harangue; but his Excellency went further than his more politic and able 'mon t.'"

"The Governor General gives a ball and supper to all the world and as many of his wives and daughters as are present, and neither too old nor too young to be present there. There is to be a field day to-morrow morning, and I must now knock off to prepare me for one and all of my engagements for the next few hours. In this hurry scurry, how the deuce am I to 'write often' while it lasts!"—*Ibid*

From the Friend of China, 23d Feby.

Chusan Harbour, January 19th, 1843.

Dear Sir,—Having recently made the passage from Macao to this, with a good carrying ship, and being under the impression that bulky goods may continue to be sent up to this depot at every period regardless of seasons, I beg to offer the result of our own experience in coming up through the strength of the N. E. monsoon and request that you will kindly transfer the particulars to your valuable columns as they may be of some use to your nautical readers.

Left Macao roads Dec. 28th, but calms and adverse winds prevailing, it was Jan. 3d, before we left our last anchorage in *Harlem's bay*; continued working down the coast keeping it well aloft to *Breaker's point* blowing strong NN. E. to E. NE, with a short high sea carrying 2d reef for the most part. On opening *Formosa Straits*, wind more steadily prevailed from the northward enabling us to make the south point of Formosa on the 6th, wind eastering as we approached the *Bashoes* worked through the North group of those islands on the 7th, with strong gale at E. NE, and high sea wind increasing as advance was made to S. E. tacked to N. NW, and on the 9th passed the island of *Bated Tobago Xima*. 10th weathered *Somassano* island. 11th *Koumi* island East of us, on the 12th left the bold rocky islands *Hoa pen sea* and *Tia gu sa* to the west of us, wind East from whence it quickly drew round by the south and west to N. N. E. and blew hard. On 13th from Latitude 27° 28' North Long 125° 6' E. tacked to N. W. carrying a press of sail against strong gale and heavy sea to obtain anchorage under the islands. On 15th weathered the *Queens* and came to, with both anchors under *Buffaloes nose*. Light weather succeeding the gale prevented us from drifting into the inner harbour before the 19th.

Winds prevail from E. N. E. chiefly until the *Formosa Straits* are open when they come down N. by E. and N. N. E. about the *Bashoes* N. E. and E. N. E. prevail with a very turbulent sea; reaching to the S. E. found an undeviating strong wind and heavy sea from N. E. but stretching out of this to the Northward along the East coast of *Formosa*. Wind easterly and variable until well to the north of that island, when we had it heavy from N. N. E. and it may be considered a general rule, that when the wind creeps round to the south of East it will speedily fly round with the sun to the North, and blow with redoubled fury. Heavy N. W. gales some times blow for several days together upon this north coast reaching far into the offing.

Currents set strong from the East, until the *Formosa Straits* are open, when they usually trend down the *China* sea more southerly. On approaching *Formosa* found little or no current under the lee of the *Piscadores*. About *Bated Tobago Xima* the current divides, one stream setting strong to the west through the *Bashoes*, the other branching off to the North along the East side of *Formosa*. In the open sea to the North of that island they seem very mutal in direction and velocity, governed by the prevailing wind but setting fast to the south during the strong northerly gales so often experienced in that locality.

General Remarks. The passage up against the N. E. monsoon involves considerable wear and tear, very trying to sails and spars, as it is one continued series of heavy weather. Almost a constant double reef breeze with a very turbulent sea; after leaving the *Bashoes* the chief difficulties of the passage seem to be over.

On departing from the *Lemas* it is best to hold the coast close on board, using every legitimate means of obtaining Easting and evading the constant adverse current, which here prevails, by working up in the

smooth water of the safe bays by day, and if blowing hard coming to, when anchorage is attainable until the gale is over; standing hold to the Eastward when wind permits and again seeking in bays, when it becomes adverse. This is the trying part of the passage and requires a watchful perseverance.

After passing the south point of *Formosa* the passage either to the east, or west, of the *Typicus* group may be adopted, according to wind. The latter offers the advantage of a favourable current which sets with some velocity up to the North. Having advanced to the north of *Formosa* head the most favorable tack may be pursued, wind veering from North to East in the offing with an occasional gale from the N. W.; it is but to avoid the land until a lead in can be made to windward of the *Queens*, where a well sheltered anchorage may be obtained under the islands.

The Barometer fails to be of much use on this coast for ordinary gales, rising very high with the prevalent northerly stormy weather. After veering round southerly the wind generally comes down with sudden violence from the North, sail should be reduced in time, the gales are never of long continuance.

As an accompaniment to these scanty remarks, annexed is an abstract of the Wanderer's passage.

The forty miles of southerly current was the result of last three days.

Day's	Wind.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Direction current.	Miles.
1	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
2	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
3	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
4	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
5	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
6	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
7	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
8	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
9	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
10	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
11	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
12	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
13	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
14	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34
15	SE	21° 17'	116° 16'	SE	34

340°

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. B. SMITH,
Master of Ship *Wanderer*.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 4th March 1843.

By the *Red Rover* from Calcutta 10th January, we have received papers to the 9th. The following we take from the *Harkers* Price Current.

Opium.—The first sale of the season took place on Monday, the 2d instant, and the following is the result, viz.

Chests	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	3465	1525	1425	1456-1-2 50,45,300
Benares...	1590	1330	1285	1283-2-11 18,24,775

The *Paton* drug commenced at the very high price of Co's Rs. 1525, but soon fell or declined to Co's Rs. 1465 and 1460, at which a large portion was disposed of, and finally closed at Co's Rs. 1425 per chest. Benares commenced at Co's Rs. 1330, and a few lots were sold at that rate 1325, a 1400, but soon afterwards prices declined to 1265, and continued very steady until the close of the sale.

Some transactions, within the last few days, have taken place, at an advance on both descriptions of the drug, and large shipments are in progress, for the China market.—*Bengal Barkers*.

We have also made some extracts furnishing the latest news from the north of India.

We learn that for the success of H. M. Force in the Yangtze-kiang as yet only three promotions in the navy have been made. Commander Geo. Goldsmith, late commanding the *Hyacinth*, to be

post Captain; Lieut. Tennant, flag Lieut. of the *Cornwallis*; to be commander, and Mr. Vansittart, mate of the *Cornwallis* to be Lieutenant. Two of the commissions we understand were sent from the Admiralty to Admiral Sir William Parker Blair, and were by him filled up for Capt. Goldsmith and Lieut. Vansittart; the Admiral's impartial use of the patronage thus conferred upon him, has, we hear, given great satisfaction.

Below will be found translation of a long letter addressed by the Hongmerchants to several of the British merchants, in which the former explain the critical position in which they find themselves placed, by the discontinuance of their monopoly, by the exactions of their government, and by misrepresentations to the local authorities made by some parties, said to be tea-merchants, as to the amount of the Connoo tax. In giving thus an account of their grievances, and it must be acknowledged, if all true, they are not trivial, their object seems to be to create an impression in their favor, that thereby a continuance of their present monopoly may be obtained; but, however much we may feel for the individual sufferings of these merchants, the matter is one altogether between them and their own government, in which British interference seems to be uncalled for. By the middle of this year another instalment of the amount owing to the British government according to the Nanking treaty becomes due.—H. M. Plenipotentiary has only to demand its being duly paid; the raising of the money is altogether the province of the Chinese government, and it is to be hoped for the sake of equity and justice will be levied in a more equitable manner than stated by the Hong merchants, whose monopoly according to the treaty is to cease, and who having no longer the sources of revenue supplied by an exclusive trade, ought not to be made to pay debts incurred by their government with which they had nothing whatever to do. But the local authorities of Canton seem to be of a different opinion, and find it no doubt convenient to hushen the Co-hong with these payments, and therefore listen to extravagant accusations against them, whilst they are slow enough in admitting their occupation. We certainly regret that so great a portion of the burthen of the war should be thrown on the Hong merchants, but we should still more regret, if the injustice done them by their own government should lead to a continuance of the old system of monopoly. We wish every thing of that kind to be totally done away with, and that trade unfettered and free may be carried on between all Chinese and foreigners indiscriminately. If the Hongmerchants should succeed in extending their privileges for another period, the very same system. It is probable, will be attempted in the northern ports, and by not destroying it at once, and we think the present the most favorable opportunity for so doing, the Co-hong may continue to monopolize the trade and influence, for years against the inconvenience of abolition it will be found, as good as now, at any subsequent period. It is probable that, at the commencement, the new system of a free trade may not work altogether well, but caution and activity on the part of foreigners are likely soon to overcome the difficulties, which will chiefly be, that the trade having fallen into other than the accustomed hands, much roguery will be attempted to the detriment of the too confiding foreign trader.

We copy from the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* Extra of 2nd March, a letter addressed by H. M. Plenipotentiary to Mr. Morrison, regarding a payment said to be of 500,000 \$, made lately by the Hong merchants to the different claimants in the insolvent Hong. These sums were the instalments due by the insolvent Hong of Hingtae, Kingqua, and Mowqua, and paid by the Cohong in the usual manner, although it now appears some communications had passed between the Chinese authorities and Sir Henry Pottinger, on the subject, which led the latter to believe that the payment would be made to the British authorities, as an instalment of the sum to be paid mid-summer. H. E. finding many of the names of the creditors and their claims perfectly new to him, as not recorded in any shape or document in the archives of the office, either of H. M. Plenipotentiary, or Chief Superintendent of trade, proceeds to say, "under these circumstances I am obliged to express my wish, that you had not in any way interfered with, or taken part in, the division of the above

"described \$500,000." His Excellency id, we think, under some misapprehension here; for as far as we can learn the division was made without Mr. Morrison's interference, in the usual way, by the Hong merchants themselves, and was a percentage on the same sums on which similar dividends have for several years past been paid, and which between the Hong merchants and their foreign creditors have been considered their true and lawful claims. We are therefore at a loss to understand why H. M. Plenipotentiary should have "considerable doubts" whether dividends may not have been assigned to "firms and individuals, whose claims, as creditors of the bankrupt Hong merchants neither have been recognized as valid, nor are likely to be so by the British government," particularly as Sir Henry himself in the next paragraph of his letter says that "it is fair to presume, that the present 'Chong' would know best who were real creditors, and would pay money in no others, especially when they felt that they would be held responsible for the correctness of such payments." In the case of the Hingtae debts, that merchant having absconded, and no regular books being found, it will be recollected that a committee composed of foreign and Hong merchants was appointed to decide on the validity of the claims, and the Kingqua and Mowqua debts were collated and settled between the debtors and creditors themselves, so that nothing can be easier than to obtain a statement of them, nor is it likely that any discrepancy between the debtor or creditor sides exist. Should payments have been made on account of creditors to other parties as their agents, and these latter not possess due authority to receive such money, in such case of course the Chong must be considered responsible to the rightful creditor.

There is another point which we wish to allude to, in the Plenipotentiary's letter, which is that Mr. Morrison is to obtain receipts from such as received part of the \$500,000 and any one refusing to give them, "will of course be excluded from all further dividend." In the letter addressed to the merchants dated 7th January, Sir Henry, in directing them to receive their dividends, only wishes to be furnished with a memorandum of the sums they receive. The receipts for the several sums paid to the claimants have of course been given to the Hong merchants who divided the money between them. We can see no possible objection to giving a duplicate receipt, but we doubt that a refusal would legally exclude from any further dividend.

Admiral Sir William Parker arrived at Hongkong sometime last week in H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, accompanied by H. M. S. *Wanderer*.

RACES,

macao spring meeting.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY 31st FEBRUARY.

First Race. The Winner's Cup of \$50 from the Fund, for all Arabs, that have won during the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards 1½ miles. Heats. Entrance \$10 each.

Mr. River's g. a. h. Skylark. Black.
Mr. C. O'Malley's b. m. p. Badger. do.
Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor. f.

The Doctor and Skylark having been withdrawn, Little Wonder walked over for the Cup.

Second Race. A Forced Handicap for all Ponies, that have won public money during the meeting optional to losers. \$45 from the fund. Heats R.C. Entrance \$5 each.

Mr. Oliver Twist's h. m. p. Charlie Bates. 10 stone
Mr. C. O'Malley's b. m. p. Badger. 10 9
Mr. Medley's b. m. p. Lottery. 9 12

At the first start, Charlie, as usual, unruly, gave a good deal of trouble, but at length went away well with the other two. After a well contested race, Lottery came to the front at the distance post, and won easily.

3d Heat. Badger, who had been lying by during the first heat, now showed his bottom and after a hard struggle won the heat by half a head. Lottery doing his best to prevent him. Charlie three strides in the rear.

4d Heat, won cleverly by Lottery. Badger a good second.

Third Race. A Plate of \$50 from the fund, for the best ten horses of the season, to be handicapped by the Stewards. 1½ mile. Heats. Entrance \$10 each.

1 Mr. River's b. a. h. Brobdignag. 10 stone 7
2 Mr. Etwall's c. a. h. Red Gauntlet, 10 .. 7
The Deputy Shepherd's g. a. h. The Adjective,
Mr. Oldman's c. a. h. Sinbad,
Mr. Indignatio's g. a. h. Pippin,
3 2 Mr. Hagard's c. a. h. Lottery. 9 .. 7
Mr. G. O'Malley's g. a. h. Frolic,
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony,
Mr. Fitzpatrick's g. a. h. Pilgrim.

1st Heat. For this plate only three horses came to the start. At the word "away" the head was taken by Lottery at a severe pace, Red Gauntlet on his quarter, Brobdignag close behind, in this order they ran to the Barrier gate, when Brobdignag came up, took the lead and won easily, Lottery second, Red Gauntlet pulled up second.

2d Heat. Red Gauntlet went away at score, closely followed by Lottery and Brobdignag. Red Gauntlet maintained his lead to the Barrier turn, when Brobdignag challenged him and after a severe struggle won cleverly by a length.

Fourth day, Saturday, 25th February.

1st Race. A match between Mr. Indignatio's, Pippin and Mr. River's, Brobdignag. 10 stone, 7. Heats R. C.

Won in a canter by Brobdignag.

2d Race. A match between Mr. Oliver Twist's, Charlie Bates and Mr. O'Malley's, the Badger, Heats R. C.

Charlie Bates 9 stone 12.

The Badger 10 .. 13.

This race was won cleverly by Charlie Bates, winning two heats.

3d Race. A Sweepstakes of \$5 each. Heats R. C. Catch weight.

Mr. O'Malley's, Oberon,
Mr. River's names, Hadjee,
Mr. Oldman's, Tom Thumb,

Won easily by Oberon. Tom Thumb bolted, first heat, and consequently distanced.

LETTER FROM THE HONGMERCHANTS.

A Respectful Communication.

We, the undersigned, in conducting and carrying on the Foreign Trade, have hitherto had to look to the profits or advantages of our business, for the means of paying off the debts of our Bankrupt brethren, and discharging sundry claims which the Government have put upon us. (By this last expression is understood Birthday present, to the Emperor and High Officers, compulsory purchases of the Emperor's ginseng, repairs of the banks of the Yellow River, building forts &c.) During the 17th year of Tsoukwang (1837) Hingtae's Hong failed, and claims were presented for upwards of \$2,400,000 which one of the previous viceroys commanded us to find the means of repaying; and at the time you and our other brethren agreed, that the same should be liquidated by instalments in 8 years and a half. And further, the debts of the Teepeau Hong (Kingqua) amounting to upwards of \$1,300,000 and the Qwong lei Hong (Mowqua) debts more than \$500,000, and the debts of the Chung wo Hong (Mingqua) amounting to upwards of \$100,000, were all arranged to be paid back by instalments in a series of years; thus allowing us a little breathing time for which we felt duty thankful. But, as observed above, the funds for paying off these government claims and our foreign creditors had hitherto proceeded alike from the Consao tax which the nature of our business enabled us to raise; but upon the present occasion, because of these foreign claims being of an unprecedentedly large amount, and the demands of government many and extensive, we found that if we only levied the original Consao duty it would not be sufficient for the demands of government alone, it was therefore agreed upon that each Hong should take all the surplus arising from profits of business &c. &c., and deposit the same in the Consao house, when it should be paid away for public benefit and used in common; at mid year, if after paying foreign claims and government demands, any surplus was found then still remaining, each Hong might then receive back a pro rata sum for his Hong expenses, House expenses, Coolies &c. &c. If the Consao fund and the profits of business collectively were found still insufficient to cover foreign claims and government exactions, then not only had the Hong merchants nothing to draw from the common purse, but each would require to make up his proportion of the deficit from other sources. Such was our conjoint agreement, and such the end

and object for which a common purse was then made; and further, all these particulars were duly stated to the different high officers at the time.

Now there are the English Foreigners claims amounting to \$2,500,000, and the American claims about \$200,000 still remaining to be liquidated. We recently received the commands of his excellency the Imperial Commissioner Elepon to make up the sum of \$3000,000 to pay off the claims of the English merchants against the bankrupt Hong, in all the sixth month of the present year. These claims have been acknowledged and assumed, by us Hong merchants individually and collectively, and if our public purse is not sufficient to meet them, each of us will nevertheless strive to make them good from our private and other resources. But in addition to this we still owe the sum of \$4,000,000 dollars to the public Treasury. You are aware that this sum was delivered to the people of your honorable nation during the 4th moon of the 21st of Tsoukwang (May 1841). In acting as we did upon that occasion, we were guided by the purest motives for the general good, and in so far we answered the expectations of the High Officers; we therefore gave them our engagement to repay this amount in eight years; the high officers would not however consent to this arrangement and would only grant us a grace of four years. Add to this 640,000 taels which we owe for building forts, and sundry military expenses; the duties of Faqua's Hong still unpaid to Government, more than 800,000 taels; Ginseng money, tribute &c. &c., about \$70,000 taels; all these sums taken in the aggregate amount to rather more than 4,100,000 taels. Deduct from this 600,000 taels which we have paid to account of the money taken out of the public Treasury, and we at this moment remain indebted to government the sum of \$3,500,000 and odd taels.

As already before stated, the only means we had of meeting these government claims was by a Consao Tax which the nature of our trade enabled us to levy. Having a day's trade we could always collect a day's Consao tax, but now we are about to be permitted to trade collectively no longer, we know not from what source we are to make up these large government demands which now press upon us so heavily. We may turn to the right and to the left, but we really know not what course to pursue!

It has now happened quite recently that a set of vagabonds, Teau shew ching and others, have proceeded to the bar of the Imperial Commissioner, and have there falsely accused us to the effect that "from the time we established a public purse until now we have taken from them surplus money and profits to the extent of 30,000,000 of taels wherewith to fatten ourselves, and for as much they now pray government to confiscate our properties for public purposes," and other lies and nonsense of the same kind. The Imperial Commissioner therefore gave orders to the Anchase or Criminal Judge to summon and examine us, upon which occasion we made out a statement of receipt and expenditure during these last few years, showing that the total sum of Consao tax and surplus profit and other monies which we had received amounted to \$3,300,000 and odd taels, of which we had duly disbursed for Foreign claims and government demands upwards of \$1,100,000 taels; so that a balance only of something more than 100,000 taels was all that remained in hand. This statement was laid before the criminal Judge as is duly recorded. That officer in Court expressed himself to the effect that "tho' it might be very true that we had not received the enormous sum of 30 millions of taels, yet he feared that our assertion as to only having received 8 millions and odd taels of taels might not be correct" so he ordered us to produce our Books and accounts of every day's receipts and expenditure, and submit the whole of them to him for a minute examination. All these Books and accounts of daily receipt and expenditure have accordingly been handed up to him, but the Criminal Judge has not yet proceeded to investigate. He has however sent us his commands to the following effect that "if we would give our bond acknowledging these government demands of \$3,500,000 taels and agree to pay them off by instalments in a series of years, due mercy might yet be extended to us, and words to that effect. We forthwith sent in as our reply, that we had already engaged to pay 3000,000 of dollars of foreign claims within a limited period, and that we did not know how we were to make up even this sum; if in addition to it he wished us, to become bound for \$3,500,000 taels of government demands, tho' he

were to scrape our very bones yet it was what we had not the means of making good, and therefore we could not dare to comply with his requisition, by coming under any such engagement."

We have thus at length made you fully acquainted with the position in which we stand, and we now address you to ask of you the question, "Is the Foreign Trade hereafter to be conducted on the old principles or not?" If on the old principles, we then having our business as before may venture to give the bond required, and may proceed gradually to meet our engagements; if not as before, then we have no means of meeting such claims, and are absolutely without resources.

We hope that you benevolent elder brethren, will send us a reply in course, and let us know distinctly the rules and principles on which Foreign Trade is hereafter to be conducted in order that we may be able to shape our measures accordingly. For any countenance you may afford us we shall feel abundantly grateful.

We have drawn up this letter with much respect, and beg that you will circulate it among the gentlemen of your honorable nation who will kindly excuse us that we do not address them all individually.

With compliments, &c.

Signed by all the Hong merchants
Taoukwang, 23d year, 1st Moon 28th day.
(26th Feb., 1843)

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., is pleased to direct the publication of the following Letters for general information.

By order. **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Acting Secretary.

Government House, Hongkong 1st March, 1843.

Macao, 26th February, 1843.

Sir.—I have received your letters of the 21st, 22d (two), and 23d instant, with their accompaniments; and adverting to that part of them which relates particularly to the Hong merchants' debts, I think it proper to record my official opinion and intention, not only for your guidance, but with a view to their being published for general information.

You are aware that I was at one time, since I came to China, disposed to allow the arrangement, that had been made, some years back, for the discharge of those debts, between the Co-hong and our merchants, to remain in force; and that I actually submitted my opinion to the effect to Her Majesty's Government; but, when I came to draft the treaty at Nanking, and to give its provisions the full and final consideration, which they demanded, I saw that it was impracticable to carry through that plan, since the abolition of the Co-hong, (which I deemed to be a *done quod non* in my measure) necessarily involved the abolition of the Consol Fund Charges, on which the ability of the Co-hong to discharge the debts is understood to have depended; and I therefore stipulated in the treaty for the sum of \$3,000,000, in round numbers, on this account.

You are also further aware, that it was brought to my knowledge, shortly after I came last from the Northward, that an instalment of the debts, agreeably to the arrangement referred to in the preceding paragraph, would become payable in January 1843, and that the funds for its payment were in readiness; in consequence of which, a letter, of which I enclose a copy, was addressed under my authority, on the 7th of January, to the British Merchants in China.

I have since, neither heard any thing further on the subject from our merchants, nor have I been furnished with a single receipt; but on the 31st of last month you enclosed to me a translation of a communication from the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues, dated the 27th of January in which they intimated, that "the Hong merchants" in a body have delivered over the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, which we have deputed "a special officer to hand up, and which we will trouble Your Excellency to receive, and to let us have a reply in course."

In enclosing the communication from which the above sentence is cited, you requested me not to acknowledge it until I should hear further; and I accordingly deferred my reply till the 19th of this

month, when you apprized me, that Elepon, &c., were anxious for an answer, and thereupon I wrote to the high officers explaining to them, that I had been expecting their officer at Macao, but that I should now send a Steamer to Whampoa to receive "on board the money and the officer in charge, and to convey them either to Macao or Hongkong," where the money having been counted and examined, the necessary receipts for it shall be transmitted to Your Excellency."

It now appears from your letters to which I am replying, and the statements accompanying one of them, that the instalment for January, to which the annexed letter to the address of the merchants relates, and the \$500,000 alluded to by the high Commissioner, &c., are one and the same sum; and further, that it has been divided (or nearly so) amongst a number of alleged creditors many of whose names and claims are perfectly new to me, and which names and claims I cannot find recorded in any shape, or document, in the archives of the office either of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, or Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c.

Under these circumstances I am obliged to express my wish, that you had not in any way interfered with, or taken a part in the division of the above described \$500,000, both because that division seems to me to be calculated to add to the utter confusion and total absence of regularity which evidently pervade the whole of the transactions connected with the Debts; and because, as at present informed, I have considerable doubts whether Dividends may not have been assigned to Firms and Individuals, whose claims, as Creditors of the bankrupt Hong merchants, neither have been recognised as valid, nor are likely to be so, by the British Government.

My intention was, before I authorized the payment of a single farthing of the bankrupt Hong merchant's Debts through the medium of the Offices of the British Government, to have definitively ascertained the exact admitted amount of those Debts, nor did the sanction I gave to the liquidation, by the Co-hong, of the January Instalment, militate against that intention. On the contrary, it rather apparently assisted my proposed object of getting at the truth, as it is fair to presume, that the present Co-hong would know best who were real Creditors, and would pay money to no others,—especially when they felt, that they would be held responsible for the correctness of such payments. It is also to be observed, that at that time there was every prospect of ample leisure being afforded for investigating all Claims, as the Treaty only provides for the second Instalment of the monies receivable from China being forthcoming at Midsummer.

I presume, however, that it is not possible to recall what has been done; and I now therefore proceed to make you acquainted with my wishes and resolution as to future payments. This first step I wish you to take, is to obtain and transmit to me Receipts for the entire sum of \$500,000 which has been lately paid; and should any Firm or Individual, on any plea whatever, decline to give you receipts for their, or his Dividend, such Firm or Individual, will of course be excluded from all future dividends. As soon as you have obtained the Receipts in question, I next wish you to procure from the Merchants of the Co-hong a complete statement of the acknowledged Debts of the Bankrupt Hong, and which I understand are, or should be, inserted in the Consol Fund Book. I do not at first require any details. Simply a statement showing the original debts, and the sums paid towards their liquidation, with the balances still said to be due.

I intend to adopt steps for obtaining similar statements from all claimants, and, where the parties agree as to the amount, &c., I conclude that Her Majesty's Government will consider the claims to be finally established. On the other hand, where there are discrepancies, inquiry will be instituted (and on this point I may mention that I expect instructions from England by Major Malcolm, into the cause of those discrepancies; but it is at once necessary for me to remark, that it is the business of the claimants and not of Government to establish claims that may be brought forward, and that, acting on this principle, I shall feel it to be my duty to suspend and refer all doubtful cases, unsupported by proper vouchers, such as receipts or balances struck between the parties, to Her Majesty's Government, before I take on myself to record them as admitted claims, or to authorize a single penny of their amount being paid.

As this letter will be published, as soon as possible, you are at liberty to make its contents known to all

interested in the matter.

I have &c.

(Signed,) **HENRY POTTINGER,**
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.) **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Acting Secretary.

Copy No. 12. Government House Hongkong,
7th January, 1843.

Gentlemen,—It having come to Sir Henry Pottinger's knowledge, that an instalment of the Hong Debt is due during the present month, and that the Hong merchants are willing to pay it, provided such instalment be considered as part payment of the Three Millions of Dollars, stipulated for in the Treaty, as the sum for the liquidation of those debts; I am directed by His Excellency to inform you, that he sees no objection to such an arrangement, but begs you will furnish him with a Memorandum of the sums you receive, that he may make the corresponding deduction.

I have the honour &c.

(Signed) **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.) **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Acting Secretary.

The British Merchants in China
Creditors of the Insolvent Hong-merchants.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUSAN, CHINNAH, &c.

H.M.S. Thalia,	44, capt. Hope.
" Pelican,	18, comr. Justice.
" Harlequin,	18, " the honble F. Hastings
" Childers,	18, " Halsted.
" Serpent,	16, " Nevill.
" Algerie,	10, Lt. comr. W. H. Melville.
" Royalist,	10, " Chetwood.
" Hospital ship Minden,	capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS.

" Starling,	6, comr. Kallott.
" Plover,	6, " Collinson.

TACOPHINS,

Sapphire,	" " Cole.
Rattlesnake,	" " "

STEAMERS,

H. C. Medusa,	comr. Hewett, I. N.
" Phlegathon,	lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
H. M. Driver,	" " Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian,	36, capt. Chada, &c. senior commanding officer.
" Pylades,	18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" Chameleon,	10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, &c. &c., commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Agincourt,	74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, Sir T. Cochrane, &c. &c.
" Dido,	20, comr. the honble H. Keppell.
" Auder,	16, " Seymour.
" Wolf,	" " Hayne.
" Columbine,	16, " Morehead.
" Young Hebe,	4, " Wood.
H.C. St. Athar,	Commodore Pepper, I. N.
" Prosperine,	comr. Hough, &c. &c.
H.M.T.S. Belisla,	capt. Kingcomb.
" Jupiter,	mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
" Alligator,	" " "
" Apollo,	comr. C. Frederick.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February, ARRIVED

24, (B.) Red Rover,	McMurdo, Calcutta & Sing.
24, " Walker,	Kony, Bombay.
26, " Symmetry,	Madras.
26, " Brachin,	McArthur, Bombay.
26, " Ariadne,	Campbell, do.
26, " Eliza Stewart,	MacLeod, do.

SUPPLEMENT.

27. *Poppy*, Cole, Calcutta and Singapore.
—, (A.) *Mascapa*, Prescott, Chusan.

February. SAILED

29. (B.) *Jean*, Richards, Manila.

26. (Sp.) *Narciso*, do.

28. *Gilana*, Salado, do.

March,

1. (B.) *Water Witch*, Reynell, Sing. & Calcutta.

1. *Mermala*, Gill, do. do.

1. *Orestes*, Sanders, Singapore.

2. (A.) *Lowell*, Peirce, New York.

2. *Onyda*, Swift, do.

2. *Natchez*, Wateman, do.

2. *Belvidera*, Lovett, Manila.

2. *Hopewell*, Engle, New York.

3. (F) *Elizabeth*, Geoffroy, Manila.

3. (B.) *Gemini*, Mardon, London.

3. (Brem.) *Helolau*, Steijer, Singapore.

PASSENGER Per

Helolau, Mr. Aug. Behn.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*Red Rover*.

For Bombay.—*Mor*.

For Singapore.—*Penang*, Colombo.

For London.—*Hindustan*, *Alex Baring*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Julia*, *Affaner*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*,
Jackson, *Bellour*, *Madras*, *Ursula*,
George IF. In, *Coromandel*, *Geo*,
Wallis, *England's Queen*, *City of*,
Derry, *Gondolier*, *Cordelia*, *Druid*,
Orisa, *Sappho*, *Possidon*, *Wm*,
Jardine.

From Bombay,—*Asia*, *Diana*, *Corca*, *Woodman*,
Gilbert Henderson, *Wm. Abrahams*,
Midlothian, *England*, *Ternate*,
Edmondstone, *Alemona*.

From Calcutta,—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packs*,
Eliza, *Nebel*, *Mary Bellantine*,
Ariel.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th Nov. SINGAPORE, 30th Jany.
UNITED STATES, Nov. 5. MANILA, 7th Feby.
CALCUTTA, 10th Jany. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 20th Dec. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 20th Dec. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Austral</i> , Packet	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
<i>Appolline</i>	—	Thomas,	Fox, Rawson and Co.
<i>Arethusa</i>	—	Christian,	
<i>Andronache</i>	—	Butcher,	
<i>Ariadne</i>	—	Campbell,	
<i>Abberton</i>	451	Gatt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Anty. Anderson</i>	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Athena</i>	—	White,	" "
<i>Alex. Baring</i>	—	Hale,	Russell and Co.
<i>Athenian</i>	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Baboo</i>	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Black Swan</i>	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Bella Marina</i>	480	Asbridge,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Brahmin</i>	—	McArthur	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Columbus</i>	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i>	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Caroline</i>	—	Wright,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Devon</i>	—	Robinson,	Fox Rawson and Co.
<i>Diadem</i>	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Emma</i>	407	White,	Russell and Co.
<i>Eliza Stewart</i>	—	McLeod,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	—	Morris,	

Equestrian,	801	Cromarty,	"
*Edinburgh,	1414	Pateran,	"
Ephinstone,	—	Franklin,	Dent & Co.
Fenella,	—	Self,	"
*Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
General Kyd,	—	Onslow,	"
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
*Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Jas. Matheson	—	branscomb	Dirom and Co.
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Liverpool,	—	McDowell	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Raffles,	—	Fraser,	Dent and Co.
Lady of St. Kilda	—	Manton,	J. Dunford.
Maia,	—	Sproule,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
McDonough	—	Woodworth,	"
*Malacca,	—	Shettler,	Jardine M. & Co.
Medusa,	453	Purdie,	"
Mor,	—	Matheson	"
Olympus,	316	White,	Russell and Co.
Princess Royal	—	"	"
*Penang,	—	Ilbery,	Macvicar and Co.
Parrock Hall,	344	Wharton,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Prince George,	—	Foster,	Turner & Co.
Poppy,	—	Cole,	J. Hudson.
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	Jardine M. & Co.
Red Rover,	—	McMurdo,	"
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdoojee.
Rosa,	—	"	C. H. Hart.
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Symmetry,	—	"	"
Siam,	—	Wilmet,	Macvicar and Co.
*St. Vincent,	—	Young,	"
*Sophia Fraser,	—	Williams,	"
Semiramia,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Seppings,	344	Rawlin,	Bell and Co.
Susan,	—	Neatby,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Tapley,	—	Gething,	"
Tenassarim,	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
Thetis,	—	Roche,	Henry Pybus.
*Thomas Lowry	—	Graham,	Dent and Co.
Terror,	—	Meget,	"
Victoria,	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
Wild Irish Girl	—	Hall,	J. A. Durrin Jr.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Seward,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Walker,	—	Keay,	"
Will o' the Wisp	—	Higlat,	"
William Shand	—	Potter,	Turner and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
Panther,	Martin, J. M. Bull.
Lema,	Poor, Russell and Co.
Horatio,	Howland, G. Nye Jr.
*Basar,	Kilham, Russell and Co.
Lark,	Tibbets,
*Sarah Abigail,	Doane,
Princess,	Sherman,
Mazeppa,	Prescott,
Chynga,	Starbuck,
Coromando,	Hunt,

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. *Erigone*, 44, | Captain Cécille.

SWEDISH.

Hilda,	Hall,	Russell & Co.
Albion,	Huldt,	Wetmore & Co.

* At Whampoa.

BIRTH.—At Hongkong, on the 20th instant, the lady of capt. William Morgan, British bark *General Wood*, of a son.


Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAN, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3, No. 10.] Macao, Saturday, 11th March, 1843.

[No. 388.]

PUBLIC SALES.

 **THE Brigantine "ROZA,"** now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day he will be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," viz:—

Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and 6 jars of Cocoa-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9-pounders, and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Riggers, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slingers, and Hoops; 1 case and 5 halves of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 Small Anchor; 1 bar Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 285 pieces of Blue Nankins. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 6th March, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN all next month, JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the remaining Property, belonging to the late firm of MAREWICK and SMITH, consisting of Wines and Liquors, Household Furniture, a variety of Lamps, Godown Fixtures, Plate, Crockery and Glass-ware, Billiard Tables, and other effects. Particulars will be published in Catalogues.

Macao, 10th March, 1843.

NOTICE.—A silver WATCH belonging to an English sailor named LUCAS, was rescued on the 18th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th instant. The party concerned may apply for it to the Procuratura Office in the Senate House any day from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., Sundays and holy days excepted, when it will be delivered to him.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN and DANIEL NICOLSON SPOONER became Partners therein on the same day.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **DIROM & Co.**
PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTANI INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to


C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DOWS, or to **FEARON & SON,**—Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.


FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE** Baltimore clipper schooner PRINCESS, will have immediate despatch.

Macao, 11th March, 1843.


DENT & Co.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT MANILA.

 **THE** fine first class Ship "URGENT," 400 tons Register, Capt. THOMPSON, will leave for the above Ports in about a week. For freight or passage apply to


FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Macao, 8th March, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** A I British built Bark ARTHUR, (215 Tons) Capt. CHRISTIAN.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 11th March, 1843.

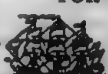
FOR LONDON.

 **THE** A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**


Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** fine British Ship PARROCK HALL, 344 tons, (A. 1. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 25th February, 1843.


FOR LONDON.

 **THE** new ship "PRINCESS ROYAL," Capt. FENWICK, will be despatched for London, on or before 20th March, for passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to Capt. FENWICK or

RUSSELL & Co. Macao or Canton.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.


FOR CALCUTTA.

 **THE** "Red Rover," will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.


Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

 **THE** Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BERG, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

B. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.


FOR LONDON.

 **THE** A. I. British built Barque "ASSERTON," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to

C. H. HART.
Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 33 to 40 cwt, apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to **HENRY FESSENDEN.**

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates; containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JAMES QUAIN; royal 4to, full bound in sheep .. price \$ 25.00
Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth 25.00
The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges 4.75
Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, & other Poems, richly bound 5.00
The Road of Sharon, for 1843, with plates The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges .. 5.00
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 13mo. volume, and handsomely bound 6.00
Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt Student-Life of Germany, by Howitt 5.00
Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding 4.75
The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding 5.00
Friendship's offering for 1843 5.00
The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt 5.00
Miss Signourney's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt 4.50

Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**
Macao, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Brass and Pedestal Table Lamps, and Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astrolith Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine DINNER TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.
FOR SALE.—HEMDELL and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. **WM. LANE**
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—One thousand pounds sterling of EXCHANGE ON LONDON, 60 days Bills. Apply to **JAMES F. STURGES.**
Macao, 10th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to **CAPTAIN OSBORNE.**

Macao, 2d February, 1843.
FOR SALE.—Bills on London by **GIDEON NYE, JR.**
Canton, 13th January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MADEIRA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; brown and ALE SHERRY in cases of 1 doz. each; WHISKY in cases of 3 doz. each; and best PORT WINE in cases of 1 doz. each; also green and white PAINTS.
Macao, 8th Jan., 1843. **J. A. DA SILVA.**

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANK. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON.
E. I. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KINGS & Co.; apply to **DENT & Co.**
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to
DIROM & Co.
 Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE — **SMITHING COPPER and NAILS.** Apply to
J. A. DURRAN, Jr.
Macao, 22d Sept, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.
 12 CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
 12 CLARET 3 do. do.

SHERRY, PALE in Bbls.
SALTZER WATER BOT.
21 yd Diamond Stone & Co. Imports.
BEER in Bbls.; PORK in Barrels.
COAST 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.
Victoria, 27th Jan., 1842.

FOR SALE—An Invoice of **HARTLEY BARK PALE** ALE, bottled in 14 Gallons. **FRENCH CLAUET**, the favored pale French BRANDY is one dozen cases, London Bottled **SHIRAZ, PORTER & PORT WINE, Seltzer water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Waxlin and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few Spars for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
Macon, 30th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.****

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner.

ANTO: NOGUERA MENDES.

From the Chinese Repository, for February.

Part II. Hsin Shing Yen-yen, or important instructions to soldiers. By Yü a commander-in-chief of H. I. M.'s military forces, &c., &c. Translated by W. D.

Besides thinking W. D. for his translation of these important instructions, we will take occasion here to draw attention to the conduct of foreign soldiers. When their own armies are on the march through the provinces, the Chinese dread their approach as they would that of hungry tigers. Of the British, they had formed a different opinion, and previously to the affair at the heights of Canton, the mass of the people believed they had nothing to fear from British soldiers. This fact is noticed in the letter of Wang Tsin-kan published in our last volume. He says, "It was not till they began rambling about through the neighboring villages, plundering the people, and doing violence ***," that they found out the true character of the foreigners; "a multitude of the people encouraged and supported them, *** anxious only that the foreigners should be victorious." Basing as the Chinese are—and they are very base in morals—the retired apartments of either their living or their dead, are not to be rudely entered with impunity. By disturbing the ashes of the dead, certain persons, who were not camp-followers, became so obnoxious to the Chinese people that nothing but their blood could atone for their guilt. They were doubtless unconscious of the mischief they were doing by their conduct, and that of those who were doing violence as they rambled from house to house through the villages, with some similar proceedings of a more recent date, have been the principal causes, we believe, of nearly all the popular hostility, which has since appeared in Canton, and which rose to such a high pitch on the 7th of last December. The admonition derived from the misconduct of native soldiers, in 1832, ought to be heeded by others besides the Chinese. Some particulars of that misconduct may be found in our second volume, in the notices of the rebellion on Formosa. Solitary instances of bad conduct are magnified, and little acts of rudeness do great mischief. The Chinese people are not to be ill-treated, nor beaten with impunity under British rule, without judge or jury. And in times of peace—however grant may be the emergency—we question the expediency of pressing either coolies or natives. The detention of a few poor junks at Hong-kong in 1841, did the settlement no small injury. Let the Chinese have the full benefit of British law, and depend on it they will prove themselves to be good and obedient subjects. To bring them into any service is easy; but to force them is a hard matter. They pay, a child may lead a horse to the water; but ten men cannot make him drink."

The writer of the following instructions is none other, believe, than the veteran Yu Fuyun of Chekiang]

Every man derives his nature from heaven, and from
 grace; in mankind none are destitute of virtue. The
 virtuous cherish it in their hearts, while the exercise of
 it towards a prince is called loyalty, and towards a
 friend filial piety. That you should while at home ex-
 ercise reverence towards your parents, and fraternal af-
 fection towards your brethren, you very well know.
 The Sacred Edict has widely promulgated and reiterated
 your bearing that scholars and husbandmen, mecha-
 nics and craftsmen, by attending to the appropriate
 duties of their calling, will secure a reputation; and
 duly reap their reward.

The favors we receive from others ought never to be gotten." Here allow me to introduce a similitude. Suppose you were on a long journey and your pocket money were expended, and you found yourself destitute, from home, without friends and perishing from

want. Then suppose a man should give you a few hundred *dollars* to preserve your life. Should you ever afterward see this man, ought you to make any expression of gratitude for his mercy? And, if you made no returns for his kindness, would you not justly be considered a forgetful and an ungrateful creature, and thus exhibit an *evilness of heart*? It is a common saying, if we receive from others a favor, like a drop of water, the return should be like an ever-flowing fountain.

Now you, soldiers, have received favors from your sovereign which it is extremely difficult for you ever to repay. It is becoming you, as you regularly enter the cantonment to receive your rations and monthly pay, to remember that all you have for the support of your lives, the nourishment of your family, and the offerings to your ancestors, is the result of your sovereign's compassion; whose mercy is higher than the heavens and extensive as the earth; therefore *loyally* is a sentiment that should be engraven on your hearts. As you receive liberally of the *Favors of your sovereign*, it is becoming you, by a careful and diligent attention to your appropriate duties, to promote the peace of the land, by exterminating thieves and robbers, and avoid disturbing or distressing the people. Thus you may respond to the distinguished favors of your sovereign, and yourselves, advance in the road of promotion, from the infantry to the cavalry, and then to official stations, with increasing honors and emolument. This is in time of peace; but should there be a national disturbance, and you are sent out in regular file, and on order the for, advance bravely before him and slay the enemy, you thus repay the kindness of your sovereign. But if on seeing the enemy you cherish unworthy fears and do not advance, you prove yourself ungrateful and unworthy creatures, and of the same class with pirates; and all men will be justified in slaying you.

You may consider that from ancient times till now, the wise and the brave have been prosperous and honored, and for this reason, that with a true heart they destroyed the enemy. But those who fear to die cannot thus avoid death; suppose they shut themselves up within their own doors and die of disease; are they not then dead? But if you would not deserve death, take your sword and rush amidst a thousand or ten thousand men, brandishing your weapon and speeding your horse, and you cannot die. A discharge of your appropriate duties and the subjugation of the enemy, all depends upon your loyalty and bravery, and in this way alone you can obey the laws and preserve your lives.

In time of peace, while remaining in your cantonments, it is expected that you be quietly employed in your cantonment duties, not quarreling with each other ; and when you go out, whether it be for taking thieves, or for war, as you meet the people you should remember that your food and salary is the result of their labor. Therefore, carefully endeavor to protect them. Do not frighten and annoy them, but when you see among them old persons regard them as you would your own father and mother ; and when you see young persons, treat them as you would a brother or sister. Do not think, because you spend your strength in the service of your emperor, that you have a right to defraud the people. When going abroad do not compel the coolies to bear your burdens, without a suitable compensation ; and as you pass along the road, do not rob the gardens of their vegetables and fruits. Do not passionately abuse the people ; and relying on your numbers, insult the defenceless. Should all respond in the voice of one man, and several tens of you unite in beating one man, and perchance he is killed, do not think that you will pass undetected ; your fellow-soldiers, lest they themselves should be implicated, will make known who was the mover of the disturbance ;—and when this is known by the people, they will represent the case to the proper authorities, who will institute an investigation ; and the corroborating testimony of soldiers and people will so clearly establish your guilt, that even your friends and relations will not dare deny it. Such will then be judged according to law and beheaded, and your head suspended by the wayside to the gaze of the multitude. These things you all understand.

You remember that during the revolt of Formosa in the 13th year (of H. I. M.'s reign, A.D. 1833), the soldiers from Chekiang, Honan and Szechuen, refused to pay the coolies for bearing their burdens, and that a dispute arose and life was lost; also, that children were kidnapped, and the office of the salt-merchant was plundered; when these things were beyond all endurance, they were represented to the high provincial officers, who reported it to his majesty, and an imperial edict was issued; and, after the necessary investigation, the offenders were delivered down to be punished according to the law. These things are for your admonition. Therefore do not trust in your numbers, or the fallacious hope of escape, for your commanding officers will surely understand and make known your conduct; also your comrades, for fear of being themselves implicated, will disclose the matter, and you cannot escape punishment. From ancient times till now the laws concerning soldiers have been very rigid. On a former occasion a thief stole a man's vegetables, and he was put to death for it.

Now you think that a vegetable is worth but a few sh; why need a man fear to take it? Man is prone imitate bad example; and if he can take a vegetable,

he will take something else; and soon it will become habitual, and the people of the country will cease to fear thieves and pirates, from their greater dread of the soldiers. Thus the anger of the people would lead them to call upon the gods for vengeance, and you will incur their wrath, instead of securing their aid, in time of battle. Think you, when engaged in battle, should one man draw back, would not all follow his example and flee; and the few remain after them to the destruction of all? The laws concerning soldiers are extremely severe. The good man constantly observes the customs, and dares not contend with his associates. He regards his own life as precious, and trembles lest by quarrelling with another he should accidentally kill him, when he would pay for it by the loss of his own life. If he escape death, he is banished, and thus precluded for ever from all honor and profit.

Anciently there was a man by the name of Han Sin, who compelled a thief to pass between his legs: still he dared not wrangle; according to the saying, "The brave act like tigers, and not like mice."

If for a few years there should be peace, and instead of going to war you all remain at home, as good men I will teach you what to do; viz', practice yourselves in your duties that you may be able to protect yourselves and your families, thus exhibiting truth and righteousness. Everything in heaven and earth is comprehended in these two terms, *truth* and *righteousness*. They are to men what the root is to the tree. Where then is truth? To speak a word to-day, and follow it ever afterwards;—not pointing to the east, then going to the west;—not saying that you have what you have not;—not changing to suit your own convenience;—if you speak and act thus, all men will believe you. This is what is called *truth*. What is righteousness? For each to attend to his business and practice himself in his appropriate duties;—regarding his officers as he regards his parents, and his comrades as his brethren, avoiding ingratitude and a violation of the laws;—this is what is called *righteousness*. If a man have no truth, but is deceitful and false, then there is nothing too bad for him to do, and even his father and mother, and wife and children will see that he is a bad man. An unrighteous man in the twinkling of an eye becomes ungrateful. Therefore truth and righteousness are of the first importance.

Again it is easy to move the mind of the ignorant. This you will understand by observing a play. Suppose the actor, in alluding to the ancients, should exhibit loyalty and filial piety. The audience looking at the faithful minister or dutiful child, exposed to ten thousand ills, still maintaining his integrity, and in every temptation to impropriety and unrighteousness, sternly adheres to truth and up-rightness. Therefore the gods of heaven and earth will protect him in the field of battle, and crown him with laurels of victory, bless him with a blooming wife and honorable children, and perpetuate his name to a thousand generations. But how often is it that stupid men frequent the plays, desiring only to witness impure and incorrect exhibitions, and look upon scenes calculated to foster a contentious spirit. You may know from the expression of their countenances that such, if they are not already adepts in the practice of vice, will soon learn to be, for such things are very shallow and easily learned.

Here allow me to introduce the case of Sung Kiang, a famous robber, whose name is recorded in the Shui Hu, and history informs us that he was at the head of thirty-six giant-like insurgents. General Chang Su-yi of Hweihai, at one time called out his men to exterminate them, but they surrendered and swore allegiance to their overlord. Sung Kiang lived about the middle of the Sung dynasty; he was a man of superior natural talents, and at length became a faithful subject, and a queller of rebellion, and promoter of peace within the four seas (China), and was praised by succeeding generations. Still, though he became a faithful subject and a distinguished patriot by all his good deeds, he could not escape from history the record that he was once a robber. Moreover, the works of fiction have misrepresented the number of his colleagues, and endeavored to make it appear that he acted not for gain, but for honor; thus tempting the eye, blinding the eyes of the people, and injuring the hearts of men in no small degree. In the same way, novels have so represented the character of the robbers of Wu Kang, that indiscriminating minds are led to admire their valor, not thinking that they were without prince or father, and that they thus treated with contempt their own body and their own parents; not thinking that true courage consists in speaking with propriety and acting righteously, in not obeying the laws of heaven, or throwing away conscience, even if it should be at the hazard of life.

The fact is, we cannot rely on what novels say, for Sung Kiang was no better than Tai Wu and Manting (notorious robbers). You know that in secret societies, where the members are sworn to protect each other, the greater guilt rests on the headman, and his guilt is increased in proportion to the increase of the numbers under him. For such proceedings they surely will be apprehended and punished, when repentance will be unavailing.

Therefore you, soldiers, ought carefully and increasingly to follow truth and righteousness, filial piety and loyalty. For if you carefully practice your own tactics,

and when at home respect your parents, love your brethren, and attend to your own business; and when sent for the apprehension of pirates, you prove faithful to your trust; in time of war not oppressing the people, and mutually admonishing each other to walk in the path of virtue; and if you bravely contend for your friends and relations, but also by the rulers of the land, and the gods will secretly protect you wherever you go. But if you do not carefully practice your tactics, and attend to your own business; when set after robbers, if you do not face the foe—such conduct cannot be endured by the justice of the laws, or the mercy of the gods.

Finally, strive to familiarize yourself with your own business, and mutually instruct and assist each other. In giving these instructions, your general has not employed a mysterious, style and unintelligible terms, but simple and every day language, so plain that it may be easily understood, even by those who cannot read. Now if these principles of your nature (truth and righteousness) be established, you may travel in the ends of the earth without danger of harm, and is it not a matter to be desired that officers and soldiers, princes and people should dwell together in peace and happiness?

We understand that in consequence of an accident to the Steamer *Phlegathon*, the Admiral was unable to proceed, as he anticipated to Foo-chow-foo. He dispatched a letter to the authorities by Mr. Coverly, an officer of the *Phlegathon* who was accompanied by Dr. Playfair of the same vessel.

They went up in a Cutter and arrived at the city on the evening of the 7th inst., remained there, all the 8th, and left on the 9th. Nothing could be more friendly than the reception which they had from the authorities and population; whose curiosity was much excited by their arrival. Even the crew, we are told, are loud in praise of Foo-chow treatment. The well cooked viands and good dishes provided for the bearers of the Admiral's letter, were no bad evidence of a sincere feeling of hospitality.

On the passage up, they were hailed by a junk, the bearer of invitation cards from the Admiral of the station, they were then passing, who wished them to land and partake of a feast. Desirous of proceeding without delay to the city, the invitation was respectfully declined.

We are informed that Foo Chow appears a bustling, thriving place of considerable commerce, but the excessive curiosity of the natives, was a grievous impediment to any attempts at exploration or even locomotion.

Nothing was apparent on the part of the populace, but an eager yet respectful curiosity. And there was not evinced the slightest aversion to the foreigner who had coerced the Emperor into a peace, and whom they then saw for the first time.

We hear the river is not dangerous, or at least its rocks and dangers can be easily avoided, when it is accurately surveyed.

The famed bridge mentioned by Du Halde, as we expected, did not excite any surprise in the minds of European beholders.

It is not arched, but erected on a series of granite pillars across the river, at the point where there is an island; thus there are thirty-six openings, or rather waterways on one side and nine on the other.

The *Phlegathon*, struck on a hidden rock, about 14 miles from the shore, and but for the water tight partitions must have been lost. She will soon we believe proceed to Calcutta, where she will undergo a thorough repair.—*Friend of China*, 2d March.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 11th March 1843.

This week has been as void of occurrences of any kind, except the death of Elepo, as can be; we have had no arrivals of interest from any place, and everybody is on the *qui vive* for the steamer from Bombay. The December Mail, during the two last years, arrived here on the 10th of March, and we believe some boats have been lost, in consequence of its not making its appearance yesterday.

We regret to have to state that Ezeopo the Imperial Commissioner expired at Canton on the 4th instant. For some time past H. E. is said to have been in weak health, and his great age was little suited to the active and harassing duties imposed on him by his government. All negotiations for the details of the treaty must now necessarily cease, until a new Commissioner shall have been invested with the powers recently held by Elepo. We hear it surmised that this Commissioner is likely to be Keying, and that it is probable all further negotiations will be carried on in the north, whither we hear it is Sir Henry Pottinger's intention to proceed immediately after the arrival of Major Malcolm with the ratification of the treaty. Messrs Morrison, Thom, and Capt. Balfour are already on their way down from Canton, their business there being for the present at an end. The most singular stories

are afloat among the Chinese regarding the death of the Commissioner; according to some he has been poisoned, and others even say that so onerous were to him the duties of his office, that in a moment of disgust he broke his own head with his ink-stone (the stone on which the Chinese prepare their ink). We mention these merely, because they exist, but do not believe them entitled to the slightest credit.

We learn that the revd. J. L. Shuck has no longer any connexion with the *Friend of China* and *Hong-kong Gazette*.

After one of the mildest winters during which we have experienced but a few moderately cold days, a strong northerly wind, accompanied by rain, set in the latter days of last week, and has continued blowing; it was so cold that on Wednesday last the thermometer in the open air was all day at 45°, a temperature unusually low at this advanced season of the year.

A friend has kindly sent us the following table, showing the time of arrival here of the Overland Mail during the last three years. It will therefrom be seen that the average of days of its arrival here has improved annually, and will no doubt do so still more; the more the average time of its transit between London and Bombay is lessened; this was in 1839, 55 days; now it seldom exceeds 35, and will no doubt soon be done in 30 days. But it will also be seen from these tables that whilst during the past year one mail, and that by a sailing vessel too, arrived here in the short time of 61 days, on four occasions it was 102, 106, 109, and 110, days en route. This uncertainty of arrival would be avoided, if steam communication between Bombay and China could be established. Hitherto the Mail has only on three occasions been brought by Steamers, in 74, 65, and 69 days, and although always during the southerly monsoon, we have no doubt that to powerful steamers the northerly winds would make but a few days difference in their transit. This however we shall, we hope, soon have a proof of, a steamer being now hourly expected from Bombay with the December and January mails, having on board Major Malcolm with the Royal ratification of the Nanking treaty. It is therefore much to be desired that a communication by steam were established between Bombay and China, and if such scheme should meet with the approbation and support of the English and Indian governments, we should think could not fail, commercially also, to become a safe speculation, the steamers being likely to obtain much freight for the conveyance of Opium to China, and treasure to Bombay.

The fastest Mail is that of the 4th June 1841 which arrived in China on the 9th Aug. having been detained 10 days in Bombay.

A Table showing the time when the Overland Mail from England arrived in China during the years 1840 to 1845.

Left England	Arrived in China 1840	Arrived in China 1841	Arrived in China 1842	Arrived in China 1843	Arrived in China 1844	Arrived in China 1845
16 October	118 31	118 25	118 25	118 25	118 25	118 25
16 November	126 5	126 5	126 5	126 5	126 5	126 5
16 December	103 15	103 15	103 15	103 15	103 15	103 15
16 January	123 15	123 15	123 15	123 15	123 15	123 15
16 February	113 15	113 15	113 15	113 15	113 15	113 15
16 March	100 7	100 7	100 7	100 7	100 7	100 7
16 April	92 9	92 9	92 9	92 9	92 9	92 9
16 May	84 12	84 12	84 12	84 12	84 12	84 12
16 June	76 15	76 15	76 15	76 15	76 15	76 15
16 July	68 18	68 18	68 18	68 18	68 18	68 18
16 August	60 21	60 21	60 21	60 21	60 21	60 21
16 September	52 24	52 24	52 24	52 24	52 24	52 24
16 October	44 27	44 27	44 27	44 27	44 27	44 27
16 November	36 30	36 30	36 30	36 30	36 30	36 30
16 December	28 33	28 33	28 33	28 33	28 33	28 33
Average	104	104	104	104	104	104

Below will be found an official return, published by order of Sir Henry Pottinger, of the relative silver value of Republican and Old Spanish dollars, from which it will be seen that the latter, although preferred by the Chinese, are in fact about one half per cent inferior in value to the former. We have on several occasions remarked on the singular preference the Chinese give to the Carolus and Ferdinand dollars; the former being estimated by them at times at 12 per Cent above par or the Ferdinand dollar, this being the one in which payments of Spanish dollars are made at par; whilst the Mexican dollar can only be disposed of at between 2 to 3 per Cent discount, thus causing a fanciful difference of value, between different coins of, intrinsically, the same weight and silver-value. Many plans have been tried to wean the Chinese of this prejudice, but hitherto without success; we hope that Sir Henry may prevail upon the Chinese authorities in future payments of duty, to receive the Republican dollars at par, or their real silver value, by which means their due appreciation we think will soon be brought about, and thus much inconvenience and serious loss avoided.

In Canton, although people still speak of the existence of a hostile spirit, business goes on uninterrupted, and considerable amounts of tea are we hear, being made.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger and suite arrived at Macao from Hongkong on Thursday evening last.

Exports of Tea to England in the 8 months from 1st July to 28th February, in 48 ships.

Black, Bales	350,559 lbs.
Conyon	12,000,184 ..
Caper	101,585 ..
Souchong	296,814 ..
Hongmuy	129,346 ..
Sorts	38,547 ..
Pekos	292,848 ..
Orange Pekos	436,431 ..
Total black	30,140,206 lbs.
Green, Twankay	1,437,800 lbs.
Hyson	990,121 ..
Hysonkin	44,422 ..
Young Hyson	390,835 ..
Gunpowder	262,400 ..
Imperial	161,393 ..
Total green	2,950,161 lbs.
Total	33,090,367 lbs.

Canton Custom Report.

For the month of February.

Deliveries	Stock, 1st March
Bombay	16,789 60,880
Bengal	466 13,012
Madras	8,351 20,494

Total Sales 23,405 Bales 194,933
General Kyd's Cargo included.

From the following it would appear that the men of Texas are but in small favor with the fair sex, to make such laws necessary.

The Congress of Texas has passed a law granting 2002 acres of good land to every woman who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that republic, who was such at the time of the declaration of the Independence.

We copy the following from the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* of last week:

"The Canton Press having received late American papers, now tells its readers, it copied the Californian Proclamation from the *Friend of China*, and that it seems at all events somewhat premature, and was altogether so extraordinary a document that we must suppose it a forgery."

"Seeing that this item of intelligence, has been quoted from its columns as original, owing to the way it appeared therein, and seeing also that at the time of publishing this document, it adopted our sentiments, such a remark might well, we think be spared, or come at least, a little too late."

"We gave the authority at the time. From whence we received this intelligence, we made no secret, and for-

gery, or not; our Contemporary will find a translation in Spanish of the Proclamation in question, published in the *Semanario Filipino*, of the 15th of January, and which, it states, was brought to Manila from Valparaiso.

Short as the three paragraphs are, we shall show that every one of them contains a misrepresentation, and, we much fear, a wilful one, in order to accuse us, first, of having without acknowledgment copied from our Hongkong contemporary; second, of acknowledging the obligation at a late hour, with the object of accusing the *Friend of China* of forgery; and thirdly, to make believe that the document in question was commonly known, from its having been received at Manila from Valparaiso. These accusations and allegations are altogether groundless, as we shall show upon evidence which, when our Contemporary pointed out the above remarks, was in his possession, but which he perverted to his own purpose. So far from our copying Commodore Jones' proclamation without acknowledgment, we began the few remarks we made on it at the time, and which remarks our contemporary professes to have read, thus: "From the *Friend of China* of the 15th of this month we have copied the very important proclamation brought by the *Hapswell*" &c., we therefore did not quote it as original. Thus we dispose of the first charge. The second of our accusing the "Friend" of forgery is as easily refuted—be, to convict us, quotes only part of a sentence we wrote, and which, if given entire, completely alters the meaning to which our contemporary wishes to pervert it; we said that it "was altogether so extraordinary a document that we must suppose it a forgery, got up on the coast of America for some purpose, the more so as we learn that the vessel which brought it to Hongkong, brought no communication to the same effect to Commodore Kearney &c.": What can be clearer than the absence of any intention on our part to lay the blame of the forgery on the *Hongkong Gazette*?"

The third is an allegation of our contemporary, that the *Semanario Filipino* on the 15th January publishes the proclamation, as received at Manila from Valparaiso. The *Semanario* says no such thing; on the contrary, the following are his very words: "Por un buque llegado últimamente á Macao, desde Valparaiso, se ha recibido" &c., which translated means "By a vessel lately arrived at Macao from Valparaiso, has been received" &c., so that our contemporary, had he chosen to read the truth, would have found that the proclamation reached Manila by way of China, and had he only taken into consideration the distance between Monterey and Valparaiso of upwards of 4500 miles, he would have perceived the almost impossibility that a document dated at Monterey the 18th October should by way of Valparaiso and China be received at Manila before the 15th January, and would consequently have detected the clerical error of the *Semanario*, in substituting Valparaiso for Mazatlan.

We have thought it due to ourselves to expose the disingenuous manner in which the *Friend of China* has attacked us, as otherwise, what he says in another part of the same paper containing the paragraphs above quoted, might find belief, namely, that he dislikes "the unprofitable proceeding of reflecting on his contemporaries, unless urged to such course by some powerful motive." What his "powerful motive" may have been to misrepresent and misquote our words, we leave to others to judge.

From the *Hongkong Gazette*, 3d March.

NOTIFICATION.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. is pleased to direct that the annexed letter and quarterly report be published for general information.

By order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

Macao, 25th February, 1843.

No. 936 of 1843.

Territorial Department, Finance;

To,
The Secretary to the Hon'ble Company's Agents in China.
Sir,—With reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen's letter, No. 818, dated the 15th October 1836, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for the information of the Honourable Company's Agents in China the accompanying copy of a report, showing the average quality of Sycee Silver, old Spanish and new dollars, received for Coinage at the Bombay Mint for the quarter ending the 31st Oct. 1842.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. REID, Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle, 22d Nov., 1842.

Boonay Mint,
Aug. Oct., 11th November, 1842.

True Copy L. M. RAIN,
Chief Secretary.

[Signed] M. T. KAYS,
Chief Writer.

Names.	Weight in Tola of 180 Grains.	Tola Dec.	Pure Silver Tola Dec.	Gross Value in Com- pany's R.	Net Value after 2 p. cent. Company's R.	Remarks.
Sycee Silver average of the last 3 months ending 31st Oct. 1843.	100	98	335	98	335	
100 Average old Spanish Dollars.	230	89	800	206	327	
100 ditto chiefly new ditto	231	89	800	207	327	
One Tola of 180 Grains.	91	66	165			

Quarterly Report showing the average Assay value, and the Gross and Net out-turn of Sycee Silver, old Spanish and new Dollars received for Coinage at the Bombay Mint, for the quarter ending 31st October, 1842.

Abbottson,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Anty Anderson	498	Spatt,	Macvicar & Co.
Athena,	—	White,	"
Athenian,	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
Baboo,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bella Marina,	480	Ashbridge,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Brahmin,	—	McArthur,	Macvicar & Co.
*Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbie,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Caroline,	—	Wright,	Lindsay and Co.
*Devon,	—	Robinson,	Pox Rawson and Co.
*Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Emma,	407	Whit,	Russell and Co.
Elizabeth,	—	McLeod,	Jardine M. & Co.
Equestrian,	801	Morris,	"
*Edinburgh,	1414	Cromarty,	"
Elphinstone,	—	Paterson,	Dent & Co.
Fenella,	—	Franklin,	"
*Frances Barn,	—	Self,	Macvicar and Co.
General Kyd,	—	Edlington,	Onslow,
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
Gues,	—	—	"
*Hyacin,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Jan. Matheson	—	Brascomb,	Dirom and Co.
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Liverpool,	—	McDowell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Raffles,	—	Fraser,	Dent and Co.
Lady of St. Kilda	—	Mantou,	J. Dunsford.
Main,	—	Sprout,	Pox Rawson & Co.
Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
McMahon Douro	—	Woodworth,	"
*Malacca,	—	Shettler,	Jardine M. & Co.
Olympus,	316	White,	Russell and Co.
Princess Royal	—	—	"
*Penang,	—	Libery,	Macvicar and Co.
Parrock Hall,	344	Wharton,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Poppy,	—	Cole,	J. Hudson.
Raymond,	—	Macley,	Jardine M. & Co.
Red Rover,	—	McMurd,	"
Ruparell,	—	Higby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Symmetry,	—	Willmet,	Macvicar and Co.
*St. Vincent,	—	Young,	"
Sophia Fraser,	—	Williams,	"
Semiramis,	365	Cairns,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Seppings,	344	Rawlin,	Bell and Co.
Saputra,	—	Smith,	"
Susan,	—	Neatby,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Tapley,	—	Oething,	"
Tenassarim,	—	Townsend,	A. A. de Meilo.
Thetis,	—	Roche,	Henry Pybus.
*Thomas Lowry	—	Graham,	Dent and Co.
Terror,	—	Megart,	"
Victoria,	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
Wild Irish Girl	—	Hall,	J. A. Durras Jr.
*Win. Gilles,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Win. Hyde,	—	Seward,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Walker,	—	Keay,	"
Will o' the Wisp	—	Higlat,	"
William Shand	—	Potter,	Turner and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson,	Pox Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
Painter,	—
Lema,	—
Huratio,	—
Razar,	—
Lark,	—
*Sarah Abigail,	—
Princess,	—
Cavara,	—
Corumando,	—
Morrison,	—
Ianthe,	—

FRANCE.

Fr. Frig. Erigone,	44,	Captain Cécile.
La Payette,	—	Costry,
Hilda,	—	SWEDISH.
Albion,	—	Hall,
—	—	Heldt,
—	—	Russell & Co.
—	—	Wetmore & Co.
—	—	SPANISH.
Esperanza,	—	Alaga,
—	—	P. de las Heras.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Calcutta on 1st December, CAROLINE the Wife of JOSEPH HUGHESDON JR. Esq. aged 29 years.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

- March.
3. (B.) *Ariel*, Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.
4. " *Saputra*, Smith, Lomboek.
6. " *Gues*, —, Singapore.
7. (A) *Ianthe*, Steele, New York.
8. (F) *La Fayette*, Contay, Havre.
9. (A) *Morrison*, Benson, New York.
9. (Sp.) *Esperanza*, Ahuga, Pagsanjan

PASSENGERS Per

Morrison, Mrs. Benson; Mrs. Townsend; Mr. Hamilton.

Ianthe, Mrs. Steele and family; Doctor Macgowan.

SAILED

3. (B.) *Alex. Baring*, Hale, London.
8. " *Medusa*, Purdie, Leith.
9. " *Hindostan*, Bowen, London.
11. " *Prince George*, Foster, Halifax.
11. " *Mor*, Methven, Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*Red Rover* on Monday; *Sepia* *Freder*, next week.

For Bombay.—*Princess*, immediately; *Breakin*, next week.

For Singapore.—*Penang*, *Colombo*, *Maia*.

For Bristol.—*Malacca*.

For Manila & N.S. Wales—*Urgent* in a few days.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.


VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Austral</i> , Packet	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
<i>Ariel</i> ,	—	Burt,	"
<i>Appolline</i>	—	Thomas,	Fox, Rawson and Co.
<i>Arcthesa</i> ,	219	Christian,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Andromache</i> ,	—	Butcher,	"
<i>Ariadne</i> ,	—	Campbell,	"

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 11.] Macao, Saturday, 18th March, 1843.

[No. 389.]

PUBLIC SALES.

 THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whose it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by JNO. SMITH, without reserve, 150 cases of OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED MEATS; particulars will be published hereafter.
Macao, 14th March, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR, GILMAN and DANIEL NICOLSON Spooner became Partners therein on the same day, in China, 18th February, 1843. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. DIROM & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1843.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.


HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DAVIS, or to

FEARON & SON, Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 THE "ARIEL" will be despatched in about 10 days. For freight apply

DENT & Co.

Macao, 14th March, 1843.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 THE Bark "Ron Roy," Capt. BORD, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 28th inst. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 15th March, 1843.


FOR SINGAPORE.

 THE British Brig "Gues" Capt. McKELLEN, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.


Macao, 17th March, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A. 1. Teak Built Bark CHRISTOPHER RAWSON, (491 Tons) Capt. ROSSON.


HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 18th March, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

 THE Baltimore clipper schooner PRINCE, will have immediate despatch.


DENT & Co.
Macao, 11th March, 1843.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT MANILA.

 THE fine first class Ship "UNION," 400 tons Register, Capt. THOMSON, will leave for the above Ports in about a week. For freight or passage apply to


FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Macao, 8th March, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A 1 British built Bark ARTHUR, (215 Tons) Capt. CURMIAN.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 11th March, 1843.


FOR LONDON.

 THE A. 1 British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRANJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.


Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE fine British Ship PARROCK HALL, 344 tons, (A. 1. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to

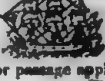
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 25th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

 THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BENO, expected about the 20th instant, will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to


B. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

 THE A. 1. British built Barque "ANBERTON," Captain "ATT," loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A. 1. British built, Brigantine Black Swan, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to

C. H. HART.
Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 AUGERS, Weight, each from 72 to 80 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.
Macao, 27th June, 1843.

TWO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to

JERRY FESSENDEN.
Macao, 24th December, 1842.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates; containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JAMES QUAIN; royal 4to. full bound in sheep price £ 28.00
Ditto, bound in cushioned Cloth " 28.00

The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges " 4.25
Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, & other Poems, richly bound " 5.00
The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates " 3.50
The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges " 5.00
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound " 6.50
Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt " 5.00
Student-Life of Germany, by Howitt " 5.00
Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges " 10.00
The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding " 4.00
The Poetry of Flowers, also colored Plates, and neat binding " 3.00
Friendship's offering for 1843 " 3.00
The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt. " 5.00
Mrs. Sigourney's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt " 4.50
Apply to JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Brass and Patent Table Lamps, also Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete, Ships Steering and Alarm Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond TASSEL CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets, &c.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to
CAPTAIN OSBORNE.
Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MACHINERY in cases of 1 and 3 dms. each; brown and ALL SERRIV in cases of 1 dm. each; WILKINSON in cases of 3 dms. each; and best PORT WINE in cases of 1 dm. each; also green and white PAINTS.
Macao, 20th July, 1843. J. A. DA SILVA.

FOR SALE.—Bully Rice, Coconut oil, COPPER, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BRAND and FLANKA PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN HURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. L. CO'S DRAWTS ON CALCUTTA, &c. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1843. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADRERA WINE in Pipes, Hongkong, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KILBE & Co; apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 30th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to
DIROM & Co.
Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHRATTING COPPER and NAILS, apply to
J. A. DURBAN, Jr.
Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—An inventory of superior BASS PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French COGNAC, fine flavoured pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SALTIER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHRATTING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira & apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

REAL PROPERTY OF THE KINGDOM.

According to a return made to an order of the House of Commons last session, it appears that the total annual value of real property assessed to the poor rates in England is £59,685,412, of which £30,448,991 consisted of landed property, £22,991,472 of dwelling-houses, and £7,456,519 of all other kinds of property.

London, although the smallest county but one, occupies a position comprising as it does the greater part of London, is as might be expected, the richest county of the kingdom; its total annual value of real property assessed, amounting to no less than £7,293,269. This sum is thus distributed:—Landed property, £34,653; dwelling-houses, £6,680,302; all other kinds of property, £208,914.

Yorkshire ranks next to Middlesex in point of wealth, its total annual value of assessed property being £5,418,494, distributed as follows:—Landed property, £2,865,495; dwelling-houses, £1,917,739; all other kinds of property, £2,575,259.

Lancashire comes next. The total annual value of real property assessed in the county of Lancaster is £5,260,606, made up as follows:—Landed property, £1,262,206; dwelling-houses, £2,449,196; all other kinds of property, £1,415,204.

Rutland, as it is the smallest, so it is also the least wealthy county: its total annual value of real property being only £119,131, composed as follows:—Landed property, £106,119; dwelling-houses, £9,104; all other kinds of property, £3,911.

Westmorland is the next least wealthy county, the total annual value of its real property assessed being £26,385, made up of landed property, £231,054; dwelling-houses, £27,274; all other kinds of property, £27,057.

Huntingdon is next, the total annual value of its real property assessed being £317,718, made up as follows:—Landed property, £236,933; dwelling-houses, £71,281; all other kinds of property £9,504.

The sum levied for poor rates in England for the year ending Lady-day, 1841, was £6,009,564. The rate in the pound on the annual value of real property assessed in 1841 was, for the whole of England, 2s. 6d.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that the rates are highest in those parts of the country which we are accustomed to refer to as the most distressed. The highest rated county is Wilts, in which the rate amounts to 2s. in the pound. In Sussex, the rate is only one penny in the pound less than in Wiltshire, namely 2s. 11d. In Buckinghamshire, Suffolk, and Surrey, the rate is 2s. 9d. in the pound; in Essex, Dorset, Gloucester, and Southampton, it is 2s. 6d.; whilst in Yorkshire it is only 1s. 11d., and in Lancashire 1s. 6d.

The rate per head of annual value of real property is for the whole kingdom £3 19s. 7d. The rate per head is highest in Hertfordshire, namely, £5 19s. 1d., and lowest in Cornwall, namely, £3 13s. 4d. The area of England in English statute acres is 31,770,615. The average annual value per acre for the whole kingdom is 17s. 2d. Middlesex is the county in which the value reaches the highest point—the average value there is £1 14s. per acre. In Leicestershire the annual value per acre is £1 7s. and in Lancashire £1 5s. The county in which land is of the lowest value is Westmoreland; where the average annual value per acre is only 9s. 1d.: in Northumberland it is 15s. 9d., and in Sussex it is 13s. 6d.

The total annual value of real property in Wales assessed to the poor rate is £2,854,618, of which £2,206,146 consists of landed property, £394,929 of dwelling-houses, and £253,543 of all other kinds of property.

The total sum levied in Wales for poor rates for the year ending Lady-day, 1841, was £342,264. The average rate in the pound for the whole country is higher than in England, it being 3s. in the latter, and 3s. 5d. in Wales. The poor rates are highest in Carmarthen, namely, 3s. 2d. in the pound, and lowest in Brecon, 1s. 7d. The area of Wales in English statute acres is 4,782,008. The average annual value per acre for the whole country is 9s. 3d. Land is most valuable in Anglesea, where the average value is 19s.; and least valuable in Merionethshire where the average value is 4s. 8d.—*Liverpool Mercantile Journal.*

PROMISSORY NOTES.

An account of the average aggregate amount of Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand which have been in circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguished those circulated by the Bank of England, by Private Banks, and by Joint Stock Banks, in England and Wales; by the Banks in Scotland, by the Banks of Ireland, and by all other Banks in Ireland, and the average amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the four weeks ending 17th Sept. 1843, in pursuance of the act 6th and 8th Victoria, cap. 50:—

ENGLAND.

Bank of England.....	£19,914,000
Private Banks.....	5,898,275
Joint Stock Banks.....	1,619,749

SCOTLAND.

Chartered, Private & Joint Stock Banks.....	2,648,025
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IRELAND.

Bank of Ireland.....	2,000,025
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Private and Joint Stock Banks..... 1,683,012

Total..... £34,949,594

Bullion in the Bank of England..... 9,816,000

JOHN THORNTON.

Stamps and Taxes, 30th Sept., 1842.

NORTHERN INDIA.

From the India Gazette of 13th Jany.

Since writing the above, we have received the following General orders, from the Head Quarters:—

"Head Quarters, Camp, Poonah, 30th Dec., 1842. An European general court martial will assemble at Loodianah, on the 20th proximo, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

President.—Major general Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

Members.—Major generals C. N. Churchill, C.B.; Sir J. Thackerell, K.C.B. and K.C.H.; J. W. Fane, G. Pollock, C.B.; T. P. Smith, E. H. Simson, G. Cooper, J. McCaskill, K.C.B.; R. E. Waters, C.B.; J. Drans, Sir R. H. Sale, C.B.; G. Hunter, C.B. and H. T. Tapp; Lieutenant Colonel R. Rich; Brigadiers A. Roberts, C.B. and M. C. Paul.

The Judge advocate general will conduct the proceedings.

The general officers against whose names an asterisk is affixed, are directed to proceed by dawn to Loodianah, at the public expense.

The officer commanding at the station will nominate an interpreter to the court, and direct the attendance during its sittings of an adjutant.

Prisoners are to be warned, and all evidences summoned are hereby ordered to attend."

Poonah Jany., 2, 1843.—The Governor-General has determined on not taking his departure from hence, until the 5th, and the heavy state of the roads between this and Loodianah, consequent upon the so long heavy rain that has fallen, during the last five or six days almost continuous, will probably have a tendency to keep him here some days even beyond that date.

Nothing could surpass the splendid effect of the Review that came off the other day; nothing, that's to say producible by the assemblage, in merely mimic warfare, of an army of its numerical amount; to wit some forty thousand fighting men of all arms. Their effect upon Dhyas Singh and Goolab Singh, who luckily arrived that very morning, was at all events, I doubt not, of the most salutary and cooling nature; and highly as they applauded the appearance of that fine little army, it may be readily believed that they would be better pleased to see it peaceably arrayed before them as friends, than to confront them even "with all their chivalry" in the tug of war with a fair field—one of the fair fields of the very fair Punjab say) and so favour.

A deputation was sent this morning somewhat suddenly to Lahore. It consisted of Mr. Maddock and Mr. Clerk, "with whom" (as the lawyers say) were a squadron of the 16th Lancers, 5 Companies of the 9th Native Infantry, and a Troop of European Horse Artillery.

It was, of course, merely a formal and friendly mission. There is a review of Sikh troops before the Lord to-day, and lots of splendid presents to be reviewed likewise—a silver bad and silver, tapestry, and shawls innumerable. We are all delighted with Lord Ellenborough: His frank and kindly manner, and his unassuming hospitality, and more than these, the reputation that he possesses for friendly feeling towards the army, could not have failed to produce in us the grateful and almost affectionate feelings, with which he is regarded.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Press Press, 9th February.

CHINA.—The Canton Press of the 19th ult. received since our last, furnishes us with a correspondence between Sir H. Pottinger and a committee of the British Merchants at Canton to whom the letter of His Excellency of 28th December last, was referred by the Merchants in general, to whom it was addressed. Before giving any answer to his Excellency on the points on which he requested their opinion, they very properly requested that his Excellency would furnish them with the documents which were said to contain an exact account of the Imperial duties which the Imperial Commissioners seem to insist shall be taken as the standard by which the new scale of duties for the five ports is to be framed. They likewise suggest that it might be expedient to them to refrain from drawing up any statements until it was ascertained on what principles the Commissioners proposed that the trade should in future be conducted. Nothing seemingly was more reasonable than these suggestions of the merchants, but the Plenipotentiary in his answer informs them that he had not received the papers referred to and that he did not expect to be furnished with them until the discussions with the Chinese Commissioners were recommenced at Canton, and he urges them to proceed, with the information they must necessarily possess from their long local experience of the trade at Canton, to draw up a report stating the alterations which they wished to be made in the present system, and the footing on which they desired trade to be put as to Tariff and duties in future. The merchants in reply

state that they do not conceive that any advantage would arise from their reporting on these point without the papers which they require, seeing that it is understood that the new Tariff is to be based on the regular Imperial duties.—They assert that they have never been able to obtain any authentic account of these duties, and they point out several instances in which, besides what are understood to be the Imperial duties, duties to the extent in some cases of more than eight times the amount are levied, and yet for any thing they know these may also be regular and sanctioned by the Chinese Imperial Tariff. This letter which appears to us to be written in a very respectful manner, might contain nothing but what is very reasonable appears to have been viewed by his Excellency in quite a different light—he tells the writers of it that it was quite unnecessary to bring the facts they had adverted to, to his notice as he was already acquainted with them and he informs them that he is still of opinion that it would have been advisable for them to have furnished him with the report required without waiting for the papers that may have been prepared by the board of revenue at Peking? And he further remarks that he believed that in asking for their opinion on these points he was doing the very thing that they had been all longing for, for years past. It would seem that it is not likely that Sir Henry will ask any further advice from the merchants, but he states that if after he has seen Elzepe he should have any fresh information to communicate he will address them, and in conclusion says that it is his present intention to leave the commerce totally unshackled by rules, beyond providing for a Tariff and scale of duties, including a scho 220 tons &c.

It is most unfortunate that the reference to the British merchants at Canton should have terminated in this manner, and there is nothing apparent in their communications to his Excellency which seems to authorize his breaking off his intercourse with them in the abrupt manner he does. It is evident that there lurks in his Excellency's mind some feeling towards the mercantile community in China of anything but a favorable nature, but whence it arises we cannot pretend to guess. It is to be hoped that as H. E. has confessed that the subjects which he will have to discuss with the Imperial Commissioners are strange to him from his never having had to look much into mercantile matters, he will have some competent person to advise with him, otherwise there seems to be great reason to fear that he will be outwitted by the Commissioners whose whole object will undoubtedly be to make as unfavorable terms for English trade as possible, and leave as many points open as they can on which at a future day they may found increased charges, and give annoyance and trouble to the barbarians.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 18th March 1843.

H. M. Steamship *Vixen*, arrived at Hongkong from Bombay and Singapore, on Thursday last the 16th instant at 5 P. M., left Hongkong again at 9 o'clock, and cast anchor in Macao roads a little after midnight. Her arrival was signalled by the Steamer *Akbar* firing three guns and hoisting three lights. Lieut. Col. Malcolm, who bears the Royal ratification of the treaty, has arrived in her, and landed here yesterday morning. All the letters for the merchants here were left at Hongkong, and only one newspaper, a London Mail of 6th January, has yet found its way to Macao; should we be so fortunate as to obtain a sight of it in time for our publication, we shall give an abstract of such news as we can gather if not, publish an extra with the most interesting items. We hear that the news of the peace with China caused extraordinary excitement and rejoicings in England. Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker have both received the Grand Cross of the Bath; Sir Hugh Gough has been created a Baronet, and Major Malcolm promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and made a Companion of the Bath. A great many C. B.'s have been conferred and promotions made in the force, but we have not yet seen the list. As to general news we have not yet heard of any of much interest. Serious disturbances in Spain, Barcelona bombarded. Lord Hill's death is reported. As might have been expected, the news of the peace with China had unfavorably affected the Tea market, and prices had fallen considerably. We regret to learn that the fine ship *Reliance*, from this with about 2000 tons of tea, was wrecked and totally lost on the coast of France. Every one on board perished with exception of three of the crew. The *Atlatre* from Calcutta bound for Bombay was lost near Ceylon; we have not heard particulars. The *Anonyme* and *Buckinghamshire* both arrived at Point de Galle from this within 15 days. The steamer *Hindustan* from Calcutta bound to Suva was at Point de Galle

when the *Flem* touched there. The *Flem* made a stay of four days at Singapore.

Mr. Morrison and Capt. Balfour arrived here on Tuesday last from Canton. They have come by the inner passage, accompanied by Hienling, formerly Lieut. General of the garrison of Kheirin or Ghirin in Manchouria, disgraced for some error in pecuniary matters, and sent with Keying, with the rank of an "Imperial guard of the fourth class" to retrieve his rank, and was transferred to Elopeo's suite on the seal of the High Commissioner being handed over. He was accompanied by Woo. Ex-magistrate of one of the districts of Nanking; Tsien, a magistrate of this province; and Chang Panlung, his Aide de camp. Hienling is the same officer by whom most of the communications from the Imperial Commissioners at Nanking were sent to H. M. Plenipotentiary, and is consequently personally well acquainted with the Chinese interpreters. He had an interview with Sir Henry Pottinger, and on Wednesday visited Mr. Morrison, where a collation was prepared for him; afterwards went to Messrs Dent and Co.'s (formerly Mr. Beale's) famous aviary, and then to Mr. Just's shop, accompanied by Capt. Balfour and Mr. Medhurst. The object of Hienling's visit to Sir Henry was, we learn, to dissuade him from, as was his intention, proceeding north directly after Lieut. Col. Malcolm's arrival, it being probable that Keying would have set out immediately on learning the death of Elopeo, for Canton, and that it was therefore probable that if Sir Henry proceeded to Shanghai, Keying would have to retrace part of the journey to meet Sir Henry, and at perhaps greater inconvenience to him than if he proceeded to Canton. It has therefore been determined to await Keying's arrival here, when the ratification of the treaty will immediately be exchanged at Hongkong. Were Elopeo still living, this ceremony would have taken place there a few days after the steamer's arrival, everything for the purpose being prepared by the Chinese.

The criminals who, about the end of December last, attacked Capt. Cécille of the French Frigate *Erigne* on the plain of the Lappa, have, a second time, been marched through the streets of Macao with a cangue round their necks, and conducted to Capt. Cécille to ask his pardon. It is about a month since a deputation consisting of five of the headmen of the villages of the plain, three of whom wore a mandarin button, presented themselves at the Lazarist mission house, where Capt. Cécille was then staying. After having expressed their regret at what had happened to him and his companions, they begged of him, in the name of the families of the guilty, to pardon those miserable men, who ever since their arrest were suffering the punishment of the cangue, and had been several times tortured to make them disclose other accomplices they knew nothing of. They also begged of him to cause the enquiries to cease that were made after two old men, accused of having given bad counsel to the prisoners, as they were both unknown in those villages, and being therefore unable to deliver them up, they were exposed to the displeasure of the Vice-roy who demanded them from them. Capt. Cécille did them return, telling them that the law must take its course, and that he was convinced, that they could, if they would but, find them; and in fact one of those old men was taken and delivered over to justice a few days after. The mandarins of Cass Branca, Macao, and Heangnan, have heartily entered into this business, and been very active in their searches, nor is it their fault that they were not all taken, the Vice-Roy having given very strict orders to that effect. In several letters full of kindly and friendly expressions which this high officer has addressed to the French commander, he expresses to him on more than one occasion his regret that a gentleman of his high character, and who had on all occasions shown so much sympathy for the Chinese, should have become the victim of so savage an attack, and moreover expresses his fixed intention to pursue the guilty, and to have them severely punished.

Sir Henry Pottinger it is said has applied to the home government for his speedy recall, and it was generally expected that by the January mail we should know who had been appointed to succeed him. The government however, we now hear, is unwilling to dispense with his services, and H. E. will therefore remain some time longer in China; we likewise hear it said that the supreme control over the whole of the British naval and military force in China has been placed in Sir Henry's hands.

We learn that orders had been sent to Hongkong,

that on arrival of the Steamer there from Bombay, the mails should be immediately landed, and the Steamer forthwith proceed to Macao with only the Plenipotentiary's despatches. The Steamer was however detained several hours at Hongkong, and although there seems to have been sufficient time to select the Macao letters at the post office and to forward them by the Steamer, not a single letter or newspaper has been received, if we except some few, allowed to be forwarded, we suppose, as an especial favor. The result is that the merchants' correspondence will probably not be here before all this day, if then, the weather all yesterday having been nearly perfectly calm. The mail was either intentionally left behind or through inattention on the part of the Post Office at Hongkong, and strong blame attaches to whoever has been the cause of the delay.

By the *Red Ray* dates from Calcutta to the 19th January have been received, our papers contain little of interest; we have made some extracts detailing the doings at Ferozepore. The northern army had begun to separate, and Lord Ellenborough was expected, about the 5th of January to leave Ferozepore for Ludhiana, where a court martial on the Afghan prisoners was to be held.

Communicated. THE ISLAND OF CHUAN. A TRIP TO YASHA.

The day that had been fixed for our journey having arrived, we mounted our horses at about 11 o'clock, and in the anticipation of well enjoying ourselves, set off in high glee. Having quitted the city by the west gate, we bent our steps towards the Maouling, a small pass which leads into the Yen teang valley, and through which our route lay. The weather was fine, the sun bright, which together with other such like little circumstances tended much to exhilarate us as we joyously trotted over the road. We found the Yen teang valley almost entirely under water, the late heavy rains having swelled the stream running through it (which is rather a large one) to such an extent, as to cause it to overflow its banks, and entirely inundate the country around, but not so much as to bring with it any serious consequences, or prove a source of disaster to the peasantry, as it did not exceed in depth two or three feet. Indeed, rather on the contrary, for as the time for sowing is now approaching, it will fit the ground to receive the seed, and the extraordinary moisture will no doubt tend to bring forth an abundant harvest. This is considered to be a fertile valley; in some parts it is well wooded, in other places not, it is rather pretty, but not to be compared to Chao ho, into which valley it opens at our side. One side of it is open to the sea, just opposite to where the men of war have always been lying, so its streams which originally come from the inner parts of the island afford them a good watering place. Having passed through it, we prepared to ascend the So kow ling which leads into the Tse wei valley. On the side leading out of Yen teang this pass is not very difficult of ascent, but goes gradually up until it reaches the summit; we did not find the ascent a matter of any difficulty; the sides of the hills we found to be well lined with fir, but of very short dimensions, for after they have been planted the people only let them stay in the ground for one or two years before they cut them down, and then sell them for fire wood, and as they will grow anywhere and very soon shoot up, there is always good supply of this article. Some were at this time employed in felling them, which they did in the following manner: first a few went ahead and merely chopped them down, when they rolled them to a party below who cut off the small branches, leaves, &c., and the tree itself into pieces of about 2 feet long, which were again split and resplit, upon which they pitched them to a third set who packed them up ready for transportation to the city or elsewhere. At the top of the pass there is a resting place for travellers to and from Ting has, several of which class of personages we found there who had taken advantage of this opportunity to seat themselves and to seek the refreshing influence of that plant which many people style a "noisome weed," and which they no doubt stood much in need of, after the tremendous pull up that side of the hill, which we were then about to ascend. There was also in the same spot a small temple, the priests of which were then occupied in repeating to their Gods their endless kufas. Tsewei, the valley into which we then descended, is one of the largest, if not the largest, on the island, it is generally cultivated with rice, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables; but at this

time we only found cabbage, and some other few green herbs on the ground, the others having long ago been gathered into the stove houses. The scenery to it may be considered beautiful, as the hills on all sides are covered with trees, chiefly consisting of the yellow tree gae, fir, and bamboo, but as this was too early in the season to see them adorned with their green mantle in all their glory, we did not think so much of it as we may do when in a month or two hence we pass by it again. This valley is divided into two parts by a hill upon which nearly West; there are several passes in it leading to the neighbouring valleys, namely Sin hang, Chao ho, Yenteang, and some others; it is well populated, there being about half a dozen villages in it of considerable size, some of them through which we passed having shops, a pretty good bazaar for the district of the place, and some large stove houses. When we had nearly passed through this vale, and arrived at the foot of the pass leading over to Sinkong, we suddenly took an easterly direction, and having left another large village behind us, we again arrived at the foot of some more hills, which we had to cross before we could reach our destination. We had hitherto perceived that much of the ground was sown all over with a kind of clover which came up most luxuriantly, and very naturally thought that it was intended as fodder for fattening cattle and other animals upon, but upon inquiry we found to our astonishment that it acted the part of manure, an idea which had never for a moment entered our minds. It seems that on having sowed the last crops from off the ground, the people in the latter end of the season, sow it thickly with this seed, which by and by makes its appearance above the ground, and in leaf bears a strong resemblance to clover; this they let grow until the time for sowing comes round, when they plough it underneath the surface, and according to their account it answers all the purposes of a very rich manure. I really should never have thought so, but it's being used to such an extent proves it to be the case beyond all doubt. But, however, to return to where we were going to cross the hills. This we found not to be such an easy undertaking as the former one, for in addition to the steepness, there were a great number of loose sharp granite stones strewn the path in all directions, and of course greatly impeding our advance, besides tending to hurt the feet of our shodless ponies, yet in process of time this task was also accomplished, and we soon found ourselves at the top looking down into the plain our feet. The scenery was now changed, but in our opinion much for the better, we had now entered into quite a wild country, compared to that through which we had just passed, but still it possessed its beauties.

If we looked up, immense mountains met our gaze, which almost perpendicularly shot up to the clouds, and towered high above us; I think they are the highest I have yet seen on the island, they were almost entirely composed of granite, large rocks of which stone surrounded us on all sides. The sight of these almost inspired us with awe, but on bending our eyes downwards we found there plenty to admire, though the objects were quite of a different nature. The scenery was truly beautiful, and though the valley was not wide, there were several long ones communicating the one with the other, in all parts very thickly wooded and with the cottages and humble dwellings of the peasantry here and there appearing amongst them they form a very pretty view. It is a hilly district, and the land itself is perhaps not quite so fruitful as Tsewei or Yenteang, but still it is well watered, and as far as we could see, the inhabitants residing in it seemed well off, and plenty to abound. But now something appeared foreboding an unpleasant return to our homes, as the sky, hitherto exceedingly bright, suddenly became thick and lowering, and the wind, which had gradually been rising since we left the city, was now blowing very strong. Perceiving this and also that the chief village to which we at first had intended to go, was still rather distant, we resolved upon halting at a few cottages that we were then passing, and after giving our nags a little rest and a feed, to proceed back with all possible haste, for we preferred this to stopping out all night, as on starting we had now prepared for this. The people resolved us with the utmost good will, immediately furnished us with what we wanted, and evinced in their conduct towards us that no little good feeling existed between them and the barbarians, although many of them had never seen us before. Everything being again prepared, we forthwith addressed ourselves to our journey back, but we had hardly retraced a mile of our way before our fears were but too well realized

in torrents of rain pouring down upon us. Being then about 8 miles from home, we held a council together, whether to continue to go a head, or stay where we were till the morning, and in some manner contrive to make ourselves comfortable, for we could plainly perceive that it was not merely a passing shower, but after some little debate, it was agreed to push on home. This being settled, we set regularly to work and dashed along in gallant style; the rain fell so heavily as completely to drench us in less than half an hour, though we all had topcoats on, and the wind howled through the forests in a fearful manner. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the storm when we say that on surmounting the crests of the hills we were several times, horses and riders, nearly blown over into the abyss below, indeed this was really the case with two Chinamen whom we met carrying a sedan chair, but with no one inside, and who on arriving at the top were literally tumbled over, and the chair tumbled out of their hands for I don't know how far. Notwithstanding this we retraced our steps as fast as the legs of our poor steeds would carry us, quickly recrossing Tascow and over again into Yentsang, the fury of the gale was such as totally to disable me from looking about, so we hung our heads down and pressed on with the utmost speed, for if we had not done so, I verily believe we should have had them taken off. At last to our unspeakable joy we reached the city, and soon arrived at our quarters, cold and benumbed to such an extremity as hardly to be able to dismount from our horses, but those poor animals came in also for their share of misery as their feet were badly cut in some places. A dry stable with a good bed and feed for the latter, and a change of clothes, with a substantial meal and warm fire for the former, soon however revived both parties, and thus ended our visit to the valley of Fu-shu.

From the Friend of China, 16th March.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., is pleased to direct that the following Letter be published for general information.

By Order, **RICHARD WOONNAM,**
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1843.

Government House,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint Your Excellency that the Chinese (local) Authorities, are about to take active measures for the total suppression of Piracy, in which I had offered to operate with them, but which co-operation they have, for the present at least, civilly declined; and that I have been for some days past in communication with the principal Mandarin entrusted by the Viceroy at Canton, with the general superintendence of this service.

Their plan appears to be, to fit out ten or twenty fishing-boats as Cruisers, with orders to detain any Boats of a suspicious appearance, or that have any unusual number of arms or armed men on board, and to convey them either to Kowloon, or some other of the various ports in this neighbourhood, for minute investigation and punishment, where that may be found requisite.

Most (if not all) of these Cruisers are to have Lingists on board, who speak a little English, and the principal Mandarin has this morning sent me to say, that he apprehends that the Pirate Boats (some of which are already well known to the local Officers,) may take refuge in the harbour of Hongkong, when they find themselves harried out of their present haunts or closely pursued, in which case he begs to know what is to be done.

I have replied that I would intimate to Your Excellency the measures in progress, and request you to issue the necessary instructions to all Her Majesty's Ships on this station, to aid the Chinese Cruisers, on application being made for assistance, in seizing and conveying to Kowloon, any suspected Boats that may be traced or followed into this harbour.

Should the suspected boats run in close and anchor, and their crews desert them, the Chinese authorities will, in such cases, go to the Chief or Marine Magistrate, and those Officers (if unable to render the required assistance from their own limited establishments) will apply to one of Her Majesty's Ships, or the Military authorities on shore, according to circumstances.

If the Chinese Government can efficiently carry through the measures I have detailed above, I consider it very desirable that it should be left to do so, but I have nevertheless (from the apprehension of a failure) apprised the Mandarin that I will at any time be ready to take a part in the operations agreeable to my original proposal, (of which I enclose a printed Copy) and in that event I will again address Your Excellency.

A copy of this letter will be sent to Major General Lord Saltoun, commanding the Land Force.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) **HENRY POTTINGER,**
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(True copy)

RICHARD WOONNAM,
Acting Secretary.

His Excellency, Vice Admiral
Sir WILLIAM PARKER, K. C. B. &c.

We have, just before going to press, been favored with the loan of a *Bombay Times* of 15th February, from which we take the following commercial remarks, copied from Messrs 'Frueman and Cook's Circular, London, end of December. The news of the conclusion of the China war and of the successes in Afghanistan had had a most beneficial effect on affairs in England generally, and the improvement was particularly felt in the great manufacturing districts. The same paper (the *Bombay Times*) informs us that the Court Martial Loodhianah had terminated its labors, and that the officers tried before it (the prisoners in Afghanistan) had been honorably acquitted.

TEA.—That the Tea market should be depressed since the announcement in November of Peace with China, was only to be expected, but it is a question whether the crisis has not already driven down prices too low, at least for the present; Common Congou, having declined 3d. at 34d. per lb., and other descriptions in the same proportion. Five Ports in China, conveniently situated, being thrown open to Commerce, will ultimately enable supplies to be obtained on the most advantageous terms, but it is not known what fiscal regulations the Trade will be subject to nor what time will be required to perfect the arrangements. On the other hand, the consumption is increasing in this Country, and unlike that of most other articles of very extensive use has gone on in a much greater ratio than the population, (from 22,500,000 lbs. in 1820, to 36,000,000 lbs. in 1842) and which cannot fail to receive an additional impetus from the prevalence of low prices.

Not a fourth part of the quantity offered at the Public Sales last month was disposed of, and the transactions by Private Contract were also very limited, the Trade buying to meet actual wants only, and extending their views no further than that the supply hereafter cannot fail to be abundant.

The imports into this Port for 1842 amounted to 33,500,000 lbs. against 4,000,000; the Deliveries 33,250,000 lbs. against 33,250,000; and the Stock 38,250,000 lbs. against 29,750,000.—For the United Kingdom, the Deliveries will be about 41,000,000 lbs., of which from four to five millions have been exported; and the Stock in the Kingdom, 34,000,000 lbs., shewing a decrease of 2,000,000 lbs. The quotations for the second ordinary descriptions are, *Oongou*, 1s 3d at 1s 4d; *Twonky*, 1s 3d; *Hy on*, 2s at 2s 3d; *Bakea*, 10d at 1s per lb.

Spices.—*Cassia Ligna* has latterly fallen very considerably in value, chiefly in expectation of large supplies—the decline from the highest point is from 15s. at 18s., and prices now range from 70s. at 80s. per cwt. against 85s. at 95s. 1841, and 80s. at 90s. in 1840. Imports this year 21,500 Packages, against 18,000 and 16,800. Stock 3,000, against 2,700, and 9,600.

Silk, &c.—Silk has been in very good demand, and the value of *Bengal* has been maintained, but *China* and *Italian* have given way, about six or seven per Cent. The imports of *Bengals* for 1842 exceed those of the preceding year by 1800 Bales, being 8784, against 6975: *Chinas* on the contrary, there is a falling off, being 2014 only, against 3793;—the Deliveries *Bengals*, 6835, against 6037; *Chinas*, 2291, against 3073, and the Stock on the 31st December, *Bengal*, 7,300 Bales, against 5350; *China*, 1203, against 1100.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
9 (F) *Cordovan*, Claro, Manila.
9 (B) *George IV*, Oliver, Algaos Bay.
11, *Rob Roy*, Boyd, Calcutta, & Singapore.
12 (A) *Albree*, Henchman, Boston.
12 (B) *Elina*, McCarthy, Oglcutta.
13, *Sarah*, Heidrich, Port Philip.
14, *Morley*, Evans, Bombay.
15, *Oriental*, Wilson, Bombay.
16, *John Kass*, Cleland, do. [& Sing.
17, H. M. St. Frig. *Vixen*, Comr. Bayas, Bombay.
PASSENGERS Per
H. M. St. Frig. *Vixen*, Lieut. Col. Malcolm, c. n.;
Master Morrison.

SAILED
13 (B) *Red Rover*, McMurdo, Sing. & Calcutta.
14, *Thomas Lowrie*, Graham, London.
— (A) *Cuyaga*, Starbuck, New York.
15 (B) *Olympus*, White, Manila.
17, *Seppings*, Rawlins, Sing. and Bombay.
UNDER DESPATCH
For Sing. & Cal.—*ophis Fraser*, next week; *Ariel*, all next week; *Rob Roy* on the 28th.
For Bombay.—*Princess*, immediately; *Brahma*, next week.

For Singapore.—*Pennang*, Colombo, Mats.

For Bristol.—*Malacca*.

For London.—*Princess Royal*, to morrow.

For New York.—*Bazaar* to morrow.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Aurora, Pa. ket	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
Ariel,	—	Burt,	"
Apollone,	—	Thomas,	Fox, Rawson and Co.
Arctura,	215	Christian,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Andro-uccho,	—	Butcher,	"
Arctura,	—	Campbell,	"
Abertoun,	451	Carr,	Jameson, How & Co.
Anty Anderson,	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
Athena,	—	White,	"
Athenian,	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
Abbas,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bella Maripa,	480	Ashbridge,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Brahmin,	—	McArthur,	Macvicar & Co.
Colony,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Colindale,	—	Major,	H. Pybna.
Caroline,	—	Wright,	Lindsay and Co.
Chr. Rawson,	491	Robson,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Devon,	—	Robinson,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Emma,	497	White,	Russell and Co.
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	"
Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	"
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,	Jardine M. & Co.
Equestrian,	801	Grumroy,	"
Edinburgh,	1414	Paterson,	"
Ephinstone,	—	Franklin,	Dent & Co.
Penella,	—	Self,	"
Princess Burn,	—	Elington,	Macvicar and Co.
George IV,	—	Oliver,	"
General Kyd,	—	Chalow,	"
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
Graenias,	—	Watt,	"
Gurao,	—	"	W. Affinson & Co.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
Im. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Ingleswood,	—	Kerr,	Jameson, How & Co.
Jan. Matheson,	—	Branscom,	Dirom and Co.
John Knox,	—	Cleland,	"
Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Liverpool,	—	McDowell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Raffles,	—	Fraser,	Dent and Co.
Lady of St. Kilda,	—	Manton,	J. Dunsford.
Main,	—	Sproule,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Morley,	—	Evans,	"
Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rastomjee.
Melina of Douro,	—	Woodworth,	"
Malacca,	—	Shettler,	Jardine M. & Co.
Princess Royal,	—	"	Russell and Co.
Pennang,	—	Libery,	Macvicar and Co.
Parrot Hall,	344	Wharston,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Puppy,	—	Cole,	J. Hudson.
Raymond,	—	McKay,	Jardine M. & Co.
Russell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Pardonjee.
Ross,	—	"	C. H. Hart.
St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Symmetry,	—	"	"
Siam,	—	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
St. Vincent,	—	Young,	"
Sophia Fraser,	—	Williams,	"
Somiramis,	365	Cairnc,	Jameson, How & Co.
Saptara,	—	Smith,	"
Susan,	—	Nenthy,	Jardine M. & Co.
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	"
Topley,	—	Grithing,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trapaquias,	—	Townsend,	A. & de Mello.
Thetia,	—	Roche,	Henry Pybna.
Torone,	—	Mogert,	"
Victoria,	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Steward,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Walker,	—	Kray,	"
Will o' the Wisp,	—	Hichat,	"
William Shand,	—	Potter,	Turner and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
Panther,	J. M. Ball.
Leona,	Poor,
Horatio,	Howland,
Bazar,	Kilham,
Lark,	Tibbets,
Sarah Abigail,	Domie,
Princess,	Sherman,
Coromando,	Hunt,
Morrison,	Renson,
Lanthier,	Steele,
Albree,	Henchman
FRANCON.	"
Fr. Frig. Erigone,	44, Captain Cécile.
La Fayette,	Costey,
Cordovan,	Claro,
—	SWEDISH.
Hilda,	Hall,
Albion,	Heldt,
—	SPANISH.
Esperanza,	Abuga,
—	P. de las Herm.

At Whampoa.
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CANTON PRESS EXTRA,

Saturday, 18th March, 1843.

THE MAIL by the *Fisen* steamer, as we stated in our paper of this morning was detained at Hong-kong, and did not reach till about nine o'clock this morning. We, for the sake of expedition, in our extra have only copied from the *Sing Free Press Extra* the letter from that paper's Correspondent, which seems to give a pretty full précis of the news for the month. The December mail has not yet come to hand, but will probably be received per *Regina* which left Singapore three days before the steamer. The second Bengal Opium Sale averaged 1308 Rs. for *Patna*, and 1129 Rs. for *Bengals*. Bombay is quoted 940 for new, and 950 Rs for old.

From the *Sing. Free Press Extra*, 6th March.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 6, 1843.

The Queen and Prince Albert have been residing at Windsor Castle during the last month, and have received visits from a select number of the Nobility and Gentry, amongst others the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley have been honored with invitations. On the 10th ult. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, where it was determined that Parliament should be further prorogued from 13th Decr. to 2d February next, then to be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs. The Christmas festivities have been upon a very circumscribed scale, so much so as to call forth remarks in some of the Public Journals, as the Court formerly set a good example of old English hospitality. Her Majesty and the Prince left Windsor yesterday to spend a short time at Clarendon, for the purpose of enabling His Royal Highness to slough the Game with which the preserves attached to that seat abound. The Royal Pair are not expected to remain there longer than 12th inst. The Infant Prince of Wales, we are informed, has been suffering from dentition, but is now recovered. His Royal Highness and his Royal Sister are left under the care of the Duchesse of Kent during the temporary absence of their Royal Parents. The Queen Dowager continues to enjoy tolerable health, the air of Dorsetshire having been found to be very congenial to her feelings. Her Majesty has lately received a severe shock by the sudden death of the Countess of Denbigh, the Lady of the Queen Dowager's Master of the Horse, and who had been honored by a great portion of esteem by Her Majesty.

The *Gazettes* of the 24th and 27th ultimo contain various promotions and appointments by Her Majesty in consideration of the valuable services rendered by the Officers mentioned, during the late operations in India and China. I place them in the foreground of my letter. They are as follows.—Officers appointed to take rank by Brevet, the Commissions dated 23rd December, 1842.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major Gore Browne of the 41st Foot.

Major George Hibbert of the 40th Foot.

Major Thomas Skinner of the 31st Foot.

Major Joseph Simmons of the 41st Foot.

Major G. Henry Lockwood of the 3d Light Dragoons.

To be Aid de Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army:

Lieut-Colonel Samuel Bolton, of the 31st Foot, vice Colonel Thomas Mackrell, killed in action.

Officers of the East India Company's Forces appointed to take rank by Brevet in Her Majesty's Army in the East Indies; the Commissions to be dated 23d Decr., 1842

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major George Haish, 26th Bengal Native Infantry.

To be Majors.

Capt. Geo. Codrington 49th Bengal N. I.

Capt. Thomas Polwhele, 42nd Bengal N. I.

Capt. Frederick Abbott, Bengal Engineers.

Capt. Thomas Edward Augustus Stapleton, 60th Bengal Native Infantry.

Capt. George Burney, 38th Bengal N. I.

Capt. John T. Leslie, Bombay Horse Artillery.

Capt. John Halkett-Craigie, 90th Bengal N. I.

Capt. Joseph Ferris, 90th Bengal N. I.

Capt. George Connolly Pensonby, 11th Bengal C.

Capt. James Alexander, Bengal Artillery.

Capt. William Anderson, Bengal Artillery.

Capt. John Theophilus Lane, Bengal Artillery.

Capt. Clements Blood, Bombay Artillery.

Capt. William Riddle, 60th Bengal N. I.

Capt. Henry M. Lawrence, Bengal Artillery.

Capt. Thomas Hare Scott, 38th Bengal N. I.

Capt. Daerces FitzHerbert Evans, 18th B. N. I.

Capt. James Macadam, 33d Bengal N. I.

To have the local rank of Major in the Army, in Afghanistan:

Brevet Capt. Frederick Mackeson, 14th B. N. I.

To be Aide de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the East Indies

Lieut. Colonel George Petre Wymer, 38th B. N. I.

Officers appointed to take rank by Brevet, the Commissions dated 23rd December, 1842.

To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army.

Major Charles Warren of the 55th Foot.

Major George Alex. Malcolm, of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

Major David Lynar Fawcett, of the 55th Foot.
Major John Bloomfield Gough, of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

Major Norman Maclean of the 55th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army:

Capt. James Paterson, of the 26th Foot.

Capt. William Greenwood, of the Royal Artillery.

Capt. William Raikes Faber, of the 49th Foot.

Capt. Arthur O'Leary of the 55th Foot.

Capt. Henry Charles Branstons Daubeney of the 55th Foot.

Capt. David M'Andrew of the 48th Foot.

Capt. Francis Wigton, of the 15th Foot.

Capt. Ferdinand Whittingham, of the 26th Foot.

To be Aides de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell, of the 98th Foot.

Lt. Col. Peter Edmonstone Craige of 55th Foot.

Lt. Col. Edmund Morris of the 49th Foot.

Officers of the Royal Marines appointed to take rank by Brevet. Commissions dated 23d Decr. 1842

To be Majors in the Army:

Capt. James Whitcomb.

Capt. Francis Smith Hamilton.

Officers of the East India Company's Forces to take rank by Brevet in Her Majesty's Army in the East Indies, commissions dated 23d Decr., 1842.

To be Lieut. Colonels.

Major Frederick Blundell, Madras Artillery.

Major Charles Wallace Young, 14th Madras N. I.

Major John Campbell, 31st Madras N. I.

To be Majors.

Capt. William Henry Simpson, 36th Madras N. I.

Capt. Frances Archibald Reid, 6th Madras N. I.

Capt. Robert Sherreff 2d Madras N. I.

Capt. Tho. Townsend Pears, Madras Engineers.

Capt. Richard Cornwallis Moore, Madras Artillery.

Admiralty, December 23rd

Naval promotions which have taken place in consequence of the recent War in China.

Commanders to be Captains.

Henry Boyce Esq. Charles Frederick Esq. Charles Richards Esq. Henry Kellett Esq. Rundle Barges Watson Esq. William Henry Anderson Morshead Esq. Richard Collinson Esq. and Edward Norwich Troubridge Esq.

Lieutenants to be Commanders.

John Tudor Esq. Hon. East India Company.

Richard Borough Crawford Esq.

James Johnstone Mc Clevery Esq. Hon. E. I. Co.

Charles Wise Esq. Grey Skipwith Esq.

John Gustavus Harrison Esq. Chas. Starmer Esq.

James Fitzjames Esq. Henry Caesar Hawkins Esq.

James Stoddart Esq. Philip Augustus Helpman Esq.

Mates to be Lieutenants.

Mr Henry Clarke.

Mr Auchmuty Tylden Freese, Hon. E. I. Company

Mr Edmund Ludlow Strangways, Hon. E. I. Co.

Mr Edward Wesley Vansittart.

Mr Arthur Robert Henry, Mr H. F. Neville Rolfe.

Mr Augustus P. Greene, Mr Henry Shant Hilkyeff

Mr Henry Phelps, Mr Alexander Anderson.

Mr Geo Henry Hodgson, Mr Nicholas Vansittart.

Mr Charles Keats Jackson.

In addition to the foregoing promotions orders have been transmitted to Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, the Commander in Chief, to report, for promotion, the names of the Senior Lieutenants and Senior Mates of Ships engaged; the services of such Ships shall in his opinion, entitle them to such reward, and who shall not be included in the promotions named.

By the *Gazette* of 27th ult. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major General Lord Saltoun, a Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

Colonel Robert Bartley, of 40th Foot, with the local Rank of Major-General in India; and Colonel James Holmes Schoedde of the 55th Foot, with the local rank of Major-General in India, to be Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath.

The following Officers in Her Majesty's Service are appointed Companions of the said Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath:

Colonel Colin Campbell of the 98th Foot.

Col. Peter Edmonstone Craige, of the 55th Foot.

Lieut-Col. John Knowles, of the Royal Artillery.

Lieut-Col. Jeremiah Cooper, of the 18th Foot.

Lieut-Col. William Johnstone, of the 26th Foot.

Lieut-Col. Charles Warren, of the 55th Foot.

Lieut-Col. Geo. Alexr. Malcolm 3d Light Dragoons

Lieut-Col. David Lyam Fawcett, of 55th Foot.

Lieut-Col. John Bloomfield Gough, of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Norman Maclean, of the 55th Foot.

Major John Gratian, of the 18th Foot.

Major James Hope Grant, 9th Light Dragoons.

Major Thomas Scott Reynolds, 44th Foot.

Major William Greenwood, Royal Artillery.

Major Chas. Henry Barnston Daubeney, 55th Foot.

Major Ferdinand Whittingham, 26th Foot.

Also the following Officers in the service of the Hon. East India Company to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:

Lieut.-Col. George Wm. Aymer Lloyd, of the 68th

Bengal Native Infantry, Commanding Bengal Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. Roger Williamson Wilson, of the 65 B.N.I.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Spencer Hawkings, of the 38 B.N.I.

Lieut.-Col. John Kynaston Luart, of 2d Madras N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Blundell, of the Madras Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Chas. Wallace Young, 14th Madras N. I.

Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, 41st Madras N. I.

Major Henry Moore, 34th Bengal N. I.

Major Wm. Hy. Simpson, 36th Madras N. I.

Major Francis Archd. Reid, 6th Madras N. I.

Major Thos Townsend Pears, of the Madras Engrs.

Major R. Cornwallis Moore, of the Madras Artillery.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint captain Thos. Bourcier, R. N., a Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; to be a Knight Commander thereof.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the following Officers in Her Majesty's Naval Service to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order:

Captain the Hon. Fredk. William Grey.

Captain Peter Richardson.

Captain Sir James Everard House, Bart.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Samuel Bardon Ellis, Royal Engrs.

Captains Charles Richards, Henry Kellett, Rundle

Brynes Watson, William Henry, Anderson Morshead,

and Richard Collinson.

The Queen has likewise been pleased to appoint Col. John M'Caskill, of 9th Foot, with the local rank of Major Gen. in India, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

Also the following Officers in Her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the said Military Order:

Col. Samuel Bolton, 31st Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Michael White, 3d Light Dragoons.

Lieut.-Col. Abraham Beraford Taylor, 9th Foot.

Lieut.-Col. George Hibbert, 40th Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Skinner, 31st Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Henry Lockwood, 3d Light Dragoons.

Major Franklin Lushington, 9th Foot.

Major Ferdinand White, 40th Foot.

The like honor has been conferred on the following

Officers in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Col. George Petre Wymer, 38th Bengal Native I.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Wild, 36th Bengal N. I.

Lieut.-Col. John Tulloch, 60th Bengal Native Infantry

Lieut.-Col. Lewis Robert Stacey, 45th Bengal N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Wayland Mosely, 64th Bengal N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Archibald Fullerton Richmond, 33d B. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Richard Wm. Lane, 2d B. N. I.

Major William John Thompson, 12th Bengal N. I.

Major Frederick Samuel Sotheby, Bengal Artillery.

Major Henry Delaunoy, Bengal Artillery.

Major George Russell Crommelin, 1st Bengal cavalry

Major Charles Devaynes Blair, 10th Bengal cavalry,

Major Edward Sanders, Bengal Engineers.

Major Thomas Seaton, 34th Bengal Native Infantry.

Major John Halket Craigie, 90th Bengal N. I.

Major Joseph Ferris, 20th Bengal Native Infantry.

Major William Anderson, Bengal Artillery.

Major Julius Brookman Backhouse, Bengal Artillery.

Major Thomas Hare Scott, 38th Bengal N. Infantry.

Brevet Major (local rank in Afghanistan) Robert Lerb, of the Bombay Engineers.

Brevet Major (local rank in Afghanistan) Frederick Mackeson, of 14th Bengal Native Infantry.

The *Gazette* of 31st ultimo, adds to the naval

promotions already mentioned, the name of Thos.

Francis Birch, Esq. from Lieut. to be commander.

It has been mentioned in the Public papers that

Sir Robert Sale having received the Grand Cross of

the Bath sometime since for his noble defence of

Jellabad could not be included in the list with

Generals Pollock and Nott, but it had been notified

to the Governor General of India in compliance with

his recommendation that it will be proposed to

Parliament to grant Sir Robert and Lady Sale with

the benefit of Survivorship an annual pension of £

500 as a special public recognition of signal merit.

This if authentic you may have heard before, I only

name it as it has been published to the country. At

a Privy Council held by Her Majesty at Windsor

Castle on 4th inst., an Order was passed for creating

Vice Admiralty and other Courts at Hongkong

which have hitherto been held at Canton. The

Treaty with the Emperor of China has been signed

by Her Majesty, and Lieut. Col. Malcolm proceeds

by the present Mail conveyance on his return to

China bearing it. A quarterly General Court of

East India Proprietors was held at the East India

House on 31st ultimo, at which Mr. D. Salomons

submitted three resolutions, the first for an estimate

of the expenses of the War in Afghanistan to 31st

December 1841. The second, for the amount and

rate of interest of any loans that may have been

raised in India since the commencement of the Aff.

ghan War, and the third for the copy of the protest of Mr. Tucker or any other Director against the Affghan War. The Hon. Proprietor in the course of his observations congratulated the Company on the favorable circumstances that had occurred since his notice was given but he still felt the necessity of bringing the question before the Court. The Chairman Sir J. L. Lushington said that with respect to the first point the accounts were not yet made up with sufficient accuracy to be produced. With regard to the second only one loan had been raised at 5 per cent of which £3,800,000 had been received which he thought would be sufficient, and as to the third point, as the protest in question had been moved for in Parliament and refused he did not think it would be proper to furnish it. The motions were then put and negatived without further observation. Certain papers recently received relative to the case of the Rajah of Sattara were ordered to be printed. Mr. Sullivan a Proprietor in a long speech submitted a motion to the effect that the natives of India should be employed to a greater extent than they are at present in the civil administration of their own country. The Chairman in reply read from returns the number of natives employed as Judges and in other important situations, and assured the Court that the Government of India had every desire to promote the natives, whenever their qualifications would permit. The motion was withdrawn after a few observations from two or three other Proprietors. Capt. Cogan gave notice that at the next general court he would call the attention of the Proprietors to the apparent oppression exercised by the superintendent of the Indian navy.

The gallant veteran Lord Hill died on 10th ult. at his seat Hardwicke Grange near Shrewsbury, in the 74th year of age. Hbi Lordship entered the Army at the age of 16 and actively employed during the long period of the war, more particularly in the Peninsular Campaign from the year 1808 when he joined Sir John Moore's Army up to the conclusion of the Peace of 1814 when he was raised to the Peerage, he was an able assistant to the Commander-in-chief at the battle of Waterloo, after which he remained in retirement until the year 1838 when he was placed at the head of the army, which appointment he held until a few months of this death, performing the difficult and complicated duties attached to the office with satisfaction to all parties connected with the service and with honor to himself. Not leaving any issue his title has devolved on his Nephew Sir Rowland Hill Bart, member of Parliament for North Salop. By his Lordships decease the Colonelcy of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards became vacant to which the Marquis of Anglesea has been promoted and Lieut. General Sir James Kearney succeeds the gallant Marquis in the command of the 7th Light Dragoons. Lord Clive the eldest Son of Earl Powis it is expected will be returned for North Salop in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Sir Rowland Hill to the Peerage. Another gallant veteran General Sir F. Wetherall died on 18th ultimo, at the advanced age of 88 after 67 years service. He entered the army in the year 1775 and after serving his country in several important positions he in the year 1794 attended the Duke of Kent to the West Indies as Aide-de-Camp and was taken prisoner on his way from St. Domingo to Barbadoes by a French frigate and detained at Guadaloupe nearly nine months. In 1809 he obtained the rank of Major General and was appointed to the staff in India. On his passage there he was taken prisoner by a French Squadron in the Mosambique Channel and carried to the Isle of France, when after being confined two months he was exchanged and proceeded to Calcutta. He served as second in command under Sir Samuel Auchmuty in the expedition against Java which terminated in its conquest. His next appointment was to the command in Mysore and its dependencies which he held until June 1815 when he returned to England.

Mrs Dwyer a sister of Sir Sydney Smith, the hero of Acro, with her son being in a state of great destitution in this metropolis, their situation was made known to Sir Robert Peel by Miss Jane Porter, the celebrated authoress. The Premier immediately placed £150 out of the Royal Bounty fund at the disposal of that lady for their relief, and wrote to the earl of Haddington on behalf of the young man, who had been at sea and his Lordship appointed him a birth on board H. M. S. Thunderball.

The political proceedings and reports during the last month have not been of any note in the higher spheres and this has afforded the opportunity for the doings of the smaller fry to appear more prominently before the public. The Anti Corn Law League is bustling and expending for the purpose of drawing the required sum of £50,000 with which they propose to convince the good people of the country of the evils of progress in this important effort by the

we must consider they are advancing backwards. The price of Bread is now very moderate throughout the country and if the impetus given to trade by the opening of the Chinese Ports and the improvements in the Tariff gives gradually increasing employment to the laboring-manufactures this scheme will not be carried into effect by the assistance of the lower classes which it appears is the object the concoctors have in view. Another section of Agitators have also been busy lately—the complete suffrage advocates and the chartists, who have been endeavouring to unite and make common cause; meeting of the delegates assembled at Birmingham, and at their first muster a schism took place each party insisting that their favorite scheme should be the one supported, when after much angry discussion the complete suffrage gentlemen left their friends and are endeavouring to establish themselves for the purpose of carrying out their own plan of political regeneration without the assistance of the chartists, who on the other hand are upbraiding them for their desertion of the good cause.

By late advices from America we have received a copy of the Presidents Message at the opening of congress; it does not contain anything strikingly important to English readers, except a recommendation for the reconsideration of the Tariff. Mr Tyler having discovered that high import duties act very prejudicially on commerce and the late Tariff being passed in a hurry various regulations were left remaining which are found to work injuriously to the United States. He rejoices particularly in having succeeded in preserving the independence of the American navy, doing away with our desire for mutual search for the suppression of slavery. From Canada we learn that Sir Chas Bagot is still in a very precarious state of health, and one account states that the English population are much dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Cabinet, and that it has serious effect upon trade. It is much to be regretted that so much party spirit yet exists in that country.

The Theatre world has been occupied with the retirement of Miss Adelaide Kemble from the stage, that Lady performed for the last time on 23rd ult. in the opera of Rome, and was much affected by the cordial farewell greetings of a crowded house. She retires into private life with the respect of the public for her excellent conduct during the short period she has been on the British stage. A new play called the Patricians Daughter written by Mr J. W. Marston was produced at Drury Lane Theatre on 11th ultimo, with complete success; this is the first instance of a Tragedy with a plot applicable to the events of the day meeting with the approbation of the public. The usual Christmas Pantomimes were produced on 28th ult. that at Drury Lane is founded on the story of William Tell and contains the usual tricks, and applications to the events of the day. That at Covent Garden is denominated Punch's Comicalities, and is very amusing.

FRANCE.—The king received the usual congratulations from the Ministers of state, Clergy and Foreign Ambassadors on New Year's day to all of whom he made suitable replies. A royal ordinance has been issued, instituting a Privy Council composed of men who without taking any part in the administration of public affairs in the actions or responsibility of the King's Government should never the less be available by the Crown whenever it should appear expedient to consult them; such is the language of Marshal Soult in recommending this measure as a natural and useful consequence of the Represailles Law lately passed, and as rallying round the throne those who had served their King and Country faithfully. It has been officially announced that the French have taken possession of the Marquesas or Mendoza Islands and are about to send out missionaries and operatives to attempt to christianize and civilize the inhabitants. M. Lozepe the French Consul at Barcelona has been elevated to the rank of an officer of the Legion of Honor, this proceeding has given rise to much observation as he was charged with assisting the revolters in the last disturbances in the city, and par consequence that the movement had been excited by the French.

SPAIN.—The city of Barcelona having refused to open its gates at the command of the Regent, the bombardment took place on 3rd ultimo, and lasted until dark when a further summons to surrender was given, which after some opposition was acceded to and General Van Halen and his troops entered to town early on the morning of 4th. The city suffered severely from the bombardment and fires broke out in various quarters. A heavy money contribution was immediately imposed on the inhabitants and arms of all sorts and descriptions were demanded within twenty four hours on pain of the parties being shot; workmen were pressed into repairing the fortifications who were to work without pay. Thirteen soldiers selected by lot were shot on 12th ult. as an example to the rest. General

Van Halen has been superseded in the command of Catalonia and General Seoane appointed in his stead. This officer is said to entertain feelings hostile to the inhabitants of this country. Espartero had returned to Madrid, and the Ministers were reported to have determined upon an immediate dissolution of the Cortes, as they could not carry their measures and the Regent was desirous of trying this alternative rather than they should retire.

POSTSCRIPT 6th January. The particulars of the quarterly Revenue to 6th inst. has just been published and it presents a very unfavourable aspect showing a deficiency as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year of £240,000, although £257,000 has been received on account of the Property income tax, which of course must be added to the above mentioned deficit that impost not being in existence in 1841. The deficiency on the customs for the last quarter is £580,000 and on the excise £717,000 two sources by which to judge of the wealth and commerce of the country. This statement affords but a gloomy hope to those who are pressing upon the Government the expediency of reducing the duties on tea both as a boon to the lower classes and as a means of increasing our trade with China. They urge that an increased consumption of tea would produce the like with sugar and that consequently the Revenue would not suffer from a reduction of duty after the alteration had been in force for a short period.

(From the London Mail, January 6.)

The Glasgow East India Association have transmitted a memorial to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, praying for a material reduction in the duty on tea and the establishment of fair reciprocity with China. They say that the direct trade of this country to China had seldom exceeded 1,200,000*l.* per annum, and the annual trade from China had seldom exceeded 4,000,000*l.*, both sums exclusive of what passes through the medium of America and Australia; the difference between the two being made good chiefly by the opium and cotton exported from British India, the former to the annual value of 3,000,000*l.*, and the latter of upwards of 1,000,000*l.*, whilst the balance of trade against China has been paid in bullion. The supply of opium and cotton is not likely to be materially reduced. The silk of China is constantly losing ground in competition with that of Italy. The miscellaneous articles admitted of little increase; and Tea, the great staple of China, is already imported to an great extent as the consumption, limited by high price, will allow. Great Britain, therefore, already exports about as much direct, and from India, as she receives, or can receive of the produce of the latter. The memorialists accordingly show to the First Lord of the Treasury that there is no room for an additional export trade to any considerable extent with China, because although there be an immense territory and population in that country, yet they have not produce to give which we can at present take in return, as it is clearly proved by the large quantity of bullion required from China to adjust the balance of trade. The duty charged on tea by our tariff is equal to 800 per cent, on the shipping cost, viz. 2*s* 1*d* per lb. on an article which, at an average, costs 1*s* on board; and whilst a tariff is negotiating in China for the admission of our products, it is but reasonable to expect that the Chinese will keep in view the monstrous duty charged in England on their staple. The duty so charged falls chiefly on the poor, who are the largest consumers; and it falls the more heavily, that they consume the low priced tea. The memorialists accordingly conclude that the present high duty restrains the consumption materially, and, by limiting imports limits also the exports. That the intercourse with China, having heretofore, the times is come when such a reduction is imperiously called for. The memorialists further fore been confined to one port, the intercourse could not be so extended as to increase the quantity of tea taken in return, so much as might enable her Majesty's Government to reduce the duty and yet maintain the revenue; but the previous hindrances being removed, and we having now access to the port nearest the principal place of tea that a reduction of duty on black teas by one half, would not only facilitate the formation of a fair tariff with China, and increase the amount of our exports, but would greatly add to the comfort, especially of the poorer classes of British subjects, would not (at least it would only partially, and for a time) injure the revenue, and would, moreover, materially increase the consumption of sugar, another article of vast importance to the Exchequer.

Arrived in England from China: 7th Decr. John Christian, Liverpool; Chusan, Isle of Wight; 13th Gratitude, Margate; Jan 6th Crest, Dover.

Sailed from England for China: Jan 3, Charles Jones, McEe; Jan 1, Antilla, Busby, via Singapore; Ingleborough, Rex; Decr. 10, Supply, Dunlop; 9th, John Laird, St. Croix.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 12.] Macao, Saturday, 25th March, 1843.

[No. 390.]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS day Saturday, the 25th of March, 1843, in the Auction room, Rua Formosa, precisely at 11 o'clock. **JOHN SMITH**, has been requested to bring to the hammer, and sell off, to the highest bidder, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a quantity of preserved meats, superior Brand, (in wood and bottle,) and a small batch of fresh imported Oil man's Stores; viz—

Assorted Pickles; Vinegar; Mustard; assorted Sauces and Bottled Fruits; HERRINGS, in tins and jars; Salted Salmon; Tongues, &c. Soup and Bouilli; Boiled Beef and Mutton; Roast ditto, ditto, and Veal; Veal and Pans; Salmon; Dutch Potb; Beef & Vegetable; Round of Beef; Juiced Hare; Ox-tail and Portable Soup; Turbot; Lobster Sauce, &c. Also a small lot of Raisins and Prunes, (to be put up in 5 and 10lb. lots, to suit purchasers.)

Macao, 23rd March, 1843.

PUBLIC SALES.

THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on account of whom it may concern, by **JOHN SMITH**, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidders, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR"; viz—

Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and jars of Cocoa-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9-pounders, and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Riggers, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slips, and Hoops; 1 case and 6 bars of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 285 pieces of Blue Nankins. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 6th March, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of **WILLIAM C. HUNTER** with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and **JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN** and **DANIEL NICOLSON SPOONER** became Partners therein on the same day.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **DIROM & Co.**

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to **FEARON & SON**,—Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ARIEL," will be despatched in about 10 days. For freight apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 14th March, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark "Ron Roy," Capt. BOYD, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 28th inst. For freight or passage apply to **HENRY PYBUS.**

Macao, 15th March, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British Brig "GUESS" Capt. McKELLAR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to **W. ALLANSON & Co.**

Macao, 17th March, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Baltimore clipper schooner "PATRICK," Capt. PRICEN, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 11th March, 1843.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT MANILA.

THE fine first class Ship "URGENT," 400 tons Register, Capt. THOMPSON, will leave for the above Ports in about a week. For freight or passage apply to **FOX, RAWSON & Co.**

Macao, 8th March, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, **MARY**, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.**

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship **PARROCK HALL**, 344 tons, (A. I. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

Macao, 25th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BERO, expected about the 30th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 10th March. Apply to **B. BARRETTO.**

Macao, 15th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Barque "ABERTON," Captain "ATT," loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to **JAMIESON, HOW & Co.**

Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine **BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to **C. H. HART.**

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by **H. J. LEIGHTON Esq.**, situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to **HENRY FESSENDEN.**

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates, containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by **Jones Quain**; royal 4to. full bound in sheep .. price \$ 25.00
Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth .. " 25.00
The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges .. " 4.75
Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, & other Poems, richly bound .. " 5.00
The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges .. " 8.00
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound .. " 6.50
Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt .. " 6.00
Student's Life of Germany, by Howitt .. " 5.00
Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges .. " 10.00
The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding .. " 4.75
The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding .. " 3.00
Friendship's offering for 1843 .. " 3.00
The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt .. " 5.00
Mrs. Sigourney's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt .. " 3.50
Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**
Macao, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Airmouth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table Cloths and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—BRUNELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets; **WM. LANE**

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to **CAPTAIN OSBORNE.**

Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale superior MADEIRA in cases of 1 and 3 doz. each; brown and ALL SHERRY in cases of 1 doz each; WHISKY in cases of 3 doz each; and best PORT WINE in cases of 1 doz. each; also green and white PAINTS.

Macao, 20th Jany., 1843. **J. A. DA SILVA.**

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABACK in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BEANS and PLANK. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old Rum and WHISKY in bottles, Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS, BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's Drafts on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KRUIS & Co.**; apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to **J. A. DURBAN, Jr.**

Macao, 23d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass Pale Ale, bottled in Calcutta, French Claret, fine flavoured pale French Brandy in one dozen cases, London bottled Sherry, Port, and Port Wine, Seltzer water, Gin, white and black Paints, Paint Oil Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, Twine, Manila and English Cordage, Suezathing Copper, Nails, and a few Sars for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner.

ANTO, NOGUEIRA MENDES.

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THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Dec. Overland Mail.

From the London Mail of 6th December.

PRECIS OF MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

The quarterly table of the mortality in 114 of the principal districts of England and Wales has just been published. It embraces nearly all the large towns as well as the more rural districts; and therefore affords a fair criterion of the rate of mortality throughout the kingdom. Besides giving the number of deaths (and the causes of them), registered during the 13 weeks previous to the 30th of September, it also gives the average of deaths in the same quarter of the four preceding years, and so shows the general and local increase or decrease in the mortality. The total number of deaths registered during the quarter for those 114 principal districts (there are 447 registrars for all country) is 39,069, out of a population of 6,534,535. Exclusive of the metropolis, the number of deaths is 28,950, out of a population of 4,663,808. The number registered in the metropolis during the quarter was 11,019, out of a population (June, 1841) of 1,870,727. As compared with the average number of deaths in the same quarter of the four preceding years, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, there is an increase in the past quarter of no fewer than 2474 deaths, the average for those four years having been 36,595, while the deaths in the past quarter have been as above stated, 39,069. This includes the metropolis, where, however, there were two deaths in the past quarter less than the average of the four preceding years; so that the increase of 2474 deaths is to be accounted for in the country. The increase of population, however, has to be taken into account, as reducing the proportionate increase of deaths. The population increases in the town districts about 1.74 annually, which would reduce the average of deaths applicable to the summer of 1842 from 39,069 to 38,208 or 861 deaths less than those actually recorded. Still, this would leave an increase of deaths upon the quarter of no less than 1613.

Within the last eight months the price of Whisky and Newcastle built ships has fallen nearly 3 l. per register ton, while new ships sent over from America have been sold at 3 l. 10s. to 4 l. per ton register, which cost the owners 8 l. to 10 l. per ton. The gross amount of British registered tonnage is 2,600,000 tons. The best informed parties valued this property eighteen months ago at an average of 7 l. per ton, including steam boats, the finest East India ships, colliers, and coasters, giving for value 28,600,000 l. The same parties calculate the depreciation within the last eighteen months at about 40

per cent., or 11,440,000 l., a most fearful loss of property, and it is said that one-third part thereof is mortgaged.

Much speculation is afloat in the city on the expediency or practicability of a reduction of the 3 l. per cent. stocks to 3 per cent, in the course of the next year, and some go so far as to assume that Sir R. Peel has determined on bringing forward that very important measure early in the session, in order to avail himself of the great saving to be thereby effected in the public expenditure, which would exceed 1,000,000 l. annually.

"The Complete Suffrage Movement," or, as it is also styled, "the National Complete Suffrage Union," is assuming a serious and important character. The approaching December Conference is to be held in Birmingham on the 27th of that month, for the purpose of preparing a bill to be submitted to Parliament, embodying the principle and details of representation agreed to at the Conference held in April last, and for determining who shall be requested to introduce that bill into the House of Commons.—We learn that a noble colonel of Hussars surprised the mess lately at country quarters, by walking into dinner with a "dashing white sergeant" leaning upon his arm. This was considered by many an old campaigner as something worse than a black bottle.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Ship Company was held lately at Bristol, to receive a report from a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. The report recommended the sale of the Company's property, and the winding up of the concern. A resolution in accordance with the report was moved by J. Cunningham Esq., and a very lengthy and stormy discussion ensued, in the course of which it was elicited that the liabilities of the concern amounted to 23,818 l. There was due on calls 17,000 l., being a balance against the company of 648 l. The cost of the Great Western was stated at 61,711 l. Complaints were made of the extravagant management of the company's affairs. It was stated that the highest bidding for the Great Western at the recent attempt to sell her was 17,500 l. A set of counter resolutions was presented by the directors, and eventually adopted by the meeting in a modified form, to the effect that the Great Western should continue her voyages at the usual time, unless in the mean time advantageous offer should be made for her; and the Great Britain should be completed and fitted for sea, and that a loan of 20,000 l. should be raised for that purpose.

The sister of the late Sir Sydney Smith, the hero whose memory the country is about to honour by a national monument, is suffering the greatest privations, being not only in indigence, but positively without the most ordinary means of subsistence. We are assured that this lady, the beloved sister of one of the noblest heroes to whom England has ever given birth, is at this moment earning a miserable and precarious living by taking care of empty houses in the neighbourhood of Oxford square for house-agents; and that her situation was discovered a few days ago, for the first time by a lady of distinction, who happened to be looking for a house in that quarter. Since the death of Sir Sydney, and the transportation of the unfortunate Beaumont Smith, to whom she is also related, she has been left wholly without resources; and has finally been compelled to adopt her present mode of obtaining shelter for her honoured head, with the contingency of being turned into the street whenever the house in which she is temporarily located may happen to be let.

Mr. Escott, M. P. for Winchester, long known for his ultra-Tory connexions and his ultra-Tory opinions, has suddenly become converted to the principles of free trade; but although he has given up all duties amounting to prohibition as well as prohibition itself, he has defended the necessity of the income-tax, and has even gone the length of maintaining that it is of an unbridled some character.

The workmen at the new Houses of Parliament have commenced their labours on the future residences of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the edifices are already in a state of forwardness, as well as the clock tower. The libraries of both Houses are also in a forward state.

It is now generally supposed that the Legislature will not assemble for the despatch of business until the usual period, viz. the first week in Feb., but nothing certain can be known on the subject until the next Privy Council.

Jany. Overland Mail.

(From the Overland Mail 6th January.)

We have received a copy of the memorial on the subject of the opium trade, presented to Sir R. Peel in July last. It is certainly no little gratification to us to perceive that, in the opinions which we lately expressed, we had been anticipated by "235 merchants and manufacturers of the highest standing and respectability, residing in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and many other towns of commercial importance;" men, of whom our correspondent justly says, that "the deliberately adopted opinions of their eminent firms may be considered as very high commercial authority." We rejoice also, for the sake of the object itself, that such a representation

was made so seasonably in the highest political quarter. Sir R. Peel's known anxiety for the restoration of prosperity to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Great Britain is a guarantee that such considerations as those suggested by the document in question will not have been presented to him in vain. And certainly, when we consider the weight of reason and experience, and the invincible acts by which they are supported, it would seem not only a grave responsibility, but a positive infatuation for a man who looks to the opening of new markets in China and the restoration of peace with that country, as a source of important commercial benefit, to hesitate even for a moment as to the line he ought to pursue with respect to that pernicious excrement on our commercial system which these memorialists have assailed.

The first point which they take is, "That it would be eminently advantageous to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain, if the trade with China were placed on a firm and mutually satisfactory basis; the demand for woollens and cotton goods having been considerable at some former eras, and there being reason to believe that it would be far greater, were the obstacle which has impeded it during the last few years effectually removed." (This, it must be remembered, was written before either the intelligence or the prospect of four new ports being opened was known in this country.) They then quote Lord Napier's declaration in 1834, that it is "a perfect axiom that the Chinese people are most anxious for our trade, from the Great Wall to the southern extremity of our empire," and that of Sir George Robinson in 1835, that "the people are intensely desirous to engage in traffic." All this is generally regarded in England as no less self evident than it seemed to Lord Napier and Sir G. Robinson; and the news of the recent treaty has been hailed as if it were equivalent to a direct and instant demand for British goods, to an amount commensurate with the trading resources of the most populous and not the least civilized empire of the globe. The realization, however, of these expectations is not so certain as we wish to think; it depends intimately upon the opinion question; and this the memorialists proceed to show.

We pass over the arguments derived from experience, and familiar to our readers (being the same which we presented in a condensed form on Saturday last), by which they prove that "our commerce with China cannot be conducted on a permanently safe and satisfactory basis so long as the contraband trade in opium is permitted." The next branch of their argument is that of the most commanding importance, being addressed to a point with which we ourselves did not expressly grapple, however close might be the bearing of our views upon it—the contingency of the trade in opium being legalized, whether through British persuasion or otherwise, by the Chinese Emperor. Many persons well acquainted with China think this a concession which, with a certain degree of urgency, might be obtained; and indeed it is notorious to all who have studied the subject, that there exists in China a party whose endeavours were directed, so far back as 1834, to the repeal of the present prohibitions, and whose influence is only too likely to be strengthened by the (to the Chinese) politically disastrous result, which has attended the measures taken for the exclusion of the drug. The question then is, what effect would such an alteration of the revenue laws of China have upon British commercial interest?

"If a treaty," say the memorialists, "were concluded on the principle that the trade in opium should be legalized, though some of the evils arising from the present position of affairs would cease, yet that trade would inevitably undermine the commerce of Great Britain with China, and prevent it being, as it otherwise might be, an advantageous market to our manufacturers." It would operate for evil in a double way: first, "by enervating and impoverishing the consumers of the drug, it would disable them from becoming purchasers of our productions;"—a testimony, we may observe in passing, not without interest and importance to the value of those laws which are founded on a moral and religious principle, even in a politico-economical point of view. And, doubtless, though it is difficult to measure the degree of weight due to this argument, the effect of a national diffusion of such a vice as opium-eating must, in this direction, be very considerable. The peculiar effect of that vice is, that it destroys the principle of activity in the mind and body, and absorbs and concentrates all the desires in a single debasing sensual enjoyment. Nothing can be more adverse to those industrious habits upon which a growing and prosperous commerce depends. But, not to dwell on this, the second consideration is obvious to every capacity. "As the Chinese would then be paid for their produce chiefly, as now, in opium, the quantity of that article imported by them having of late years exceeded in value the tea and silk which we receive from them, our own manufactures would consequently be to a great extent precluded."

The facts adduced in proof of this statement are demonstrative. "From 1803 to 1808 inclusive, the exports of the East India Company to China averaged 1,128,557 l. per annum, for woollens alone;" while in 1839, after all the advances made by Great Britain during the interval in the arts, in wealth, and in enterprise, and under a system of free trade instead of monopoly, the declared

value of British produce and manufactures of every kind exported from the United Kingdom to China was but 851,963*l.*; and the average from 1834 to 1839 inclusive did not reach 1,000,000*l.* On the other hand, let us look at the progress made by the opium trade within the same period. From 1799 to 1816, the average importation of Indian opium into China, as far as it can be calculated, did not exceed 3,000 chests: in 1821-22 the quantity imported within the year was 4,828 chests; in 1825-26, 9,621 chests; in 1828-29, 13,132 chests; in 1832-33, 21,279 chests; in 1835-36, 26,200 chests. In 1839 the number of chests exceeded 30,000: this traffic having thus been multiplied ten times over, while that in the products of honest British industry became contracted within narrower dimensions than it had attained to 40 years ago. Was there ever before in the history of commerce such a picture as these figures present? This, indeed, is the lean line swallowing the fat ones, the mildewed corn eating up the good grain. It is like some horrible ulcer or dropsy upon our trade; insatiable in its appetite, and ever gorging more food, but wasting the body more and more in proportion to the quantity of wholesome nourishment it withdraws from circulating through the system. Well might they state, "in the elaborate papers drawn up at Canton, in 1838, and submitted to the British Government;" and well may the manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire now echo the statement, that "it was quite in the course of probable events that the *leg* of traffic in opium might one day bring more serious calamity to the British merchants in India and China, who are engaged in it, than the whole power of the Chinese empire; apparently, was then able to inflict upon the contraband trade." If it attained to this portentous growth, and produced this disastrous effect upon the demand for other commodities, at a time when the Chinese Government did all in their power to prohibit, impede, and suppress it, what would be the consequence if all obstacles to its unlimited extension were removed?

Among the signatures to this memorial we find the names of the very first houses in Leeds, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Manchester, Preston, Bradford Blackburns, Oldham, and some less considerable places. As examples, we may mention the three which stand first on each of the lists from Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester:—B. Galt and Sons, James Brown and Co., and Marshall and Co., of Leeds; Taylor, Potter, and Co., Adam Hodgson, and John Gladstone and Co., of Liverpool; Thomas Ashton and Sons, William Grant and Brothers, and Robert Gardner, of Manchester. The names of Birley, Coddens, Brooks, and numerous others equally well known, of the most various shades of political opinion, are also attached to the document. To this most righteous Anti-Opium League we heartily wish success.—*Times*.

Major Malcolm arrived in town on the 10th Dec., with despatches from China for the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Commander Richards, Royal Navy, arrived in town at the same time with despatches from China for the Admiralty. Major Malcolm attended at the Foreign-office, and also paid a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen at his private residence in Argyll-street.

The great seal of England was affixed on the 31st December to the treaty ratified between this country and China, at the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in Great George-street, Hanover-square; after which it was transmitted to the War-office for the purpose of being forwarded to the "Celestial" empire, under the care of Major Malcolm. The seal is enclosed in a very handsome silver-box (similar to that used for the patent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), and, together with the important document in which it is appended, is enclosed in a elegant case covered with crimson velvet. Of the seal itself, it is expected that no trace of the impression of Mr. Wyon's beautiful mould will exist when the case reaches its destination, on account of the yielding nature of the materials of which it is composed; indeed, on former occasions, it has been discovered that during the comparatively short journey between Scotland and London the design has been completely obliterated.

There has been fixed up in the Bibliotheque Royale, in the room next the reading-gallery, a framed case containing a Chinese document, above which is placed the following inscription:—"Chinese bulletin of the pretended defeat of the English under the walls of Canton in 1841, purchased in that city by Mr. Robert Thom, and presented by the translator, Stanislas M. Julien, Jan. 1842." The bulletin, in Chinese, begins thus:—"The barbarous English have excited disturbance. They revolted against the celestial wisdom on the 3d day of the 4th month (Jan. 23, 1841). They attacked the city of the Lambs (Canton), but the God of heaven visited them with his vengeance, and the God of earth swallowed up their vessels." The Chinese document is headed by a pictorial representation, executed with a pencil, depicting two kinds of vessels, in the rigging of which are seen men dressed in scarlet, and holding telescopes in their hands.

SPAIN.

The bombardment of Barcelona commenced on the morning of the 3d Dec., and continued till 12 at night, during which time eight hundred and seventeen projectiles were thrown into the city with dreadful effect. After the firing had ceased, Gen. Van Halen summoned the city to surrender, and allowed the authorities six hours to disarm the free corps, who still held out, and threatened in case of non-compliance to resume the bombardment. They called a meeting of the notable inhabitants, and, aided by a considerable portion of the population, succeeded in disarming the insurgents. They then opened the gates, and Gen. Van Halen and the troops made their entry into the city on the afternoon of the 4th. The city suffered materially.

The soldiers who remained in Barcelona, after surrendering, instead of returning to the Captain-General, as they had permission to do, were decimated.

Of the convicted rebels only 14 were shot; 74 others have been sentenced to ten years' hard labour in the presidios, 7 to six years, 2 to two years, and 55 had been discharged. 2,000 men, one half of whom are soldiers, are working at the reconstruction of the citadel. A war contribution of 3,000,000*l.* was imposed on Barcelona.

The Regent was to quit Valencia on the 26th, and to reach Madrid at latest on the 31st.

The contradictions of the charges against M. Lesseps, the French Consul, of having taken part in the insurrection, are continued. The *Times* says, that a searching investigation has been had at Barcelona; "and the result is, that instead of eliciting fresh facts to establish the presence of a French intrigue in these affairs, every one of the stories so confidently published here has failed for want of evidence there."

AMERICA.

The President's Message, delivered to Congress on the 8th Dec., which is less lengthy than usual, is not of very general interest. In it the President recommends a modification of the tariff, and insists upon the benefits to be derived from moderate duties; but the great feature of the Message is the Eschequer plan submitted by the Treasury last year, and which is again re-committed.

The President complains bitterly of the inability of the Treasury department to sell in Europe the loan authorized by Congress, but does not let us know how much has been parted with in this country. The foreign relations are represented to be in a very satisfactory position.

The Presidential campaign is now fairly opened on the part of the *Loco-focos*. They have six candidates in the field—viz., Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Benton. The great struggle will probably be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun. The friends of General Cass hope that he may be brought in as a third man. A convention will be held to canvass the relative merits and claims of the respective gentlemen, and to decide who shall be the candidate. No man in the Whig ranks but Mr. Clay has yet been named; he, however has not given his consent to be a candidate.

The papers give full particulars of the suicide of John Colt, who had been convicted of the murder of a Mr. Adams. He killed him in his own office, mutilated the body, and tried to export it in a trunk; but he was detected, tried, and sentenced to death. On the day named for his execution, he was married, in the presence of the Sheriff and his officers, to a woman with whom he had formerly lived. A few minutes before the appointed hour, the Sheriff and attendants entered his cell, where he had been left a short time alone, and found him lifeless; he had stabbed himself with a large clasp-knife, which he had managed to secrete. He declared to the last, that he had killed Mr. Adams in self-defence only.

From the Bombay Times of 4th Feb'y.

The following is a note of the letters and newspapers despatched yesterday morning. Our own share amounted to 4800, including 400 ordinary issues (*i. e.* for 50 subscribers); we sent 1000 extra home on sale and for the newspapers. This, we think, we may safely say is the largest impression ever thrown off in India. The paper and supplement together, containing 90 columns of printed matter, were equivalent in amount of impression to 10,000 copies of our ordinary bi-weekly issue. The total weight of our Overland dispatch amounted to 818 lbs. excluding covers: printed on the paper we usually employ, it would have amounted to 1250 lbs. or above half a ton. It will, next month, in all likelihood exceed this.

	Letters,	Papers,
Via Marseilles.....	10,347	7,844
Via Falmouth:	22,792	3,472
Foreign.....	1,408	841
Total Letters.....	34,547	12,157
do. Papers.....	12,517	
Total.....	47,064	

No. of Iron Boxes 25; do. Wooden do 24; total 50
The following is a note of the packet received by the steamer *Victoria* on the 16th January—the Marseilles portion of which left London on the 6th Dec. The newspaper part of it is unprecedentedly great—quite enormous we should say.—

	Letters,	Papers,
Via Marseilles.....	6,310	8,983
Via Falmouth.....	27,273	22,506
Foreign.....	1,443	493
Letters.....	35,026	33,982
Papers.....	33,008	
Total.....	68,136	

No despatches were received from the Governor-General's quarters later than the 7th: so that no return could have been made to his last Overland letters, to which he appeared anxious to have replied. We expect the *Cleopatra*, with the mails of the 4th January, about the 10th or 12th. She will scarcely bring replies to any funds despatches: those of the 1st November having reached on the 6th December—two days before the last was sent away.

MAJOR POTTINGER.—The following notification appeared in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of Monday evening 1st—

NOTIFICATION.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp Fathkepur, the 26th Jan'y, 1843.

The Governor General directs the publication of the following paragraph concluding the report of the Court of Enquiry into the conduct of Major E. Pottinger, *c. s.*

"The Court, alighting to documents which have been laid before it in course of this enquiry, cannot conclude its proceedings without expressing a strong conviction, that throughout the whole period of the painful position in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness, that stamps his character as one worthy of high admiration."

(True extract) (Sd.) T. H. MADDOCK, Sec'y. to the Gov. of India, with the Gov. Genl.

(From the Bombay Monthly Times, 3th Feb'y.)

REDUCTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—It is one of the most prevalent fallacies attaching to the discussion of Lord Auckland's policy, which assumes that the war was begun on a peace establishment. So far is this from being the case that, in the course of summer '32, the Indian regular army was increased by 13,000 men, at an average cost of above half a million annually; while, in the currency of the next ten months, the SHAH's contingent was raised to nearly 8000, making a war establishment of 25,000 men. In Feb. last a company was added to each regiment—equal to an augmentation of about 18,000 men, while seven new regiments were raised, amounting to at least 6,000 more; so that our augmentations (including the contingent) have, since 1838, amounted to about 48,000 men consequent upon our connection with Afghanistan! The cost of this enormous force amounts to about two and a-half millions a year! Lord ELLENBOROUGH has merely commenced the reduction of this great force, by directing that the extra company added last February be absorbed. This will reduce the effective strength of our army by about 18,000 men—and diminish our military charges by about three quarters of a million sterling. As the sepoys return from China, it is probable that still further reductions will follow. Meantime, the five per cent loan has been brought to a close: Government wants no more money beyond what the income of the country can supply; and it is likely that the five millions of what has been borrowed within the last twenty months, will in three years be paid off. With the wise policy of Sir R. PEARCE, even when entrusted to so foolish an executor as the present Governor-General, India will speedily have a surplus revenue of from one to two millions at her disposal. It is to be hoped that we shall have no more borrowing. The ten millions of accumulated surplus, shown by the parliamentary papers, to have existed in the various treasuries long after the Simla proclamation was issued, gave on the Afghan war. Let the Company pay their debts or improve the country—do not let them store up treasure to tempt a spendthrift Board of Control into mischief.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Bhadoor, the 10th January, 1843.

The Governor General has much satisfaction in pub-

linking the following despatch from Vice Admiral Sir William Parker K. C. B., and in making known thereby the high estimation in which the Vice Admiral holds the services of the officers and men of the Navy of India, employed in the late operation on the coast of China.

The Governor-General entirely concurs in the approbation bestowed by the Vice Admiral upon the distinguished conduct of the officers and men so employed, and in the estimation in which His Excellency holds their services which have so essentially contributed to the successful termination of the war.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. Genl. of India.

W. EDWARDS,

Asst. Secy. to the Gov. of India, with the Gov. Genl.

No. 81.

From Vice Admiral Sir WILLIAM PARKER, K. C. B.
To the Right Honorable Lord ELLENBOROUGH
Governor General of India

Corwallis, at Chusan, 6th November, 1842.

My Lord.—As every exertion is now making to send to India, the disposable troops and transports, which have been taken up at Calcutta and Madras for the service of the China Expedition, it is my intention also to despatch, as soon as possible, the steam vessels of the India Navy, and those belonging to the Honorable East India Company, specified in the margin, which at present remain under my command.

Steam vessels of the India Navy.
Akbar, Capt. Pepper.
Munson, Commander Powell.

Madua, Lieutenant H. Hewitt.
Steam vessels of the Hon'ble East India Company.

Proserpine, Comdr. Hough, a. n.
Pluto, Lieut. John Tudor, a. n.
Phlegethon, Lieut. McCleverty, a. n.
Nemesis, Lieutenant Hall, a. n.

Queen, Mr. W. Warden Master, a. n.

The enclosed copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, will also convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the important services rendered to the expeditionary forces in this country by the steam vessels. And as it will be perceived that my particular object in that letter was to draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the peculiar position of the four officers of the Royal Navy who respectively command the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, *Pluto*, and *Proserpine*, with the hope of obtaining for them promotion in their own profession, which will perhaps be their dearest reward: I wish to be understood that I hold in equal estimation the services of Commander Ormsby, of the *Streets*, who has conspicuously shared in the success of every hostile operation in which the squadron has been engaged since I assumed the naval command, and of Commanders Ethersey and Powell, and Lieutenant Hewitt, also of the Indian Navy, (who came subsequently at different periods under my command) as well as of Mr. Warden in command of the *Queen* and Mr. Wall of the *Tenasterion*; the former of whom has largely and most creditably participated in the naval operations in China from the commencement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice Admiral.

No. 225.

From Vice Admiral Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty

Corwallis of the Amherst Rocks, 16th Oct. 1842.
Sir,—In my letter of the 29th of August, No. 1842, I did myself the honor of reporting, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the commendable conduct of the officers of all ranks and descriptions, who have served under my command, in the late operations of the combined force in China.

The successful result which has attended Her Majesty's arms, has been throughout so materially aided by the unvaried and able exertions of the steam vessels of the Indian Navy, and those of the Honorable East India Company, that I flatter myself I shall stand excused for bringing to the anomalous position of the meritorious officers belonging to Her Majesty's Navy, who have commanded some of these latter vessels, under their Lordship's special and favorable consideration.

Lieutenant Hall, when he held the rank of Master in Her Majesty's Navy, was permitted by their Lordships to take command of the *Nemesis* on her being fitted out by the Honorable East India Company, and he has borne a distinguished share in almost every naval operation from the commencement in the Canton river in January

1841, to the close at Nanking. The vessel has been kept ready for service at all times, mainly on her own resources, with admirable perseverance and she has been managed throughout with consummate skill. For his gallantry and activity, Lieut. Hall was promoted to his present rank by their Lordships on the 8th June 1841, and his subsequent exertions have well entitled him to any further advancement they may be disposed to bestow upon him.

Lieutenant McClevery, who has command of the *Phlegethon*, under similar circumstances, is an old and valuable officer, and has conducted his vessel with equal skill, zeal and gallantry. He did not reach this station until the operations in the Canton river were over, and about the period that I assumed the command of the naval forces, since which time, it is impossible to make any distinction between the services of the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*, for they have been equally conspicuous and deserving on every occasion, and the advantages derived by the combined forces from the activity of these two little vessels, is scarcely to be described.

The *Pluto* did not join until we were in possession of Champo, but she has fully participated in all the operations in the Yang-tze-keang, and it is due to Lieutenant Tudor to state, that his gallantry in the attack of Woosung, and indefatigable exertions on every point of service, places him quite on a par with his brother officers whom I have already noticed, as far as their comparative length of service in these seas can be estimated.

Commander Hough, commanding the *Proserpine*, has also given me the highest satisfaction by his unswerving zeal and attention; but unfortunately he did not join the squadron until the hostile operations of the naval branch of the Expedition were nearly over.

I will but add, that the services of the steam vessels generally, have been not less beneficial in the descent of the Yang-tze-keang than in the advance up it. And it is to their exertions that we owe the safety of some of the ships of war, and several of the transports.

Having thus fulfilled a part of my duty in transmitting this representation for the consideration of their Lordships, I leave the cases of these officers in their hands, and I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice Admiral.

(True copies) W. EDWARDS,

Asst. Secy. to the Gov. of India, with the Gov. Genl.

From the Sing. Free Press, 9th Feb'y.

Friday the 27th ulto. being the first anniversary of the restoration in Portugal of the constitutional Charter granted by the Emperor DON PEDRO, the French and Belgian Consuls at the request of the Portuguese Governor of Timor, DON JULIAO JOZE DA SILVA VIEIRA, who is now here on his way to his government, courteously hoisted their national flags in honor of the event. The Portuguese barque *Activa*, also hoisted her colors. In the evening most of the Portuguese Residents and some foreigners assembled at the hospitable mansion of Mr. ALMEIDA, with whom the Governor of Timor is staying, where the occasion was celebrated with much festivity, and dancing kept up till past midnight.

ROBBERIES.—On the night of the 26th ultimo, the Godown at Mr. Milne's house, where the Commissariat Stores are kept was broken into, and an empty iron chest carried away. We have also been informed that the Residence of Mr. T. Scott was intended to have been entered by thieves on the night of Sunday last. Mr. Scott, however, received information from his servants of what was to happen and procured four policemen who were stationed in the house. In the middle of the night a stone was thrown against a venetian, no doubt by the thieves, to ascertain if the inmates were on their guard, and it is supposed that the noise made by the Policemen on hearing this, scared the robbers, as nothing more was seen or heard of them.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening about eight o'clock a gang of between 50 and 60 Chinese, armed and disguised, made an incursion into the Bazaar, where they caused much confusion by overturning the tables of the money-changers, and committing other outrages. Their object was evidently plunder, and it is said that they succeeded in obtaining a considerable quantity of booty. One unfortunate Kling states that he lost property to the extent of Dollars 700, but we suspect he must have that happy obliquity of the mental vision, not uncommon to some persons, by which the real value of their property is generally doubled in their own estimation. We dare say Dollars 700 may be even 7 would be a nearer approximation to the truth. Part of the property was afterwards found in the public market, and 43 Chinese were apprehended of whom fifteen were identified at the police office as having composed part of the gang. They were we believe yesterday committed for trial by the Police Magistrate.—*Ibid.*

SIAM.—In confirmation of the reports of the hostile feelings entertained towards the English by the Rajah

of Siam, we have been informed that the Commander of a Siamese Junk now lying in our harbor was specially charged by the Rajah on leaving Bangkok not to visit Singapore Java was the destination of this vessel and why her Commander has disobeyed the injunctions of his Royal master by coming here we know not.—*Ibid.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 25th March 1843.

We published last Saturday, in an Extra, the scanty news by the January Mail, brought by the *Vixen* steamer; we have since, from a Supplement to the *Sing. Free Press* of 2d March, transferred to our columns an abstract of all that has happened of general importance up to the departure of the December mail, but the items of intelligence are even more scanty. From the Bombay papers we perceive that the *Munson* steamer, which left Macao roads on the 2nd January, arrived at Bombay on the 26th, making the passage in 24 days. The Indian papers contain little intelligence of interest; the great northern army had dispersed, and Lord Ellenborough had left Ferozepore on the 6th January. As will be seen from an extract copied from the *Bombay Monthly Times* of 3d February, the numbers of the Indian army were, now that peace has once more returned, to be reduced. We likewise copy two despatches from Sir William Parker to Lord Ellenborough and the Lords of the Admiralty, which we doubt not will be read with pleasure as being so very handsome an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the commanders of the Company's steamers during the late war, and recommending particularly Capt. Hall of the *Nemesis* for further promotion, which we heartily wish he may soon obtain for his eminent services during the expedition.

We were in error last week in stating that the *Vixen* met the *Hindustan* steamer at Ceylon; she was met with at Aden, where she arrived on the 4th of February, having left Madras on the 22d January, thus having had a beautiful run of nearly 3000 miles, or at the rate of 200 and odd miles a day, on end, without allowing for stoppage at Ceylon.*

A correspondent brings to our notice the practice of the Chinese spreading manure to dry on both sides and close to the pathway leading over the Campo, which being almost the only promenade of any extent in Macao is the most frequented both by horsemen and pedestrians, who however are much annoyed at the offensive smell pervading the whole of the walk in consequence of this practice. Our correspondent asks, and we beg to repeat the question, whether a word from the Procurator to the Chinese magistrate would not induce that officer to direct the villagers not plus to trespass on the Campo walk.

We learn that passes have been granted to ten Chinese Cargo boats to ply between Hongkong and Canton, while the measures for an unrestricted trade now in progress, are being completed. The death of Elepoo is a very unfortunate occurrence, as it has thrown all matters back considerably. Great Mandarines in China do not travel posthaste, and a couple of months may elapse before the arrival of Keying, or whoever else may be appointed to succeed Elepoo, and before that time no progress will be made in the Commercial arrangements nor will the ratifications of the treaty be exchanged in Canton, according to persons who have lately made some stay there, the feeling of enmity which has been on several occasions displayed, is wearing out gradually, although it cannot be said to have altogether subsided. The frequent visits officers of considerable rank make to the interpreters of the English Embassy at their factory, have caused on little jealousy, not only amongst the people generally, but also, and to even a greater degree, amongst those hitherto employed in the foreign trade, such as hong-merchants, linguists and compradores; but that this latter should be the case is not a matter of astonishment, as these people now have the evidence before their eyes of a new system of things beginning, and of their being on the eve of losing the influence and profits they have hitherto enjoyed.

We have copied some remarks the *London Times*

* *Bombay Times*, 15th February.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

makes on the subject of the Opium trade with China, informing us that a memorial "signed by 236 merchants and manufacturers of the highest standing and responsibility, residing in Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds, and many other towns of commercial importance" has been addressed to Sir Robert Peel, chiefly directed against the illegal traffic of Opium to China, and against its production in India by the Company. This memorial, considering the respectability and influence of those by whom it is signed, is of considerable importance, and will no doubt have due weight with the Premier; yet we much doubt whether any interference of law or government could possibly have the effect of lessening the trade, and are even inclined to believe that it might increase the evils which now spring from the Opium-traffic. By most writers who have occupied their pens against this trade, it seems to be assumed that it is the taking of the drug to the coast of China which has produced the vicious taste to which so many evils are ascribed, nor do they seem to reflect that, had the Chinese not evinced the taste, no Opium would ever have been brought, and that it will cease to be imported so soon as there shall be no demand. It is idle to suppose that were the East India Company to cease the growth of opium, and the English even prohibited by their own government from trading in it, one cheer less than the Chinese wish to consume would find its way to China. As soon as the Company relinquishes its monopoly in India, it will be grown on private account, or if even its cultivation were proscribed, Malwa, Egypt and Turkey would become enriched by England's conscientious abstinence, and grow it in quantities fully sufficient to meet all demand. Instead of lessening the consumption of opium in China, it is probable, that were it no longer grown by the Company, by means of whose monopoly the prices are kept generally at from two to four hundred percent beyond the cost of its production, the much lower price to which competition in India would soon reduce it, would render the use of it here even more common than it now is, by making the luxury attainable to those for whom at present it is too expensive. In lieu therefore of mitigating the evil by depriving the Company of a large income it could with difficulty do without, the experiment would in all probability produce quite a different result, and an immense pecuniary sacrifice be made without benefit to any body. Politically considered it would be extremely unwise on the part of the English or Indian government to prevent the Chinese from taxing themselves for the benefit of those two countries, by indulging in a vicious taste to the amount of upwards of three millions sterling annually. If the Company ceased taking that sum indirectly from the Chinese, it must raise it from its own subjects in India, and those are already sufficiently taxed, and not willingly to bear new impositions. If we were to suppose, however, that notwithstanding these considerations, parliament were to take away the Opium-monopoly from the Company, and that the Indian Government were even to prohibit the growth of Opium in their territories, and that no British ship were allowed to carry it to China, do the memorialists for a moment suppose that such absurd legislation would reduce the evil they profess so much to deplore? Certainly not, for then, as we have before said, it will be taken to China under the flags of other countries, for as long as the demand exists, we are convinced it will, in some manner or other, be supplied. How can it be thought that a habit to overcome which the severest laws have been enacted in China to no purpose, on account of which the greatest energies of the government of this country have been put forth, and yet have failed, can be influenced by the legislation of foreign nations? We are ready to admit that the immoderate smoking of opium is highly pernicious, and that instances are not wanting in which those indulging in it to excess have been reduced to the greatest moral and physical debasement, and heartily wish that some means could be devised to purge the land from this habit, which even when indulged in in moderation, as we believe it to be with by far the greater number of Opium-smokers, is but idle and profitless; but an impulse from within, from among the people themselves, appears to us the only means of accomplishing this. A Chinese father Mathews, if he went the right way about it, and could rouse the rather apathetic and sensual Chinese to a sense of shame, and thus create a moral regeneration among his countrymen, might do great things, and temperance societies among the people themselves might be of much use, for from the latter alone the reformation

can proceed, since we have seen the strenuous efforts of their government altogether useless, and cannot hope that the exertions of foreign nations will be successful, where the Chinese themselves have failed. Although, therefore, we sympathize with the memorialists in their regret of the moral and physical degradation to which the use of Opium reduces so many of the inhabitants of the celestial land, we cannot but consider their call for legislative interference ill-considered and unwise. This memorial however has been called forth also by more worldly motives, those who signed it being all merchants or manufacturers engaged in the China trade, and who hope that, were the Chinese no longer to indulge in Opium, the three millions they now pay for it would be laid out on Woollen and Cotton manufactures. This is, at best, but an uncertain conjecture, nor would it be safe or wise to destroy an immensely profitable trade which yields a return of at least three or four hundred percent, on the original outlay which is, for the present at least, firmly rooted, for the sake of the experiment whether, after its destruction, one of similar extent, but in other articles, may not be established, but which, it is quite certain, as all former experience has shown, would, to those engaged in it, on an average, not yield probably more than a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent, if that much. Even putting aside this mercantile miscalculation of which the memorialists have been guilty, we cannot discover the justice of demanding of their government, which is equally that of India, that England should be protected and favored to the manifest disadvantage and loss of India. Such unjust pretensions if listened to, would soon strip India of all her resources, and the over-greediness of the memorialists, we hope, may be checked if they will but call to mind the story of the "goose that laid the golden eggs."

After having written the above, a friend has sent us an Examiner of 17th December, from which we copy the following as an excellent corollary to our own remarks.

THE NEWEST CANT.

"There is a sort of philanthropy which, like the good wife, according to Solomon, 'fetcheth her foot from afar' Its zeal may be stated in mathematical terms as proportionate to the square of the distance. It delighted hugely in Niger expeditions, and fondled the idea of sending steam boats up that pestilential river, freighted with the civilization of Africa. But there are to be no more of these pranks; the model farm, with its model slave masters, is broken up; and no more lives are to be thrown away in the endeavor to realize theories worthy of a place in Swift's *College of Preceptors*. A subject in them at this moment wanted for that erratic benevolence, the warmth of which is measurable by the degrees of latitude and longitude between it and its objects, a vast deal of fine sentiment is disengaged and ready for any crusade, provided the field be sufficiently far off. In the very nick of time arises the question of the opium trade; and if a very pretty cant be not made of it, we are much mistaken. The thing is already in a fair way. Already the proposition is broached that the production of opium should be abolished because the Chinese may abuse it. The proposal in effect it, that England should resolve itself into a great Temperance Society in aid of the Emperor of China's decree against opium smoking. Opium has its uses as well as its abuses, but the uses are to be refused because of the abuses, and the excessive zeal for the sobriety of another people is to be displayed by a nation which derives more than six millions of its revenue from gin drinking. Applying to home affairs the principle upon which the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy is demanded, the growth of barley ought to be prohibited in Great Britain, because gin is distilled from it and because excesses in that liquor are the great sources of disease, poverty, and crime. But this is a proposition which the most vehement advocate of sobriety, having a particle of interest, in land, will not listen to.

"It is curious enough that the party in which the cant about the opium trade commenced is the party which regarded with ill-will and alarm Father Mathew's inestimable labours to wean the Irish from their habits of intoxication. The disappearance of drunkennes was looked upon by the Tories as the worst sign; the fall of the glass in their view denoting the rising of the storm.

"As if to appease these apprehensions, one of Sir Robert Peel's first measures grappled with Father Mathew. By his Irish spirit duty Sir Robert Peel

set up again the illicit stills, which had completely disappeared, and which had been and will be again, one of the most hateful causes of debauchery, demoralization, and crime. Lord Montague, in one of those excellent speeches on the budget which we have so often had occasion to praise, distinctly predicted the consequences which have followed; but Sir Robert Peel was not to be diverted from his shallow expedient, and he has, to the extent of his power, counteracted Father Mathew, and restored a source of crime, and a temptation to the old habits of intoxication—the temptation of the stolen pleasures, the temptation which always goes with the smuggler.

"Why, the Emperor of China himself acted only a little more stupidly in the prohibition of opium not that the brother of the sun cared a straw about the consumption of opium by the flowery people, but that he had an ignorant mistaken notion that the ebbing out of the sycee silver (which had alarmed him) would be stopped by the prohibition of the traffic, which only threw it into the hands of the smugglers, and rather increased the very effect against which his Imperial Majesty was directing his clumsy efforts.

"High duties and prohibitions have never cured any bad habit, and have only turned its gratification to the account of the smuggler. The smuggler follows the excise-man as his shadow, and the smuggler is the great ally of inebriety in the battle with it of such an apostle of temperance as Father Mathew.

"But folks who see the mischiefs which Sir Robert Peel is reviving in Ireland and who witness also the disgusting and baneful prevalence of intoxication in England, will yet look with callous indifference at these evils at home, while their minds are full of the most virtuous concern for the sobriety of the Chinese and ready to make the most enormous sacrifices at the expense of our Indian interests to abolish the opium smoking innocuous and innocent compared with the gin and whisky drinking of England and Ireland.

"But it is the distance which gives such intensity to the philanthropy, and seldom does the charity, which is loud and boisterous, and maddlesome, beguile at home; indeed it goes so far, a field that it does not often get home again. And in this there is a convenience, for a humanity which concerned itself about the objects immediately around it would have some trouble, and be called on for some sacrifices; but that which goes abroad, and to a prudent distance, has a cheap and easy exercise, and a full swing in ignorant declamation.

"There is the Travellers Club, the qualification of which is, we believe, that the candidate has travelled five hundred miles from home. Let us suggest a Philanthropist Club, with the qualification that the candidate's humanity must have travelled not less than twenty degrees of latitude or longitude. It should not be necessary that the humanity should ever have been at home; and indeed, those persons whose humanity has always been abroad should be most eligible to the sort of society we have in view."

From the Hongkong Gazette, of 23d March.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Malcolm, C. B. having returned from England, will resume charge of his duties as Secretary of Legation to Her Majesty's Special mission in China.

Richard Woodman, Esq. will continue to act as Secretary to His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G. O. B. agreeable to the Notification of the 17th of September 1842, published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 3d of November last, and all intimations and replies under that Gentleman's Official signature are to be deemed valid and authorised.

By order, J. ROSE MORRISON,
Sec. & Treasurer to H. M.'s Chief Superintendent.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,

AT CHUAN, CHINHA, &c.

H. M. S. Thalia, 44, Capt. Hope.
" Harlequin, 18, commr. the honble F. Hastings.
" Pelican, 16, " Justice.
" Childers, 14, " Halsted.
" Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
" Wanderer, 18, " Seymour.
" Algerine, 10, commr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist, 16, " Chetwood.
" Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

SUPPLEMENT

SURVEYING SHIPS.

Starling, 6, capt. Kellett, C. B.
Plover, 8, Collinson, C. B.
TROOPSHIPS.
Sapphire, .. Cole.
Rattlesnake, ..

STEAMERS.

H. C. Medusa, comr. Hewett, I. N.
H. M. Driver, .. Farmer.
AT AMOY.
M. H. S. Cambrian, 26, capt. Chads, C. B. senior com-
manding officer.
Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.
AT HONGKONG.
H. M. S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Ad-
miral sir W. Parker, C. B.,
commander in chief, captain
Richards, C. B. Senior Com-
manding Officer
Agincourt, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Ad-
miral, sir T. Cochrane, C. B.
Dido, 20, comr. the hon'ble H. Keppell.
Wolf, .. Hayes.
Columbine, 16, capt. Morshead, C. B.
Young Hebe, 4, Wood.
H. C. S. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
Proserpine, comr. Hough, R. N.
Phlegethon, .. McCleverty, R. N.
H. M. S. Frig. Vixen, comr. Bayes.
H. M. T. S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
Jupiter, .. mr. comg. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Alligator, ..
Apollo, .. comr. C. Frederick.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March, ARRIVED
17. (B.) Edmonstone, McDougal, Bomhay.
17. Monarch, Robertson, do.
23. Oriza, Ager, Liverpool, 2nd November.

March, SAILED
8. (B.) Austr. Packet, Nichols, Sydney.
16. H. M. S. Pelican, Justice, Chusan.
49. (B.) Caroline, Wright, Singapore.
19. (A.) Basaar, Kilham, New York.
21. (B.) Princess Royal, .. London.
21. Malacca, Shettler, Bristol.
22. Arethusa, Christian, Hongkong & Manila.
23. Appoline, Thomas, Singapore.
23. Mals, Sproule, Manila.
23. Chr. Rawson, Robson, Singapore.
23. (Swed.) Abdon, Hult, New York.
23. (B.) Seppings, Rawlins, Sing. and Calcutta.
24. John Macarcan, .. Singapore.
26. Sophia Fraser, William, Sing & Calcutta.
25. (Swed.) St. Hilda, Hall, Batavia.

Captain Ager of the *Oriza*, spoke the *Isa* in the
Gillolo passage, and the *Druid* outside close at hand.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*Sophia Fraser*, this day; *Ariel*,
all next week; *Rob Roy* on the 28th.
For Bombay.—*Petrol* (late *Princess*) on the 28th;
Brahmin next week.
For Singapore.—*Penang*, Colombo.
For London.—*Wm. Gillies*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From England.—*Julia*, *Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*,
Jackon, *Bolivar*, *Urania*, *George*
IV, *Ina*, *Coromandel*, *George*
Walla, *England's Queen*, *City of*
Derry, *Gondolter*, *Cordelia*, *Druid*,
Sappho, *Possidone*, *Wm. Jardine*.
From Bombay.—*Asia*, *Diana*, *Coro*, *Woodman*,
Gilbert Henderson, *Wm. Abrahams*,
Midlothian, *England*, *Ternate*,
Alemania, *Manlius*, *Madonna*, *John*
Gray, *Boncoolen*, *Arduoor*, *Tyrer*,
Candahar.
From Calcutta.—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*,
Nebel, *Mary Ballantine*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th Jan'y. SINGAPORE, 6th March.
UNITED STATES, 8th Dec. MANILA, 25th Feb'y.
CALCUTTA, 13th Feb'y. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 18th Feb'y. CHUAN.
JAVA, 20th Dec. NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Adelaide,	—	Wharton,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Asia,	—	Smith,	"
Ariel,	—	Burt,	Dent and Co.
Audoinache,	—	Butcher,	"
Ariadne,	—	Campbell,	Lindsay & Co.
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Anty. Anderson,	498	Spatt,	Macvicar & Co.
Athena,	—	White,	"
Athenian,	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
Baboo,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bella Marina,	480	Aubridge,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Brahmin,	—	McArthur,	Macvicar & Co.
*Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
*Devon,	—	Robinson,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Emma,	407	White,	Russell and Co.
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	"
Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,	Jardine M. & Co.
Equestrian,	801	Cromorty,	"
*Edinburgh,	1414	Pateron,	Dent & Co.
Elphinstone,	—	Framlin,	"
Edmonstone,	—	McDougal,	"
Fenella,	—	Self,	"
*Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
George IV,	1435	Parsons,	Jardine M. & Co.
General Kyd,	1343	Onslow,	"
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
Guess,	—	—	W. Allanson & Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Jas. Matheson	—	Branscomb	Dirom and Co.
John Knox,	—	Cleland,	"
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Liverpool,	—	McDowell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Raffles,	—	Fraser,	Dent and Co.
Lady of St. Kilda,	—	Manton,	J. Dunsford.
Monarch,	—	Robertson,	"
Morley,	—	Evans,	Dirom and Co.
*Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustonjee.
*Mch. off Duero	—	Woodworth,	Jardine M. & Co.
Oriza,	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
Petrel,	—	Fruen,	Dent and Co.
*Penang,	—	Ilbery,	Macvicar and Co.
Parrock Hall,	344	Wharton,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Poppy,	—	Cole,	J. Hudson.
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
*Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Symmetry,	—	—	Jardine M. and Co.
*Siam,	—	Wilmott,	Macvicar and Co.
*St. Vincent,	—	Young,	"
Semiramis,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Sapatra,	—	Smith,	"
Susan,	—	Neatby,	Jardine M. & Co.
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	"
Tapley,	—	Gething,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Tenasserim,	—	Townsend,	A. A. de Mello.
Thetis,	—	Roche,	Henry Pybus.
*Victoria,	—	Mordaunt,	Dent and Co.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Seward,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Walker,	—	Keay,	"
Will o' the Wisp	—	Higbat,	"
*William Shand	—	Potter,	Turner and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.
Panther, | J. M. Bull.
Lema, | Poor, Russell and Co.
Horatio, | Howland, G. Nye Jr.
*Lark, | Tibbets, Russell and Co.
*Sarah Abigail, | Doane, "
Coromando, | Hunt, "
*Morrison, | Benson, Olyphant & Co.
Ianthe, | Steele, Wetmore & Co.
Alhree, | Henchman "
*Navigator, | Graves, W. F. Peirce.

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. Erigone, 44, | Captain Cécille.
La Fayette, | Cooley, Russell and Co.
Cordouas, | Charo, Jardine M. and Co.
SPANISH.
Esperanza, | | Ahuga, | P. de las Heras.

* At Whampoa.

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VOL. 8, No. 13.]

Macao, Saturday, 1st April, 1843.

[No. 391.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.


 THE Clipper "HARRIET," of about 100 tons, to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 3rd of April, 1843. JOHN SMITH, has the pleasure to acquaint the Public, that he will sell precisely at 12 o'clock, on his premises, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (unless previously sold by private contract,) that well-known Clipper Schooner the "HARRIET," of about 100 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Riggers, Sails, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne. The "HARRIET," is remarkably well found in Stores of every description, a list of which may be seen at the Auctioneers, where also further particulars may be obtained. Macao, 28th March, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILLIAM LANE begs to inform the Public in general that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises of Mr. E. E. CARNEIRO, Prava Manduco, on Tuesday the 4th of April, the following elegant and choicest goods ex the French Ship *La Fayette*, consisting of Elegant LOOKING GLASSES, Ladies and Gentlemen's TOILET TABLES, complete ORGANS with 4 and 6 Barrels playing 40 to 50 different airs; Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES complete; ENGRAVINGS and PAINTS; Superfine CLOTH and DRILLINGS, CLOTH and other CAPS, CHINAWARE, CHRISTAL and TABLE SHAPES, FEATHERS, LETTERPAPER, and Suppdy other goods too numerous to be named.

The goods may be inspected two days before the Sale from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Sale will commence precisely at 11 A. M. Macao, 31st March, 1843.

PUBLIC SALES.

 THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills. Macao, 20th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," viz:— Two Chalk Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and jars of Cocoa-pat Oil; 2 long Iron 6-pounders, and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Riggers, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slinges, and Hoops; 1 case and 5 bales of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fins; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 285 pieces of Blue Nankins. Further particulars will be published in Handbills. Macao, 6th March, 1843.

NOTICE—ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Printed by Messrs Galignani, rue Vivienne, PARIS, (Orders to be accompanied by a bill payable in London or Paris.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—A daily Political Journal. The object of this well-known Journal is to supply the reader with a SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ENTIRE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS. Conducted on a system of unobscuring impartiality, the sentiments of every party, Ministerial and Opposition, find their place in its columns.

In the English Department will be found the leading articles of the Tory, Conservative, Whig, and Radical Journals. A promiscuous correspondent with their vast importance is given to the parliamentary debates. In addition to all news of fashionable or general interest, the proceedings at the India House, and every subject important to Eastern subscribers, is specially attended to.

The French Department contains (in a special article) the political sentiments of the Paris press; the proceedings of the French Chambers; the fashionable and local news of Paris, Stocks, &c.; the earliest information from Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Russia, and all other parts of the Continent.

Terms of Subscriptions:—(Payable in advance) One year, £5. 12s.; Six months, £2. 17s.

THE LONDON AND PARIS OBSERVER, *Journal of Literature, Science and Fine Arts*.—This Journal, published every Sunday, consisting of forty-eight columns of closely printed, matter large 4to, (almost the matter of an octavo volume), contains the *clips* of all that is intellectual, useful, or recreative, in more than Twenty London Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly Publications.

Terms of Subscriptions:—(Payable in advance) One year £2. 10, Six months £1 7s.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN and DANIEL NICOLSON Spooner became Partners therein on the same day. China, 18th February, 1843. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the Star Insurance Office of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of each risk, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take. Macao, 22nd June, 1841. DIROM & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta. A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of each risk as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

HONGKONG GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUVA, or to FEARON & SON, —Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY. THE Clipper ARDASHER, Captain McINTYRE, will be despatched for Bombay on the 28th April; for freight of Silk or Treasure apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 27th March, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA. THE "ARIEL," will be despatched in about 10 days. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 14th March, 1843.


FOR SINGAPORE. THE British Brig "Guffin" Capt. McKELLEN, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 17th March, 1843.


FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT MANILA. THE fine first class Ship "URGENT," 400 tons Register, Capt. THOMPSON, will leave for the above Ports in about a week. For freight or passage apply to FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 6th March, 1841.


FOR LONDON.

 THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE fine British Ship PARROCK HALL, 34½ tons, (A. I. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Macao, 25th February, 1843.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

 THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BRAC, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to Macao, 15th February, 1843. B. BARRETT.

FOR LONDON.

 THE A. I. British built Barque "ABERTON," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to C. H. HART. Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by M. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to HENRY FESSENDEN. Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship *Albion*, in the Tyne, FLOUR, superior fresh American, BEER, mess, BEER, prime, PORK, prime, CANNAS Russian,—apply on board. Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wines SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases, Port in 5 dozen cases. BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases, ditto — Mareuil ditto. HERMITAGE. WETMORE & Co. apply to Macao, 30th March, 1843.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates, containing 200 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JAMES GIBSON, royal 4to, full bound in sheep	price 4 12.00
(ditto, bound in embossed Clasp)	25.00
The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges	4.75
Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, & other Poems, richly bound	5.00
The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portrait, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges	3.50
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound	6.00
Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt	6.00
Student-Life of Germany, by Howitt	6.00
Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges	10.00

The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding 4/75
The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored plates, and neat binding 3/00
Friendship's offering for 1843 3/00
The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt 5/00
Mrs. Seymour's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt 3/50
Apply to JOHN SMITH,
Macao, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Haughton Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and Half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Silesia, Hock, Champagne, Whisk, Liqueur, and Brandy Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRONZES and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. WM. LANE
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to CAPTAIN OSBORNE.
Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BAILY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, and JAVA ARABICA in cases and casks. SINGAPORE BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, OLD ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADRERA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRA & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co.
Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr.
Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BARS, PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

From the Atlas for India. 6th Edition.
THE LOSS OF THE "RELIANCE".
The survivors among the crew of the ill-fated "Reliance" have arrived in London by the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel "Magnet," Capt. Stock, from Moulouge.

The "Magnet" brings over the whole of the surviving members of the crew, with the exception of Dixon, the carpenter, who is still detained by the consul, Mr. Hamilton, for the purpose of identifying the dead, only twelve bodies out of the 109 persons lost having been picked up when Captain Stock left.

We gave last week a hurried account of the loss of this vessel. We shall now proceed to give as succinct as possible all that we have been enabled to learn of her. It is certain no persons on board either saw land or a light from her entering the Channel till just before she struck. The weather was no hazy that they could not see three cables' length ahead. All day the lead was being, and all night also, up to the moment when the man in the chains, at two o'clock, sang out, "Six fathoms, the lead carried by a strong current under her bottom." No doubt the current carried the vessel rapidly to land. At the same instant the breeze cleared up, and many voices sang out "Light ahead, light astern." Orders were issued to wear ship; she had just wore beautifully round, when her heel grated once, twice—she bumped powerfully, and swung back to her former position; the yards were backed, but to no purpose.

In a short time the bulwarks were beaten in by the heavy sea, and the gangway ports carried clean off. The pumps were tried, she made no water; to ease her fore and main masts were cut away, but she still rolled considerably. The falling mast broke the leg of a young midshipman, about 14, named Ford, and we state it to the credit of all on board, and as a mark of the cool discipline existing, that he was instantly taken to the

cabin, the leg set, and he quietly placed in the captain's cot, whence, when the water gained on the vessel, he was afterwards taken through the cuddy-sky light and remained on the poop, in the arms of Captain Tucker, till the fall of the mizen-mast tore away the poop and threw the greater part into the sea. For nearly an hour after the mast had fallen the "Reliance" made but little water; she then began to fill rapidly, and at four o'clock the water ran within a few feet of the orlop deck. Six signals of distress had been fired, when the flash and report of fire-arms on shore were distinctly seen and heard; their hopes of speedy succour waxed strong, and though the rolling of the ship was tremendous, and the sea made a clean breach through midships, carrying all before it, they clung to the fore-castle and poop, patiently expecting daybreak and succour, the knowledge of where they were, and how far from land. Daylight came, and discovered to them a coast the most desolate for man to look upon. They could distinguish people running to and fro, men on horseback, even some endeavouring to launch a fishing-boat, mocking them with a hope upon which every eye was fixed, but which never was realized. They turned to their own resources; the weather quarter-boat had been early washed away, the launch in midships had been totally smashed in her position by the waves that struck her, the starboard quarter cutter had been cut down three streaks in the gunwale by the mainmast yards in falling; there was then no safety around themselves excepting in a raft. The whole of the interior of the vessel was gutted, the midships swept through by the roaring billows, the beams even gone, the fore-castle and poop alone remained; they were crowded; many had even sought for safety in the fore and mainmasts, which the lee rigging still held to the vessel. It was a desolate sight. But the British seaman's energy never deserts him. The carpenter and some others collected spars to form a raft; the third mate, boatswain, and ten men determined to try their fate in the only remaining boat; the captain dissuaded them from the attempt, but one seaman replied, "Well, sir, we must trust to Providence; if we land in safety we will aid those rubbers to launch that boat, and quickly come to your rescue." They started, but had not proceeded 300 yards when a tremendous sea struck her and capsized the boat; for a minute two were clinging to her, and then all disappeared! A thrill of horror ran through all on the wreck, who had anxiously watched their advance. The hope of relief from shore still sustained them till eight o'clock, when the mizenmast fell over, carrying with it the poop, and hurling nearly all upon it into the boiling deep. The captain, mate, some of the midshipmen, and a few others were on the raft, but the sea sweeping through the vessel carried off spar after spar, and prevented the possibility of forming any thing stable or powerful enough to resist the raging element around them.

It was now nine o'clock, strength and hope were deserting all—the succour they had vainly expected came not—no boat left the shore—no aid came near them—the effect of despair became visible; some madly threw themselves, against all hope, into the sea to swim ashore, and quickly perished; some sank helplessly through the openings on the raft and disappeared; the captain and mate, and Captain Tucker, with some of the midshipmen, had kept together under the lee of the broken-up poop that still adhered to the side of the vessel, when the strength of the captain forsook him, and he fell between the raft; the mate, however, seized him and lifted him on again. At this moment the carpenter saw the hope of succour was vain, that every minute the chance of life was becoming less by the breaking up of the vessel, the mighty fragments of which covered the sea around them, and were all, evidently, borne towards the land by the current; a large spar was floating away, and he plunged into the sea to gain its aid. The dangers he ran, the difficulties he encountered may be imagined, but whilst leaning on two of the stanchions, one under each arm, his heart still yearned towards those he had left, and he looked back towards them, and by so doing saved his life. A tremendous billow was rising behind him, bearing along a large mass of the wreck; he saw it must break over him and crush him, he let go his hold and dived as deep and continued under water as long as possible. On rising to the surface the fragments lay around him and near him, also Captain Tucker's servant, whom he had encouraged and aided in his efforts to reach the land. A mainmast spar was seized by both, the carpenter at one end, the boy behind him on the other, and they advanced till the former found he touched the land; at the same moment the lad exclaimed, "I can't hold any longer; I can't, I can't." The mate urged him to persevere, but at the same moment he himself sank over head into a hole; on rising to the surface he struck out for land, but the boy had sunk and perished; in a few minutes more he again trod the sand, when some persons rushed from the shore towards him, seized him by the arms, and hurried him to land, where they threw a large coat over him, and led him gently, for, what with fatigue and cold, his legs and body were cramped up, to the custom-house station, where they offered him every aid, and treated him with every kindness. As we stated last week, Dickson, the carpenter, and six others are all that have been saved out of 120 on board. There were only two passengers on board,

Captain Tucker, R. N., and his servant. As yet the only bodies found are those of Captain Green, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Blake, mates; Sherer, Simmons, Hyde, W. George; Coleman, Nicholson, H. Oaten, Crabtree, and Peter, sailors. The captain was not lashed to a plank. One thing was very extraordinary in this lamentable affair; no sooner had the vessel struck, than the orlop deck was a swarming mass of rats, that ran, any flew, screaming in every direction. The same effect was visible in the three cats on board. They seemed mad, their cries of distress were affecting; they seemed aware of peril in which they were placed.

It appears that they fancied themselves near Dungeness, and were looking out for that light. It may be asked by those well acquainted with the subject, how could the soundings on the coast of France be mistaken for those of England, being so different in their nature? To this no answer can be returned. Certain it is, that Captain Tucker, a post captain in the navy, with the captain and mates of the "Reliance," were busily engaged till she struck in examining the charts and the sands, &c., brought up by the armed lead, yet all their experience and skill were baffled, and they perished. Whether they disagreed in opinion, or whether they were totally ignorant of the Channel navigation, being at all times accustomed to depend upon the pilots that large vessels always take as soon as they enter the Channel, it is impossible to say. All we know is, that everything which prudence and skill could devise to carry them safely through was done; but a wise Providence cut their days short on the threshold of their homes. It is asked why, when they fired signals of distress, no assistance could be rendered to them? Because, in the first place, there were no means of doing it. With the exception of Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe, we believe there is not, along all the intermediate space, a single life-boat or article calculated to lend assistance to the shipwrecked. Where the vessel struck, nearly two miles from the shore, the coast is wild and desolate, and no persons living near, excepting a few of the coast-guard, whose duty binds them to the spot. They possess neither boats nor life-preservers of any kind. What assistance, then, could they render on that wild and stormy night, through breakers lashing the coast, to a vessel in distress, whose precise position they could form no idea of, and with whom, even had they the means, they could not communicate by signals, none having been determined upon? We trust, however, this lamentable loss of life will urge the humane of every country to take steps to supply the deficiency now experienced, and have along the coast at Etaples and Marseilles, all those aids which humanity has devised to assist the unfortunate in the moment of peril.

From the December Monthly Times.
DREADFUL STORM AT MADEIRA.

Letters and papers from Madeira, of the 22d ult. give a detailed and melancholy account of a dreadful storm which visited that island, but particularly Funchal, the capital, on the 26th, and is said to have been only equalled by that in 1803, when upwards of four hundred persons were swept into the sea. The past summer was exceedingly hot, and almost without rain, the weather remaining beautifully fine until the 15th of October, when the clouds collected and brought on a thunder storm, which lasted, with scarcely an intermission, until the morning of the 21th, when the rain partly ceased. The royal West India steamer, *Dee*, arrived at ten o'clock a.m. of the latter day, and landed fifty-two passengers for the island, but was prevented from proceeding until the following morning, as the Admiralty agent, who went on shore with the mail, could not return on board. At mid-day the whole island was buried in one vast cloud, threatening total darkness; the barometer fell considerably, the air became quite oppressive, with a strong sulphurous smell, and the wind veered to almost every point of the compass. At one o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents, and at two there was an immense rising in the sea, about a mile from the shore, which was soon connected with a mass of clouds apparently charging themselves; this continued for about ten minutes, and then followed a heavy swell, or rising of the ocean, which swept towards the shore, and seemed high enough to overhelm the city; its force, however, was broken, and it subsided on the beach. The rain continued as it were a deluge, and, at four o'clock, the bridge across the river was swept away by the roaring waters, which were rushing into the streets. In a few minutes there was three feet of water in the streets, and hundreds of men, women, and children were wading through it towards the mountains, while others, shrieking, were flocking to the town, not knowing where to go for safety. The stream burst open the wine-lodges, and bore their contents to the sea; vast quantities of corn, &c., were also lost, and upwards of 200 houses were destroyed or rendered untenable. This scene continued, with scarcely any abatement, during the night, but the morrow gave indications of fair weather, and in the afternoon it was fine. The wind now stiffened into a breeze, and increased to a hurricane, blowing from the south, and driving the sea over the beach and into the lower parts of the city. Six vessels were at anchor in the bay, the sea breaking over them with terrific fury; and the wind being dead into the bay, rendered it im-

possible for them to escape by making sail, and made destruction certain if their anchors dragged. At five o'clock the American brig *Cyclo* was driven on shore; but the whole of the crew were saved; an hour afterwards the English schooner *Wase* met the same fate, the crew, by great exertions, being also saved shortly after dark the Portuguese schooner *Nova Brilhosa* was thrown upon the beach and lost. Four men; this was quickly succeeded by the brig *Dart*, of London, the whole of whose crew were saved. Bonfires were now lighted as beacons. At nine o'clock the wind veered to the south-west, and at ten it was considered that the *Success*, which was still at anchor, was safe; the sixth vessel, however, the Sardinian schooner *Gloria Madre Esperanza*, went on shore to the east of Funchal, and not a soul was saved, nor a vestige of her left. It was afterwards ascertained that the *Success* had caught that of a large American ship which had gone to sea. On the following morning the *Success* got away; but a wreck of a three-masted vessel was found at Port Cruz (north of Madeira), without any of her crew, or ought to distinguish her name; this ship, however, is thought to be one of those expected from London or Liverpool, and must have gone on shore before seeing the island, and probably in the night, at the commencement of the storm. Another Sardinian schooner was wrecked at Porto Santa. Among the consequences of the storm, it is said that the bed of the river, N. S. do Calhau, formerly 40 feet deep, is now effectually filled up with immense rocks and stones brought down from the mountains; that the half of Machico is swept away, and all the fishing boats belonging to the village; that nearly all the houses and part of the population of Madalena are gone; that Calheta Royal, and Port Cruz, have suffered much, entire vineyards having been swept into the sea; that at Camacha the disaster is great; that the village of Camacha is in a deplorable condition; and that, in fact, all the places have suffered more or less. Food has been distributed to the poor, and several fairs, &c., have been opened for their accommodation until other houses could be provided for them.

Atlas for India 3th December.

The Fair Chinese Maid; a Tale of *Mucgo*, in Rhyme. By An Official in China. Joseph Thomas. London, 1842.

The author of this poem deprecates severe criticism, as he informs us that he values his tail (tail?) as much as a Chinese does his capital appendage; and he positively declares that, if he receives a castigation, canto the second, which is now seething in his brain; will never see the light. Notwithstanding this threat, and the loss it may entail upon the public if it be really carried into effect, we will not bestow praise upon what we do not think worthy of commendation. Though the author be an officer, he has no right to take advantage of his position to slash at less honourable professions, as he may deem them, and aim his heavy artillery at those who can only return the harmless missiles of pure intentions and a blameless life. He is perfectly correct in stating in his preface that his songs are "hardly melodious"—a confession so modest that no one can find fault with it. It is, however, to be lamented that in the very next stanza Mrs has put the Graces to flight, and induced our hero to pen the following exquisite, though not very original, homily:—

Exact! I best had practised as I preach:

Or I stand stout convicted of the sin

Of persons and physicians,—who but teach

How souls and bodies may salvation win;

Whilst they themselves, to carnal pleasures giv'n,

Are merely finger-posts to health and heav'n.

It is a sad error to suppose that poetry consists in "failing accusations" or ugly terms. Our author, however, does not appear to be aware of this, for he has adorned his tale with phrases which to us, "good simple souls," seem only to belong to the lowest portion of the Parnassian region, or even to "a lower deep."

As a subject peculiarly interesting to India, and as one we brought on the *Atlas* last week, we must again refer to that seeming chimera—the aerial steam-vessel. The sensation which our announcement made in England can be well conceived by our, doubtless, sceptical readers in India; but to prove we do not make such statements merely from the desire to excite curiosity, we insert the following letter from a most respected East India agent, who, having been an eye-witness to the model of the enchanted machine, can attest the truth of that which we stated in the last number of the *India "Atlas":*—

THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATLAS."

Sir,—From the proverbial respectability of the *ATLAS* newspaper, the public are inclined to place confidence in statements originating in its columns, yet the announcement of the 4th inst., respecting the "Aerial Steam Carriage," finds many of my friends as well as myself exceedingly sceptical as to its correctness. I have, therefore, taken much pains to ascertain the fact, and have now no hesitation in corroborating the paragraph you have submitted for the public information.

It is perfectly true that such an invention is in existence, totally distinct from the principle of balloons; that a working model has been shown us, which, by its action, appears to establish the perfect practicability of travelling through the air, being so complete and simple in its construction, and the combination of its parts an extraordinary, that little doubt remains that the important results of the invention will be fully achieved.

I am given to understand that the first carriage will be ready for operation early in the ensuing year: it therefore behoves individuals to await the development of this wonderful invention, when it may become an important subject for consideration as to the changes that will result to society, whether under the control of the government, or in the hands of a public company.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. S. MILES.

(Late Dodwell and Miles,

East India Army Agents, 69, Cornhill.)

24th November, 1842.

From the Friend of China, 30th March.

Foreign Office, January 3d, 1843.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter, which you addressed to His Lordship on the 31st Dec. on behalf of the Committee of the East India and China Association, requesting to be made acquainted with such provisions of the Treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 29th August, as may have reference to the regulation of the future Commercial intercourse between this country and China. His Lordship thanks me to state to you in reply, that altho' Her Majesty has been pleased to ratify the Treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger, it would be inconsistent with the general practice, officially to make known the contents of that Treaty until Her Majesty's Ratification shall have been exchanged against the Ratification of the Emperor of China, as the Treaty cannot be considered to be formally concluded, until that exchange has taken place.

Lord Aberdeen, however, regrets the less that he is precluded from giving you officially the information that you request, as the accounts contained in the Public prints of the late negotiations in China, are substantially correct, and His Lordship desires me to state to you that Her Majesty's Government trusts that the stipulations of the Treaty and the arrangements which have yet to be made for giving full effect to it, will place the intercourse between the two Countries on a satisfactory footing. Her Majesty's Government will spare no exertion to protect and promote the legal Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China; but Her Majesty's Govt. feel that the advantages which Her Majesty's Subjects may derive from the trade with China must after all depend to a great measure on the manner in which that Trade shall be conducted by the parties who may engage in it. Her Majesty's Government would therefore call the attention of all such parties to the expediency of impressing upon those whom they may employ, that, at the commencement of the new era which is about to open to British Trade in China, it is of the utmost importance that the feelings and prejudices of the Chinese Authorities and people should, as far as possible, be respected, and that every endeavour should be made to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of the Country, and to inspire them with a favorable opinion of the British character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) CANNING.

To Sir George Larpent & Co. &c.

Passey.—Captain Anderson of H. M. S. *Pylades*, his officers and crew, have been awarded by the Admiralty Court, £30 per head on 82 pirates, killed in action, on the 31st July 1841, in Chusan roads. No head money was allowed on a like number that escaped.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNJAB.

Tr. will be seen by the following items from our Lahore news writer, that the declaration of Mahomed Ukhbar's intentions regarding Peshawar is occupying the attention of the Maharajah; and that the Amir Dost Mahomed has at length left Loodianah and been honorably received, and hospitably entertained, at the Court of Lahore on his way to Afghanistan. We shall do our best to obtain information from a quarter which must ever continue to be one of interest to us, though in a less degree than during the last few eventful years.—*Lahore Jan. 16th.*—Orders were sent to the Kardars of the Jhelum, Dials, to pay every attention to the Wives of Dost Mahomed Khan who were travelling from Loodianah towards Lahore. Accompanied by many of the Sardars the Maharajah inspected the troops the whole

of the afternoon.

Jan. 17th.—The Vakeel of the Nasim of Kashmir was informed that if his master did not forthwith remit the sums due by him, he would be severely punished. Presents were received from Kurram Sing, Rajah of Pottah, and commensurate donations bestowed on the attendants. The Killadar of Attock was instructed to prepare and store in his Magazine 500 masha of gunpowder. The Maharajah spoke to Dhyen Singh about sending the throps to their respective Cantabments, but the Minister recommended their being kept together till after the Hunter.

Jan. 18th.—The Maharajah this morning, by the advice of his Minister, dispatched two trusty Mussulmans towards Kabul, to make enquiries into the proceedings of Sirdar Mahomed Ukhbar Khan.

Jan. 19th.—The Maharajah was informed that the wives of Amur Dost Mahomed Khan had arrived, and would shortly take their departure for Afghanistan. Choonan Lall, Jemadar of Herkara, received instructions to enquire how it was that no news had lately been received from Loodianah.

Jan. 20th.—Rajah Dhyen Singh announced the arrival of Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan, from Loodianah; on which the Maharajah ordered him a present of 25 dishes of refreshment and 1100 ru., and as much rice, atta, and sugar, to his attendants as they might require. He informed Ameerdeen that he would on the morrow receive the Sirdar in Court, for which purpose Mirza Beles Ram was instructed to prepare a handsome illumination with fireworks. A Puqser from Janaboo, complained of the violent manner in which he had been dispossessed of his jagheer by Rajah Goolab Singh, to whom the Maharajah sent orders to respect the grants of his father Runjeet Singh, and do justice to the complainant. Ismael Khan, a Belocher, presented 2 horses, and 12 camels, and gave much information to the Maharajah concerning his country. Shakh Goolam Mohomeddeen, Khan of Kashmir, forwarded hoondees for 2 lakhs of rupees, which were made over to Mirza Beles Ram.

Jan. 21st.—The Durbar was this day held in the Huzoor Bagh, and Dost Mahomed having presented two horses, a tulwar, and 500 ru., was received with all honor and seated by the Maharajah; who was very particular in his enquiries as to the age of Sirdar Mahomed Ukhbar Khan. The Dost said he was 22 years old. The Maharajah observed that Ukhbar Khan had collected an army, and it would have to be seen how he would conduct himself on his father's arrival. The interview concluded by H. M. presenting the Sirdar with two horses and a number of shawls, &c.—Dewan Denaseeth was directed to prepare a balance sheet of the yearly accounts of the state, showing how much was received and how much expended. Prince Bockhish Singh remarked in this father, that the Khaisa was plundered to a large amount by the Kardars, who ought all to be called on for their respective accounts.

Jan. 22d.—Dewan Singh reported his having addressed the chiefs of the Khyber tribes in the name of H. M. and informed them that if they would submit themselves quietly, and become subject to the government of the Punjab, they would all receive jagheers. After this the Maharajah rode out to the Camp, and having sent for Dost Mahomed Khan, they inspected the troops and afterwards adjourned to the Huzoor Bagh, where illuminations of a brilliant description were exhibited.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 4.*

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press.

TIGERS.—Four men since our last have been taken off by the same Tiger which killed the Convict on Wednesday last. One man, a Chinaman, was taken on Friday, another on Sunday, a Malay on Monday and another Native, a wood cutter, on Tuesday. The body of the Malay has not been found. It appears that the animal prowls about the neighbourhood of the New Road which is being made leading from the Orange Grove to the Sepoy Lines. A small Tiger and Tigress were killed on Monday at the back of a Plantation bordering on the Bukit Timah Road, about a mile from town. We believe the Tigers are more than usually ferocious just now, in consequence of the extremely dry and hot weather we have had for some time past. All the pools and small streams in the jungle having been dried up the Tigers being unable to quench their thirst, are forced to come into the neighbourhood of cultivated places, and in their fury they attack the first living object they see, most generally some unfortunate wood cutter, and their taste for human blood having been once excited they seek every opportunity of gratifying it.

PIRACY.—On the 12th inst. a Cochinchinese Topp, of 35 Coyons came into Singapore harbour, the Nakhodah of which reported that he left Cochinchina for Singapore with a crew of 15 men 11 days before, and that six days afterwards while off Palo Tingley they fell in with five Malay Sampans having about 30 Malays on board, who were armed with spears, pikes, swords, and muskets. The Malays boarded the Topp, the Crew of which were totally unarmed, and killed two of them.

* This must surely be a mistake.—Ed. D. G.

and took out two piculs of Raw Silk and a small quantity of rice, part of the Cargo. They then scuttled the ship, the whole Cargo of which originally consisted of 35 piculs of Rice, 2 piculs of Raw Silk, 600 Mats and 3 Pigs, and took the Natchodah and his twelve surviving crew to Paloh Tinghie where it seems the pirates were residing, but they same day liberated them and allowed them to take their sampans and depart with strict injunctions not to go near Singapore. They were however driven here by the wind and current and arrived in a miserable plight having been five days without food and water. It appears probable that the pirates do not permanently reside on Pulo Tinghie but merely go there under pretence of fishing at this season when the Junks are passing from Cochis-China in their way to Singapore. They sail out and plunder at their pleasure, as the crews of these Junks are, as we stated last week, deprived of the power of defending themselves through the prohibition which their Emperor enforces against his subjects having arms in their possession. As soon as the *Dojo* makes her appearance we think she could not be more usefully employed than in paying a visit to Pulo Tinghie and the places in its neighbourhood and destroying all the piratical sampans she can find.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st April, 1843.

By the *Ardesier*, arrived on the 26th March, the December Overland Mail has been received, and we have been put in possession of a number of Bombay and Straits papers, that however, of course convey no later intelligence than that received by the *Vixen* steamer. From the Singapore papers we see that tigers and gangs of Chinese commit great depredations against the lives and property of the inhabitants, and a meeting of the latter was convened, at which an address to the Resident was agreed on, asking for the establishment of a more efficient police, the robbers hitherto having generally escaped undetected and therefore unpunished.

A comet has been visible, we learn from Manila and Singapore since the beginning of last month, but during almost all which time the weather here has been so unsettled, and the sky so continually overcast, that it was first beheld here on the night of the 26th. The comet itself is barely visible to the naked eye, but its tail is of great extent, say about 40 degrees, and quite straight. At present it gets at about half past ten in the southwest, and when first seen disappeared soon after night fall; it is probable therefore that it will remain visible a long while. We believe this to be a comet hitherto unknown. As may be supposed, the Chinese are in great consternation about it, believing that it forebodes evil.

Among the many promotions and honors bestowed upon the officers of the military and naval forces employed in the late Chinese war, indicative of the approval of the government at home of the services rendered, we are sorry to find that the Chinese interpreters, who have had such very arduous duties to perform, and who on occasion have even been as much exposed to the enemy's fire, as any body else, should as yet not have been remembered by Her Majesty's government. They have during three and four years been constantly employed in conducting the many negotiations which have at length happily terminated, and indeed upon them the heads of the expedition were at all times totally dependent for carrying on their intercourse with the people of the country; thus frequently they were called upon to perform duties which were not properly in their sphere, and owing to their number being so very small, it may be supposed that their labors were not light. To them the leaders of the expedition have, we believe, been indebted to a great deal of valuable information as to the intended movements of the enemy, and the commissariat would frequently not have obtained the necessary supplies without their aid. Some of these gentlemen besides have, for a considerable while, discharged the duties of magistrates, at the places occupied by the English. In fact their services have been invaluable, and the public, and in particular the foreign community in China would have bailed with pleasure any marks of approbation bestowed by the Queen's government on Messrs. Morrison, Guthrie, and Thom, as due to them for the eminent services they have rendered.

We publish below a Circular issued by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger yesterday, informing the creditors of the Hingtae and other hong, that the £400,000

now in the hands of the Cohong will be distributed among them under the superintendence of an officer on the part of the British government. We believe the creditors, for some time aware of the accumulation of the Consol-fund, sometime since addressed the Secretary of H. M. Superintendents of trade, for permission to have it distributed according to their several claims.

We understand that Keshen has been reinstated in many of his honors and titles, and that he has lately been sent in the Government employ to Yarkand, in Tartary. Nothing certain, so far as we know, has of late been heard of the fate of Lin.

We mentioned some weeks since that Captain White of the *Emma* had picked up and brought to Macao a boat-crew of the shipwrecked Spanish brig *Singular*, lost on the Prata Shoal. We are glad to learn that the Captain General of the Philippines, has through Capt. Halcon conveyed his acknowledgments to Capt. White of the humanity which prompted him to save the lives of these people.

OFFICIAL.

No. 134. Macao, 30th March 1843. Gentlemen.—I am directed by Sir Henry Pottinger to intimate to you, that having now had under his consideration, and having most carefully perused and weighed the proceedings of the Committee which investigated the claims against the insolvent Hingtae Hong in 1837, His Excellency has resolved to confirm those proceedings, and to authorize the payment of dividends accordingly, under the superintendence of an officer on the part of the British Government who will be deputed to Canton for that purpose.

The Co-hong having reported that a further sum of 500,000 \$ is ready to discharge the established claims against the Hingtae and other hong, orders will be issued for its early division, and you are requested to pass the usual receipts.

The cases of protest against the proceedings of the Committee in the case of the Hingtae-debts have been referred to England, and the decision of Her Majesty will be hereafter communicated to those who are interested in it.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obdt. humble Servant

G. A. MALCOLM.

TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS IN CHINA,
CREDITORS OF THE LATE HINGTAE HONG.

We have this week made extracts from English and Indian papers: which is all we could do for our readers there having nothing happened of the slightest local interest. The death of Elepoos has put a complete stop to all transactions between the Plenipotentiary and the Chinese authorities, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed since that event, for the Imperial appointment of Elepoos's successor to become known. In Canton nothing was stirring, and trade proceeding as usual. From the north we hear no news worth mentioning; everything remained quiet and as usual at Chusan and Amoy by the last advices.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 30th March.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The accompanying Notification regarding a Floating Light lately established at the entrance of the harbour of Bombay, is published for general information and guidance.

By order, G. A. MALCOLM.
Government House, Hongkong, March 29, 1843.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Floating Light is stationed in the fair Channel into Bombay harbour, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the S. W. by S. from the fair way buoy, in about 9 fathoms at high water, and 7 fathoms at low spring tides, with the following bearing and distances.

Flag-staff on Malabar Point, N. 5 48° E. distant 6. 50. Nautic miles.
The light house on Colaba, N. 21 34° E. distant 4. 58. Nautic miles.
The fair way buoy N. E. by N. distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.
The floating light at the sunken rock, N. 32 40° E. distant 4. 63. miles.
Kennedy island, S. 14 15° E. distant 7 43 miles.
The point of the S. W. prong in 6 fathoms foul ground, bears north about 3 miles.
When approaching the harbour, if the floating

light vessel is seen bearing on any point from N. by E. round to the eastward as far as S. E. by S. a ship might steer directly for it, and when up with the light vessel, should steer from her N. E. easterly, so as to pass about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the eastward of the other light vessel, which is moored about a quarter of a mile to the southward of the sunken rock. After rounding the rock light vessel, you may steer more northerly, and if it be at night, should anchor about 1 mile to the N. E. by N. from it, where the water will be smooth. The south point of the middle ground shoal, bears N. N. E. distant 3 miles from the rock light vessel.

Both light vessels are painted red, each carrying a ball on the light mast, and during daylight they hoist a red flag when a sail is in sight.

The outer floating light, burns a blue light at the end of each hour during the night, and displays a torch at the half hours.

The flood tide comes in from S. W. and ebb from the N. E. It is high water at 12 hours on the full and change of the moon.

D. ROSS,
Master Attendant.

Bombay, 28th December, 1842.

NOTE.—The floating light was tried during the last monsoon and rode well, but in the event of her breaking adrift, the fair way buoy is continued at its station.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
26. (B.) *Ardesier*, Macintyre Bombay & Sing.
26. " *Druid*, Ritchie, London.
29. " *City of Derry*, Vincent, London.
29. " *Clydes*, Campbell, Manila.

BAILED
24. (Sp.) *Comets*, Manila.
24. (B.) *Red Ray*, Boyd, Singapore and Calcutta.
24. " *Wm Gillies*, Clark, London.
24. " *Andromeda*, Butcher, Singapore.
24. " *Ardesier*, Campbell, Singapore and Bombay.
29. " *Wm. Shand*, Potter, Batavia.
30. " *Frederick*, Freun, Bombay.
30. (A.) *Navigator*, Graves, New York.
31. (B.) *Elizabeth*, Morris, London.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Sing & Cal.—*Ariel* in few days; Schooner *Pearl* on the 5th.

For Bombay.—*Brahmin* next week.
For Singapore.—*Panang*, Colombo.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.—Nov. 12th, H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Portsmouth; 14th, *Forth*, Downs; 15th, *J. H. Yates*, Downs; *Ceylon*, Manila, Cocos; 17th, *James Beaman*, Texel; 19th, *Queen Mab*, Regular, Falmouth; 22d, *Abbots Wharfedale*, River; 23th, *John North*, Liverpool; Dec. 2d, *Bengales*, Margate; 2d, *Rleanor*, Niagara, and *Mary Imrie*, Downs; 3d *Quarter*, Manila Downs.

BAILED FROM ENGLAND.—November 4th, *Druid*, Ritchie; *Gondolier*, Oliver; 6th, *Julia*, Jennings; 27th, *John Laird*, St. Croix.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Julia Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Louisa Jackson*, *Boitaur*, *Urrula*, *Georgia*, *W. Ina*, *Coromandel*, *George Wallis*, *England's Queen*, *Gondolier*, *Cardelia*, *Sargha*, *President*, *Wm. Harding*, *John Laird*, *Julia*.

From Bombay, — *Asia*, *Diana*, *Coron*, *Woodman*, *Gibbert Henderson*, *Wm. Abraham*, *Midlothian*, *England*, *Ternate*, *Almona*, *Manila*, *Madonna*, *John Gray*, *Bentonsen*, *Tyrrer*, *Condarhar*.

From Calcutta, — *Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nahai*, *Mary Ballantine*.

LATEST DATES
ENGLAND, 4th Jan'y. SINGAPORE, 4th March.
UNITED STATES, 8th Dec. MANILA, 15th March.
CALCUTTA, 3rd Feb'y. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 15th Feb'y. CHUAN.
JAVA, 20th Dec. NANKING.

DIED.—At Macao, on the 30th March, of the small pox, after a few days illness, JAMES E. LARSEN, Esq. of the firm of Messrs FLETCHER, LARSEN & Co. On the 29th instant, at Hongkong, of small pox, after a week's severe illness, THEODORE A. W., wife of the Rev. WILLIAM DEAN of the American Baptist Mission. The burial will take place to day (Thursday) 10 p. m.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—No. 4, Travessa de St.


THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 14.]

Macao, Saturday, 8th April, 1843.

[No. 392.]

PUBLIC SALES.

 **THE** Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on account of whom it may concern, by **JOHN SMITH**, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR"; viz:—

Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and jars of Cocoon-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9-pounders, and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Rigging, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slings, and Hoops; 1 case and 5 bales of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fins; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 265 pieces of Blue Nankins. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 6th March, 1843.

NOTICE—**MR. JOSEPH PYBUS** and **MR. JOHN LEFFLER**, are duly authorized to sign for me by **Procurator** during my absence from China.

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 5th April, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned is authorised to receive all Packages or Parcels addressed to any of the Officers or to the **Mess of H. M. 18th Royal Irish Regiment** and will pay any expenses incurred upon them.

A. DUUS.

Pearson's Wharf,
Hongkong, 22d March, 1843.

NOTICE—ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Printed by **Messrs Galignani, rue Fleienne, PARIS**, (Orders to be accompanied by a bill payable in London or Paris.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—A daily Political Journal. The object of this well-known Journal is to supply the reader with a SUBSTITUTE for the ENTIRE of the ENGLISH and FRENCH NEWSPAPERS. Conducted on a system of undeviating impartiality, the sentiments of every party, Ministerial and Opposition, find their place in its columns.

In the English Department will be found the leading articles of the Tory, Conservative, Whig, and Radical journals. A prominence correspondent with their vast importance is given to the parliamentary debates: in addition to all news of fashionable or general interest, the proceedings at the India House, and every subject important to Eastern subscribers, is especially attended to.

The French Department contains (in a special article) the political sentiments of the Paris press; the proceedings of the French Chambers; the fashionable and local news of Paris, Stocks, &c.; the earliest information from Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Russia, and all other parts of the Continent.

Terms of Subscription.—(Payable in advance). One year, £5. 11s.; Six months, £2. 17s.

THE LONDON AND PARIS OBSERVER. Journal of Literature, Science and Fine Arts.—This Journal, published every Sunday, consisting of forty-eight columns of closely printed, matter large 4to. (almost the matter of an octavo volume), contains the *élite* of all that is intellectual, useful, or recreative, in more than TWENTY London Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly Publications.

Terms of Subscription.—(Payable in advance). One year, £2. 10s.; Six months, £1. 7s.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **DIROM & Co.**
NOTICE—The connection of **WILLIAM C. HUNTER** with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and **JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN** and **DANIEL NICOLSON** became Partners therein on the same day.
China, 18th February, 1843. **RUSSELL & Co.**

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Society, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road**. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to


C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to **FEARON & SON**,—Macao.


Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE** Clipper ARDASER, Captain McINTYRE, will be despatched for Bombay on the 20th April; for freight of Silk or Treasure apply to


Macao, 27th March, 1843. **MACVICAR & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 **THE** "ARIEL," will be despatched on the 20th of this month. For freight apply to


Macao, 8th April, 1843. **DENT & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

 **THE** A. I. British built Ship, **MARY**, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to


FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton,
or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** fine British Ship **PANORCE HALL**, 344 tons, (A. I. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to


HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 26th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

 **THE** Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BENO, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to


Macao, 13th February, 1843. **B. BARRETT.**

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** A. I. British built Brigantine **BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842. **C. H. HART.**

FOR LONDON.

 **THE** A. I. British built Barque "ABERTON," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight, or passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, first north east house, Praya Grande.—Macao.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 33 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by **H. J. LEIGHTON Esq.**, situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately.
HENRY FESSENDEN.
Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship *Alber*, in the Tyne.

Flour, superior fresh American.
BEER, mess.
BEER, prime.
PORK, prime.
CANNED RUMIN, apply on board.
Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wines SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases.

PORT in 6 dozen cases.
BURQUOND, Montrachet in dozen cases.
ditto.
ditto.
HERMITAGE, ditto.
Macao, 30th March, 1843. **WETMORE & Co.**

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates, containing 240 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by **Jones Quain**; royal oct. full bound in sheep .. price \$ 53.00

Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth 25.00

The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges 4.75

Illustrated edition of **Cowper's Task**, & other Poems, richly bound 5.00

The **Rose of Sharon**, for 1843, with plates The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges .. 3.00

The Poetical Works of **Lord Byron**, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound 6.50

Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt Student-Life of Germany, by **Howitt** 4.00

Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges .. 10.00

The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding 4.75

The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding 3.00

Friendship's offering for 1843 3.00

The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt 5.00

Mrs. **Singapore's Select Poems**, with plates, extra binding, gilt 3.00

Apply to **JOHNSMITH.**

Macao, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, &c. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Ashmud Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to

Macao, 2d February, 1843. **CAPTAIN OSBORNE.**

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEY, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANED and PLANK, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **JOHN BURD & Co.**
Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADRYN WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of Kassar & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE AND CORDAGE. Apply to Macao, 25th October, 1842. DIRM & Co.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER AND NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr. Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & FORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praia de Manufoa, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira's apply to their owner.

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

From the Bombay Times, 15th Feb'y.

EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, 19th Jan., 1843.

"In my last I mentioned the intention of the Pacha to call in the old coinage; which, however, he has not done, but has issued an order that money shall pass for less than its real value; this, as far as concerns his own coin, is perhaps of trifling importance; but when he attempts to depreciate the value of European money, he not only ruins all commercial transactions, but commits an injustice that must call forth the indignation of the European powers, and the energetic remonstrance of their diplomatic agents. It is quite certain if a sovereign be worth 100 piastres when the Pacha's kirias pass for 9 piastres each, it ought to be worth more when he diminishes the price of his own coin to 8½ piastres; but His Highness has ordered that sovereigns shall only be passed at 97½ piastres, Spanish dollars at 20 instead of 22 piastres, and Austrians at 20 instead of 21 piastres. The town is full of spies, who seize every one whom they suspect, or choose to accuse, of passing money for its intrinsic value, or above the tariff of the Pacha. Several unfortunates, charged with this heinous offence, have been beheaded, and the prisons are filled with similar offenders. Only a few days ago a respectable Jew sold a small quantity of coral, and not having any scales wherewith to weigh it, went to a neighbouring shop with the purchaser, to have the coral weighed; while there, he stated that he could only take the dollars according to the tariff, upon which the buyer, being an old acquaintance, gave him his purse, and told him to count out the cash, and while doing so, he with the money and purse, was seized by a podice spy, who took him to the citadel and charged him with having disobeyed the orders of the Pacha; he was consequently thrown into prison, where he has already been four days, and has only escaped the bastinado by the interference of some European merchants, with whom he has frequently transacted business in the most honourable manner and who have exerted themselves to save him from further unjust punishment; the profit to be made by this poor Jew by the sale of his coral, was four piastres,—not quite one shilling; the spy offered to withdraw the charge if he would give him L. 10! After this, you will not be surprised to hear that trade is, if possible, worse than when I last wrote you. You will probably ask, what interest the Pacha can have in diminishing the value of his own coinage? He is calling in the Ferdi and other payments, which must be paid to him according to the tariff, but as soon as he has collected all he can from his unfortunate subjects, he will re-issue the coin at its former value, thus gaining a certain per centage by the transaction. He is also in want of dollars at this moment for the upper country, Sennar and Darfur, where they pass for 25 to 27 piastres each. He is about to send 40,000 men to Darfur, under the pretence of putting the brother of the present king upon the throne: this odd young man has been in Egypt during the last three or four years, kept by the Pacha to serve his own purpose, and now is made the excuse for sending some 8000 men into that country, under the command of Hassan Pacha, late Riall Bey, and second Admiral of the Turkish fleet when it was given up to the Pacha. This is an honourable way of getting rid of the traitor, who is *un de trop* here, and not likely to return from the expedition. Alas! the Pacha, the traitor is dead: he died very suddenly,—indeed was quite well and out visiting two hours before,—he died of some complaint in the stomach, the effects probably of a bad cup of coffee! Mahomed Ali was not then in Alexandria, he had gone to upper Egypt for three weeks; when informed of the death, he was on board his steamer, and did not appear surprised or af-

fectured,—so at least I was informed by a person who was on board the same vessel with His Highness. The Pacha returned on the 13th; the following day he received the consuls general,—all of whom are now here. Mons. Blondell, the Belgian consul general, lately returned from Abyssinia, was, on dit, very badly received. He has left for Belgium,—but not on account of his bad reception by the Pacha, as some pretend, but to give an account of his travels to his own government. A few days after Mons. Blondell's departure, the Baron—, Belgian ambassador to Constantinople, paid the city a visit, and had an interview with the Pacha, but was not well received. Ibrahim Pacha has also been up the country, and returned on the 12th inst.—both he and his father are now here. Said Pacha about a fortnight since was thrown from his horse at Alexandria, and broke his arm. A telegraphic dispatch announced this accident, and ordered Clot Bey, and a native bone-setter to be sent to Alexandria with all speed. The little Bey, but great surgeon, was highly offended at being coupled with a native bone-setter, and refused to go, unless permitted to take the case under his own special care: after some discussion Sheriff Pacha permitted him to go alone. We have not heard how the invalid gets on.

"The Pacha still contemplates finishing the Barrage, or Lock across the Nile. The plans have been sent to France for the opinion of the first engineers, and are from thence to be submitted to Mr. Brunel of England.

"You will be pleased to hear that the station houses in the desert are being enlarged, and that Messrs Hill & Co. have brought from England a steam boat for the canal; it is upon the Archimedeian Screw principle, so as not to injure the banks of the canal. They have not got permission from the Pacha to run it, but it is hoped that His Highness will not object to its plying between Alexandria and the Nile, as it will very greatly expedite the transit of passengers through Egypt. The weather continues very fine but cold, the thermometer varying from 53 to 80° Fahrenheit during the day. An order has just been issued that meat (mutton—there is not any beef in Egypt) shall only be killed once a week. Every thing is very scarce and dear, and it is with great difficulty we can get sufficient for our daily consumption. Only a few travellers have arrived since my last: among these are Mr. and Lady Louisa Tension, who have gone up the country."

In our last we gave the result of the Calcutta Opium sale of the 2d instant, which appears to have gone much higher than was anticipated. The quantity disposed of was 5,000 Chests, and it appears to have been thus appropriated:—

To Europeans, mostly for ship-	1,500 chests.
ment, about,	
To Jews,	500 "
To Marwarries, & Bazaar dealers,	2,200 "
To Bombay Agents,	500 "

Total, 5,000 Chests.

The high price is attributed in Calcutta to the amount of gambling going on among the dealers in their Bazaar; and there cannot be a doubt that this vicious system is now being carried to such an extent both in Bombay and Calcutta, as will speedily require legislative interference to check it. We have heard that sums varying from Eight to Twenty lakhs have been lost and won among the Bombay dealers by the result of this very sale! The practice we learn is as follows:—A bets with B that the sale will not average, say Rs. 1000, or rather he contracts with B to sell him a certain quantity at that price, it being perfectly understood between the parties that no delivery of the Opium is required or expected, but if the sale goes below Rs. 1000, B pays A the difference,—if above, then A makes it up to B. We have been told that some 100,000 Chests are sold (?) in this way in our Bazaar! and of course many of the gamblers will have their emissaries at work in Calcutta, to raise or depress prices, according as they are Bulls or Bears.

Under such a system it is clearly impossible to know the real value of the article under sale, as the prices can never, in such a case, be regulated by the rules which ought to govern them, viz: of supply and demand;—and of course the individual merely desirous of providing himself at the fair market rate, will never dream of attending these sales, as he must be aware that he has no chance with such competitors, and that his best plan is to wait till the sale is over, when he may occasionally supply himself on his own terms!—*Ibid 15th Jan'y.*

THE SOMNAUTH GATES AT REST.—A paragraph from the Calcutta Star will be found amongst our extracts, in which it is affirmed, that the Somnauth Gates have already been arrested on their pilgrimage, and that Delhi is destined to be their present place of sojourn. According to our contemporary, the Governor-General must have sent home early intimation of his intention of addressing his black brethren and friends—the princes and chiefs of upper Hindostan, intimating that these mighty trophies had been recovered, and that the insults of 800 years were now washed away. We see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the Star's information, except that arising from its novelty and unexpectedness, and from the circumstance of its having escaped our respected brother of Delhi,—who so far from permitting any-

thing to slip him within his own province of intelligence, draws very liberally on those over which others claim seniorage. The Gazette did, shortly since, intimate his belief, that instead of being sent to Gouzer at, that after they had sojourned for a year at the holy city of Muttah, they would be transferred to the bosom of sacred Jumna and thence find their way to England. Major Leech was promised Rs. 1000 a-month, however, till he reached arrived at Somnauth, while divers other substantial marks of favour were to be bestowed on the rest of the members of the mission. Will they forego their claims to remuneration for services which they were appointed, and were willing and able to perform? or will they continue through life to draw these extra allowances, seeing that not in their time, in all human probability, will their tasks ever be fulfilled? The most important matter connected with this appears to be, what we should consider, the certitude of the immediate retirement of Lord Ellenborough consequent on this very measure. His purposes thwarted, and policy disallowed in every quarter,—with this, the great master-stroke of his reign, as it was evidently intended to have been, repudiated just at the time when such repudiation must most endanger him in public estimation, it seems impossible he should submit further to remain in office: inconceivable with a ministry of such strength as that of Sir R. Peel, that he should be much longer suffered to play the fantastic tricks in which he delights, on an arena of authority which demands the dignity as imperatively as it does the wisdom of the statesman. If the men who gave him power refuse to countenance his acts, or suffer him to exercise that independence of authority which has never been denied to any of his predecessors, it would be in the last degree degrading in him to remain in India even were he suffered to enjoy the pageantry of more than vice-regal authority when denuded of all which renders this desirable; beyond conception unjustifiable in his masters to permit a position of such responsibility to be filled by one in whom they had lost all confidence, even were its unworthy occupant willing to submit to such humiliation. But we have no such apprehensions of the conduct of the Conservative Government, be our anticipations what they may of that of Lord Ellenborough. The Premier must now be convinced of the error he has committed: he must long ago have seen that the Governor General has falsified the hopes the public so generally entertained of him at the time of his appointment, and that his infirmities are of that class for which time and experience offer no hope of cure. If the assumption in reference to the gates on which these speculations are based, be a correct one, then is the day of our liberation from the rule of an imbecile more nearly at hand than we had imagined. We may conclude these observations "on the great gate question" by reprinting one of the provisions of the treaty proposed by Runjeet Singh in 1833, as the basis of an arrangement betwixt them for the restoration of the Shah Soojah to the throne. It may be perceived that on this occasion the Shah made no objection to the cession of Peshawar, Khyber, Cashmere, Mooltan, the two Kitchais, &c.,—but the Somnauth gates! No, no!—here, however, is the proposal as given in the Parliamentary papers:—"XI. That the portals made of sandal-wood, which have been carried away from Ghuznie from the temple of Juggernauth, [sic. orig.] shall be delivered to the Maharajah when the Shah's government is well established." To this His Majesty replies in a style worthy of Oriental diplomacy:—"XVII. Regarding the demand of the portals of sandal at Ghuznie, a compliance with it is inadmissible in two ways:—Firstly, A real friend is he who is interested in the good name of a friend. The Maharajah being my friend, how can he find satisfaction in my eternal disgrace? The desire of the disgrace of one's friend is not consistent with the dictates of eternal wisdom.—Second, There is a tradition amongst all classes of people, that the fore fathers of the Sikhs have said that this nation shall, in the attempt to bring away the portals of sandal, advance to Ghuznie, but having arrived there, the foundation of their empire shall be overthrown. I am not desirous of that event; I wish for the permanence of his Highness's dominions."—*Ibid 15th Feb'y.*

THE MILITARY REVOLT AT MANILA.

To day several individuals suffered the penalty of death as traitors for their participation in the late military revolt. The execution as usual here took place early in the morning, and as the customary precautions were taken to insure tranquillity, the melancholy ceremony was completed without interruption or disturbance as upon the two previous occasions.

The Tayaba revolt of 1841 which has been, it is supposed, the cause also of the insurrection attempted by part of the 3rd Native Regiment here on the 31st January, is but little understood out of Manila, and we have seen with some concern articles published in foreign papers which give a very erroneous impression as to its importance and magnitude, and render no justice to the government for the speedy suppression of a movement which threatened the safety of the Colony.

The origin of the disturbances in the Province of Tayabas resulted from the refusal of the authorities to sanction the establishment of a religious brotherhood, the chief promoter of which was a half-caste of rather indifferent reputation. Upon means being taken to suppress the insipient society, its members increased rapidly and the chief, taking advantage of the ignorance and superstition of his countrymen, proclaimed his mission as divine and practised upon their credulity in announcing frequent communications made to him from Heaven, declared himself invulnerable, and promised success to open rebellion. Apolinario de la Cruz, the "saint" as he styled himself and as his deluded followers believed, flouting his safety threatened, retired with the members of the brotherhood, which had increased to several thousands in number, to a distant part of the province where they constructed a kind of intrenched camp or fortified village, whither many persons hourly flocked to the standard of this designing impostor. The sequel has been told. The rebels, for such they had become, killed the governor of the Province who went in person to disperse them. Troops were ordered from Manila, and a stated time was given them to return to their homes and deliver up their leaders, and upon their refusal they were attacked by the troops and a large number of them cut to pieces. This measure, painful it is true, but no less necessary, has been called by those who are ignorant of what material the Malay character is formed "the massacre of Tayabas." The case is simply this, (corroborated by disclosures made by the prisoners in the late affair.) Had the insurrection succeeded, the colony would have been lost to Spain, and in the heat of such a revolution, directed by men who are the creatures of impulse, and awayed like children by momentary passion, there would have been a scene of murder and of rapine which cannot be contemplated without horror. It is to be remembered that this affair did not arise from tyranny of the government; it was not a desperate effort of an enslaved and suffering people to shake off a yoke of oppression, but the result of a delusion practised upon them by a cunning knave who had nothing to lose and everything to gain. The Regiment in which the second revolt took place was composed of men from this same Province of Tayabas, who it is certain were diverted from their allegiance by crafty men, who made them the instruments of their designs upon the peace of the colony by working upon their national feeling and persuading them that the victims of Apolinario were martyrs, that revenge by their hands was demanded by justice, and would be sanctioned by Heaven. These traitors appear to have planned their enterprise with a certainty of success and a desperate disregard of consequences in case of failure. They seem to have been alone; the remainder of the Regiment having refused to second them, and that they had no understanding with or support from the populace is evident from the people disregarding their entreaties to aid them when the citadel was in their hands. The whole enterprise was worthy of men who have no thought for the morrow, and whose calculation is notoriously limited in every case where foresight and prudence is necessary. A popular tumult here, from this very cause, would be attended by consequences of the most dreadful kind. An *ouste* once in progress would gather partisans at every turn from the largeness of rabble which swarm in an Indian seaport town, fellows whom the strong arm of the law can scarcely keep within bounds during a period of tranquillity, and whose ferocious excesses would know no limit in a moment of public peril and perplexity. When these things are thus considered, with an example before our eyes in the melancholy catastrophe of 1820, which resulted from the excitability of the populace, and for which there was no foundation whatever, other than the reports of ill-disposed persons, it is evident that the only safety for the colony is in a series of measures, prompt and well directed, to suppress a tumult and the summary and signal vengeance of the law upon its originators. Such measures have been taken and such justice meted out by our present Captain General, Don Marcelino Orea, and when the popular clamor against a man who has most indubitably saved this fine colony has exhausted itself, the firm and decided steps by which he accomplished it will be appreciated, and we trust rewarded.

The people of the Philippine Islands have perhaps less to complain of than the inhabitants of any other colony whatever. The imposts and taxes levied by the government are so light as not to be

felt a burthen or a hardship, and even the monopolies, respecting which so much has been said, are not felt as a grievance, inasmuch as the commodities which they govern are still supplied at a very cheap rate. We are no advocates for monopolies of any kind, and would be pleased to see the manufacture of spirits and the growth of tobacco allowed to take their chances with other branches of trade, but we think the difference in the price of those articles between that at which the *Estanco* supplies them to the people and the rate at which they could provide themselves in less onerous than an additional tax in money would be, to replace the deficiency in the revenue which must follow removing from these two articles the restrictions under which they are at present placed. When we look at the Colonial regulations of India, and above all of Java, we cannot but regard the Philippines as singularly happy. No extraordinary exertion is here necessary to meet the exactions of a griping government, no forced labor to fill its magazines with the products of the country purchased from the producers at a song and sold to the exporters at an enormous profit. Property is secured to the native by laws which protect his rights equally with that of the white man, and the greatest tyranny which the native has to dread is from his own countrymen, they being proverbially unmerciful to each other where interest is concerned.

The government of these islands is confessedly imperfect, but with all its faults (most of which affect the white population more than the natives) it is such as would be difficult to find surpassed in another colony in all that which regards the Indian.

The consequences of a successful attempt against the government would be disastrous indeed, and the poor, ignorant inhabitants of this magnificent country would ere long relapse into a state of anarchy and barbarism to which slavery imposed upon them by foreign hands would be happiness. The natives of these islands, whatever may have been their ability to govern each other previously to the conquest, are now less fit to take the administration of affairs into their own hands than any other Indian tribe or nation whatever. Their character is milder, and their disposition to be governed and restrained greater than that of the Malay. Nothing is rarer, even on days of public festivity when the whole dense population throngs the streets and *Plazas* of Manila, than a riot or a street row. There is a disposition to be civil and forbearing to each other which is highly creditable to them, and a habitual reverence for their foreign masters which marks how easily they may be kept within the limits of order and obedience. Such events therefore as these upon which we are writing must always be the result of momentary impulses, ill directed and fatal to the projectors in their consequences. The people of the Philippines, once their own masters, would soon learn to lament the change which their folly had brought about, and their sufferings from the petty tyranny of the new and self elected rulers would teach them that the revolution they had effected brought with it evils a thousand times more insupportable than those from which they had escaped. The want of a proper solidity of character and habit of comparison reflection and foresight render them incapable of being their own governors. They are in minds and habits mere children, but "children of the Sun" whose impulses are as dangerous as they are sudden. This being the case, it is clear that under a mild government they are infinitely happier than as their own masters, and it becomes necessary, when they forget themselves, to make such appeals to their feelings as will effectually repress a repetition of disorders which may cause effects of so grave a nature as those to which we have alluded. The strong arm of force supported by justice is the argument most palatable to a people constituted as they are, and in the case before us it has been wisely used with, we hope, a beneficial result.

We trust that we look upon tyranny and cruelty with as much horror as can any of our readers, but in a case like this it is a mere question of life or death. In countries where the people are more enlightened a revolution may take place with a comparatively small loss of life, but here, from the peculiar nature of the people, we repeat, such cannot be the case. It then becomes imperatively necessary to act quickly and firmly, for indecision would be fatal, and if the inhabitants of Manila are now pursuing their usual avocations in safety and in quiet, we cannot but think that they owe it to the fine old soldier who is their governor, his officers

and the troops who so steadily supported him at a crisis, when the fate of the colony and the lives of the white inhabitants hung upon a thread; and were the natives of a nature to reflect and understand the horrors they as well as ourselves have escaped, they also would feel that the punishment of the traitors, tho' terrible, has been just.

Manila, 9th March, 1843.

Ans.—The idea that by means of charms the body may be rendered invulnerable prevails very commonly among the natives. The Taltians which we have seen were generally of paper covered with writing in some unintelligible gibberish, latin words having no connection, and certain symbols or hieroglyphics. These are usually worn round the neck sewed up in a small linen bag or purse. The belief in their efficacy is very general, and we recollect some years ago to have seen an example of how firmly this absurd belief is rooted. A robber had been shot through the lungs by one of the mounted Police of a village in the interior, and when his shirt was opened to examine the wound he was found to have snarped from his neck one of these famous amulets, and tho' the wound proved upon inspection mortal beyond the shadow of a hope, yet the Indians persisted that he could not die. At the moment a Spanish priest came into the room and observing the charm, spoke warmly against the absurdity of the superstition and ordered it to be burnt. About an hour afterwards the wounded man expired, but nothing could persuade the spectators that the wound would not have caused his death had the *Anting-Anting*, as it is called, been left untouched. In another instance we saw a fellow shot in the same way but dead upon the spot. This worthy had a charm tattooed upon his breast and the ball had gone through it. In this case the Indians were quite satisfied to account for the anomaly.

A third instance, where the result was not quite so fatal, is pertinent to the question. A clerical friend having occasion to seek for something in a box belonging to one of his servants, during the absence of the proprietor, found one of these infallible antidotes to evil. Upon the return of the young man, the good Padre remonstrated with him upon the absurdity of the thing, and determined to punish him, as the scandal was great that a domestic of a priest and servant of the church should abandon himself to such pagan superstition. Previous to chastising the culprit the charm was carefully spread over the part to which the blows were to be applied, and this consolation offered to the delinquent that if the talisman were efficacious he of course would not be a sufferer. Twenty five blows with a piece of buffalo's hide (a most disagreeably persuasive instrument) soon convinced the poor fellow that the magical covering was not so efficacious as he had been taught to believe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—By inserting the foregoing article in your paper I think you may aid in removing some false impressions as to the propriety of the steps taken by the present Captain General of the Philippines in the affair of Tayabas and the late revolt here. I shall regret the circumstance if it excludes other and more valuable matter from your columns.

I am sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 8th April, 1843.

The editorial part of our paper is extremely scant of interesting matter this week; nothing whatever, worth relating, has occurred either here, at Hongkong, or Canton. Sir Henry Pottinger left this for Hongkong on Saturday morning last in the *Proserpine* steamer, and as will be seen from an official letter from H. E. to the British creditors of the Kingqua, Mouqua and other hong, Capt. Balfour is about to proceed to Canton (he left this for Whampoa last night) to superintend the distribution of the money, on the part of the British government. There was a rumour at Canton that Keying had actually been appointed to succeed Eleopao as Imperial Commissioner, but we know not whether it deserves any faith. No official announcement of the fact has as yet, we believe, reached the British authorities, although sufficient time for an answer to be received from Peking since the death of Eleopao has elapsed.

Her Majesty, the Queen of Portugal's birthday was celebrated here on the fourth of this month, with the usual demonstrations of loyalty, and in the evening the houses of the Governor and Judge and of many private individuals, as well as the barracks were illuminated.

We have received a letter from a correspondent complaining of the sycos of Arab horses and ponies choosing that part of the Praya grande between the Albion hotel and the Fort for exercising them, and chat exactly at a time when the Praya is a resort of pedestrians, whose limbs are exposed to danger by the prancing and kicking of the horses and the carelessness of the sycos, who may frequently be seen collected together in conversation, to the obstruction of the way. Our correspondent gives two recent instances where in the one a nurse and child, and in the other three gentlemen were in considerable danger of being severely injured by an unruly and vicious horse, and are of his opinion that the sycos might be ordered to walk the horses outside the Campo gate, where there is more room, and where they would not endanger pedestrians.

We observe with much pleasure that the manure which used to be laid out to dry close to the walk on the Campo, and of which as a great nuisance a correspondent complained some time since, has been removed.

We have much pleasure in publishing an interesting communication concerning the late events in Manila. Our correspondent has, we are aware, very good opportunities of being well informed on what he writes about, and it is probable that the great severity with which the mutineers in the last insurrection were punished, was necessary for the future tranquillity of the Colony, but we confess that the information we possess of the former insurrection in Tayaba, did not lead us to suppose it to have been of so serious a character as our correspondent describes, nor ought it to have provoked the indiscriminate slaughter of an unarmed and deluded multitude.

Robberies, we are sorry to learn, are again of frequent occurrence in Hongkong. All the furniture was carried away from a gentleman's house not many nights since; the Comptroller of an English house was robbed of about \$3000; a gentleman had all his effects stolen during a temporary absence, and an attempt to rob a godown was made, the thieves having succeeded in breaking through the outer, but could not force the inner granite, wall.

Export of Tea in the month of March last, and in the nine months from 1st July 1842 to 31st March 1843.

	In March,	in 9 months,
Bohea, ..	250,392 lbs.	
Congou, ..	3,890,331	22,459,595 "
Caper, ..	35,330	138,136 "
Souchong, ..	168,631	487,467 "
Huangmuy, ..	25,289	146,834 "
Bortu, ..	435	36,969 "
Pekoe, ..	33,204	806,052 "
Orange Pekoe, ..	171,977	610,408 "
Total black	4,345,417	24,455,705 lbs.
Twankay, ..	46,877	41,899,766 lbs.
Hyson, ..	97,498	907,699 "
Hysonskin, ..	8,734	49,677 "
Young Hyson, ..	43,688	434,744 "
Gunpowder, ..	49,450	430,949 "
Imperial, ..	17,858	199,245 "
Total Green	662,819	3,622,010

Grand total in March in 8 vessels, lbs. 5,008,236.

Grand total in 9 months from 1st July to 30th March in 36 vessels, lbs. 28,077,715.

OFFICIAL.

No. 125. Macao, 31st March, 1843.

Gentlemen,—With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am now directed to further intimate to you that Sir Henry Pottinger has examined into the Claims against the insolvent Hong of Kingqua and Mowqua, and has authorized the payment of them from the monies about to be received, in virtue of the Treaty, from the Provincial Government of Canton, in the proportion which such Claims, and those of the Hingtae hong, may bear to the forthcoming Instalments.

As soon as the capital of Kingqua's debt is discharged, arrangements will be made (and promulgated) for adjusting the accumulated interest on it. With respect to Mowqua's debt, His Excellency

has desired me to state to you, that after having given the question the most careful consideration, he can by no means recognize, or admit, the principle that interest on any portion of the Capital can be demanded for a single hour after such portion shall be discharged, and therefore any of the Creditors who have received interest for a year instead of eight months, on the late dividend, must write the difference back to Mowqua's credit, and allow it to be deducted from the amount of their next instalment.

It appears from the accounts of Mowqua's debts which have been submitted, that discrepancies exist in a number of the accounts to an aggregate amount of \$7890 70. Sir Henry Pottinger thinks it most desirable that these sums should be at once settled, and be either struck off, or paid; and Capt. Balfour (Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai) who is about to proceed to Canton, to superintend matters on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, will be authorized to have them finally adjusted, either by an amicable arrangement between the Creditors and Debtors, or by arbitration.

There still remain to be considered Debts that have been claimed as payable by the Co-hong, but of which the details have not been agreed to, and likewise debts not originally owing by Hong merchants, but which are claimed as having been assumed by those individuals.

With respect to these debts I shall again address you as soon as Sir Henry Pottinger has had time to look into, and make up his mind upon them, and in the meantime I have to call your attention to His Excellency's letter of the 25th of last month to Mr. Morrison's address, in which it is stated that it is the business of the Claimants, and not of Government, to establish claims that may be brought forward.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obdt. humble, Servt.
G. A. MALCOLM.

The British Merchants in China,
Creditors of the late Kingqua,
Mowqua and other Hong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
April.
2, (B.) *Ins*, Lakeland, Liverpool.
3, H. M. S. *Wanderer*, Capt. Seymour, Amoy.
4, (B.) *Sir R. Peel*, Somes, Amoy.
4, *Scotland*, ———, Bombay.
4, (Sp.) *Relimpago*, ———, Manila.

SAILED
April.
1, (B.) *Gues*, ———, Singapore.
2, *John Knox*, Cleland, do.
3, *Lady Clark*, Lawrence, Liverpool.
3, *Lady Ragles*, Fraser, Sing. and Bombay.
3, *James Matheson*, Branscombe, Liverpool.
3, H. M. S. *Wolf*, Capt. Hayes, Chusan.
3, H. M. S. *Vixen*, Capt. Bayes, Amoy.
4, (B.) *Bendica*, Withers, Singapore.
4, *Wm. Hyde*, Steward, London.
4, (A.) *Coromandel*, Hunt, New York.
5, (B.) *Adelaide*, Wharton, Singapore.
5, *Eden*, Boyes, do.
5, *Walker*, Keay, Bombay.
5, *Siam*, Smith, London.
5, *Brahmin*, McArthur, Sing. and Bombay.
5, *Baboo*, Stewart, Singapore.
5, *Asia*, Smith, Bally.
5, (Sp.) *Esperanza*, Ahuga, Manila.
6, (B.) *Elina Stewart*, Macleod, Bombay.
6, *Anthony Anderson*, Splatt, Bombay.
7, *Elphinstone*, Framley, Singapore.
7, *St. Lawrence*, Newlands, London.
8, *Edinburgh*, Paterson, do.
8, *Liverpool*, McDowall, Liverpool.
8, *General Kyd*, Osnow, Sing. and Madras.
8, *Urgent*, Thomson, Manila and Sydney.
8, *Pearl*, ———, Bombay.
8, *Frances Burn*, Edington, Clyde.
—, (F.) *Cordouan*, Claro, Manila.

PASSENGERS Per

General Kyd, Messrs W. Thompson and Henry Pybus.
Coromandel, Mr. F. H. Hooper.
H. M. S. *Royalist*, for Singapore; H. M. S. *Agincourt*, for Manila; and H. M. S. *Apollo* and *Belle Isle*, for England are reported as about to sail in a few days.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*Ariel* on the 20th.
For Singapore.—*Penang*, *Colombo*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia*, *Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Louisa Jackson*, *Boltar*, *Urania*, *George IV.*, *Coromandel*, *George Wal-*
lis, *England's Queen*, *Gondolier*, *Cordelia*, *Sappho*, *Psidium*, *Wm. Jardine*, *John Laird*, *Julia*.
From Bombay.—*Asia*, *Dianna*, *Coro*, *Woodman*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Wm. Abrahams*, *Middleton*, *England*, *Ternale*, *Almena*, *Manlius*, *Madonna*, *John Gray*, *Bencoolen*, *Tyler*, *Candabar*.
From Calcutta.—*Clown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Jan'y. SINGAPORE, 6th March.
UNITED STATES, 8th Dec. MANILA, 15th March.
CALCUTTA, 3rd Feby. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 15th Feby. CHUAN, 25th March.
JAVA, 20th Dec. NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Ariel</i> , ..	—	Bart,	Dent and Co.
<i>Abberton</i> , ..	451	Catt,	Jameson, How & Co.
<i>Athens</i> , ..	—	White,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Aradser</i> , ..	—	Macintyre,	—
<i>Athenian</i> , ..	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i> , ..	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Bella Marina</i> , ..	480	Ashbridge,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Colombus</i> , ..	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> , ..	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>City of Derby</i> , ..	—	Vincent,	Dallas and Co.
<i>Culdee</i> , ..	—	Campbell	Dent and Co.
<i>Druid</i> , ..	—	Ritchie,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Devon</i> , ..	—	Robinson,	Pox Rawson and Co.
<i>Diadem</i> , ..	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Emma</i> , ..	407	White,	Russell and Co.
<i>Eliot</i> , ..	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Equestrian</i> , ..	801	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Edmonstone</i> , ..	—	McDougal	Self.
<i>Fenella</i> , ..	—	Self,	—
<i>George IV</i> , ..	1435	Parsons,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Greenlaw</i> , ..	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Grecian</i> , ..	—	Wait,	—
<i>Hygeia</i> , ..	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> , ..	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Inglewood</i> , ..	—	Kerr,	Jameson, How & Co.
<i>Isa</i> , ..	—	Lakeland,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Lady of St. Kilda</i> , ..	—	Manton,	J. Dunsford.
<i>Monarch</i> , ..	—	Robertson	R. Webster.
<i>Morley</i> , ..	—	Evans,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Mineira</i> , ..	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
<i>Munty</i> , ..	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Mary</i> , ..	—	Kemp,	B. Rustomjee.
<i>Michs. of Duero</i> , ..	—	Woodworth,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Oriza</i> , ..	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
<i>Oriental</i> , ..	—	Wilson,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Pennag</i> , ..	—	Liberty,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Parrock Hall</i> , ..	344	Wharton,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Poppy</i> , ..	—	Cole,	J. Hudson.
<i>Raymond</i> , ..	—	MacKay,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ruparell</i> , ..	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardesjee.
<i>Rosa</i> , ..	—	—	C. H. Hart.
<i>Siam</i> , ..	—	Wilmot,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>St. Vincent</i> , ..	—	Young,	—
<i>Semiramis</i> , ..	365	Cairnie,	Jameson, How & Co.
<i>Susan</i> , ..	—	Neathy,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Scotland</i> , ..	—	—	—
<i>Sarah</i> , ..	—	Heidrich,	—
<i>Tapley</i> , ..	—	Gething,	Pox Rawson & Co.
<i>Tennantson</i> , ..	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Thetis</i> , ..	—	Reche,	Henry Pybus.
<i>Victoria</i> , ..	—	Mcpraudt,	Dent and Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. *Constellation*, | Commodore Kearney.
Panther, | — | Martin, | J. M. Bull.
Lema, | — | Poor, | Russell and Co.
Horatio, | — | Howland, | G. Nye Jr.
Lark, | — | Tibbets, | Russell and Co.
Sarah Abigail, | — | Doane, | —
Morrison, | — | Benson, | Oliphant & Co.
lanthe, | — | Steele, | Wetmore & Co.
Albee, | — | Henchman, | —

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. *Brigonez* 44, | Captain Cécile.
La Fayette, | — | Costey, | Russell and Co.
Japutra, | — | Smith, | —
Relimpago, | — | — | —

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 15.] Macao, Saturday, 15th April, 1843.

[No. 393.]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE premises known as the AUCKLAND HOTEL opposite the Hongkong market place—the building is 65 by 60 feet, two stories with offices in the rear; dimensions of lot 90 by 165 feet; it is considered the best situation in the settlement for Hotel or Store.

Also the BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road in the rear of marine lot No. 46 with Well, and large offices including Stables, dimensions of lot 120 by 105.

The above described property will be sold at Auction on Saturday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock on the verandah of the Auckland Hotel; terms at sale. For further particulars apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILLIAM LANE begs to inform the Public in general, and shipmasters particularly, that he intends to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the course of this month, of which due notice will be given in handbills, a few barrels of fresh American FLOUR, MEAT and PRIME BEEF, PORK, NAVY BREAD, a few bolts of Russian CANTAS U. X. heavy and light RAVENSDUCK.

Any party wishing to be supplied previous to the sale may obtain any quantity on reasonable terms by applying to the said Auctioneer, Praya Grande, 4th N. E. house.

Macao, 13th April, 1843.

PUBLIC SALES.

THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR"; viz:—

Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 Tubs and jars of Cocoa-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9-pounders, and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Rigging, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slings, and Hoops; 1 case and 6 bales of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fins; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Pringles and Handkerchiefs, and 285 pieces of Blue Nankeen. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 8th March, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH PYBUS and Mr. JOHN LAFLEY, are duly authorized to sign for me by Procuration during my absence from China.

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 5th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to receive all Packages or Parcels addressed to any of the Officers or to the Mess of H. M. 18th Royal Irish Regiment and will pay any expenses incurred upon them.

A. DUUS.

Fearon's Wharf,

Hongkong, 22d March, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

DIROM & Co.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN and DANIEL NICOLSON BROWN became Partners therein on the same day.

China, 18th February, 1843.

RUSSELL & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

A. A. DE MELLO.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA

1840 a 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to FEARON & SON, —Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE A. I. British built, Barque "CO. LONIST" THOMAS LEINE, Commander, will sail for the above named ports in all April. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper ARDASER, Captain McINTYRE, will be despatched for Bombay on the 20th April; for freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

Macao, 27th March, 1843.

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ARIZ," will be despatched on the 20th of this month. For freight apply to

Macao, 8th April, 1843.

DENT & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KENF, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship PAROCK HALL, 344 tons, (A. 1. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to

Macao, 7th February, 1843.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BRZO, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETO.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," 4 years old, now lying in the Type; apply to

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

C. H. HART.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Barque "ABERTON," Captain CATT, loaded at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, 2nd north east house, Praya Grande, —Macao.

WANTED.—As Chief officer of a new Hamburg Barque, a capable person. A native of Germany, Denmark, or Sweden preferred. Apply to G. NYE JR. Canton, or at this office.

April 11th, 1843.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship *Alfred*, in the Type. FLOUR, superfine fresh American,

BEEF, mess,

BEEF, prime,

PORK, prime,

CANVASS Russian,—apply on board.

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wines SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases.

PORT in 6 dozen cases.

BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases.

Illia Marsault ditto.

HERMITAGE ditto.

apply to

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

WETMORE & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates; containing 200 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by Jones Quain, royal 4to, full bound in sheep price \$ 28.00

Ditto, bound in embossed cloth " 35.00

The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges " 4.75

Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, & other Poems, richly bound " 5.00

The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates. The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges " 3.50

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 8 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound " 6.50

Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt " 6.00

Student-Life of Germany, by Howitt " 5.00

Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges " 10.00

The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding " 4.75

The Poetry of Flowers, also colored Plates, and neat binding " 3.00

Friendship's offering for 1843 " 3.00

The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt " 5.00

Mrs. Sigourney's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt " 3.50

Apply to

Macao, 10th March, 1843.

JOHNSMITH.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Alarm Clocks, Pumps, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Type. Apply to

Macao, 2d February, 1843.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE.

FOR SALE.—Bully RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.

JOHN BURD & Co.

Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUMELLS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. WM. LANE

Macao, 17th February, 1845.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADDERIA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRA & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co. Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr. Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BARR' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, Seltzer water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL, Turpentine, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARKS for lower and Top-Masts. Apply to Macao, 30th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

From the Spectator, 26th November.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

It may be doubted whether the often misapplied epithet "glorious" was ever so prostituted before as it is when applied to the success of the British arms in China. Even if moral considerations are left out of sight, as little glory can be acquired from the safe butchery of Chinese as from the safe butchery of hares and birds in a battue. And if the war is to be tried by its motives, it is disgraceful—infaamous. Glose them over with what fair terms we may, they all resolve into a domineering to force the independent Government of China to change its internal police—to punish it for seizing an article of contraband trade, with which the British Government in India systematically and exclusively supplied the smugglers. It is for this purpose—to say nothing of the wanton outrages of the armed opium-smugglers who hovered like vultures in the rear of the British armament—that the undisciplined and ill-armed mobs collected by Chinese generals have been mowed down by our cannon; that the citizens of towns taken by assault have been driven in the madness of terror to murder their wives and children and kill themselves on the mangled heap; that high-spirited soldiers have been driven to seek voluntary death on British bayonets, or immolate themselves beneath the self-kindled rafters of their own homes. There was more glory in taking a purse on Hounslow Heath than in obtaining victory by such means and for such an end; for the highwayman, while his object was equally respectable, incurred more personal risk, and inflicted not the millionth part of the misery.

No success, however dazzling, can hide the original inherent guilt of the war with China, now said to be brought to a close. "Said to be"—for though there is little doubt that the Emperor's fears will compel him to ratify the treaty, and though any renewal of hostilities may be called a new war, it is impossible to look upon that treaty as "the br-all and the end all" of our aggressions in China. It makes us proprietors of an island in the river of Canton; it gives our traders free access to five Chinese ports; and it concedes the appointment of consuls at those ports by the British Government to protect its subjects. The powers and privileges of the consuls—the manner in which they are to transact business with the Chinese authorities—the tariff of duties upon goods exported and imported, and the rates of inland transit—all these important details remain to be settled by after-negotiation; and until they be distinctly settled, the treaty is little more than a dead letter. This negotiation must be carried on at a distance of seven or eight hundred miles from the central seat of government; for no provision has been made for permission to a British agent (temporary or permanent) to transact business directly with the Imperial Ministers in the capital. It must be carried on while the payment of the twenty-one millions of dollars, spread over a period of three years, is yet uncompleted; and the pawned islands of Chusan and Kiangsoo are still occupied by British troops,—a state of affairs which will necessarily keep alive angry and distrustful feelings on both sides. Lastly, whatever may be thought of the reports of disaffection in the Southern provinces, hitherto so hastily credited, the weakness of the Imperial Government in consenting to buy a peace will create disaffection even where it did not exist before. The mere presence of a British force on the frontiers will encourage the

governors of distant provinces to assume a deportment verging upon independence towards the Court at Peking. The spirit of subordination in China is unsettled by this treaty; and the desire of our consuls and merchants to mixed well with the local authorities at the ports to which they are allowed to trade, the misunderstandings arising from the reluctance of the Chinese to pay the ransom, and their anxiety to see their territory evacuated, will be constantly involving the British residents in the political intrigues of China. Add to all these sources of anxiety for the future, that the relations between this country and China, out of which the war arose, are as unsettled as ever. No arrangement has been made as to the footing on which the opium trade is to stand. It is still a traffic prohibited by the Chinese Government, and in which the British Indian Government has a large pecuniary stake. The great but the sole advantage of the armistice with China, (for it is in truth nothing more,) is that it gives us an opportunity of shaping our course anew and acting more honestly in time to come.

These considerations show that the position in which the treaty places this country is one which demands the utmost caution and the gravest deliberation, instead of being ground for confident triumph. The difficulties with which our future course is likely to be encompassed will be greatly increased by the complication of our Chinese relations with the European and American diplomacy. French and American vessels of war are already beginning to show themselves in the Chinese waters. These nations will not only insist upon (what is their right) being placed in commercial matters on a favorable footing as Great Britain, but they will become as deeply involved in the political intrigues of China as ourselves. The history of the past teaches us that even the most meddling governments have interfered in the domestic squabbles of foreign states as often out of dread that some of their neighbours would do it if they did not, as from any other motive. To the diplomats of each of the nations we have named, the bare presence of the others in China will be an irresistible inducement to mix themselves up in the factions and political intrigues of the country; and while they are busy in the South, Russia will not be idle in the North. The acquisition of Hongkong by the British, and the admission of their consuls into five Chinese ports, may be but the beginning of a game similar to that which was played by the French and the English in India after the latter obtained possession of the Jagheer at Calcutta and established factories at Madras and Bombay; but among a greater number of competitors, and these possessed of greater resources, more developed skill, and (if possible) more indomitable pride.

The commercial view of the question is perhaps the most encouraging. There can be no doubt that if the constitution of the Chinese empire remain unfeebled—if the arrangements for carrying the treaty into effect be satisfactorily settled—if the ransom be duly paid, the Chinese territory evacuated by the British troops, and an understanding come to about the opium-trade—and if the Western nations rest satisfied with confining their relations with China to a legitimate commercial intercourse—much substantial benefit must be derived from the opening of the four new ports. But here is a fearful array of *ifs* to qualify our anticipations of future benefit. The views and the temper expressed by the organs of public opinion in France and England are the reverse of encouraging, and to all of us the mind and morals of China are an utter terra incognita: we have no facts whence to infer the probable or even possible course its Government may steer. Add to this, that there are grounds for apprehension in the over- sanguine spirit of speculation, which is beginning to speak out in the City and elsewhere. It reminds one of the baseless and grasping dreams of profit which characterized the period when the markets of South America were first thrown open to British enterprise. Already we hear of mercantile gentlemen being requested to accept the office of supercargo in vessels to be chartered to Ningpo, and the hundreds of millions of Chinese are already counted upon as customers. This is no healthy spirit of enterprise, springing from a knowledge of what the Chinese want and can give in return; it is the sickly longing to throw off a plethora of goods into the first apparent opening, without stopping to inquire whether they are fit for the market, or whether the dealers can afford to pay for them. What have the Chinese to give us, but their teas, their silks, their cottons, and their porcelains?—the two last of which we now manufacture in larger quantities, better, and cheaper, than they can do. Any permanent beneficial trade between this country and China must be a roundabout one,—goods exported from England to China, and goods exported from China to third markets in order to balance our transactions in them, or an inversion of this order of the transaction. Time and experience will be requisite to find out what articles of traffic China can afford, and in what markets they can be turned to best account. If there were in this country no over-accumulation of capital and excessive supply of labour, deranging all the calculations of trade and creating a wild impatience of human suffering, the opening now presented to us might be rendered available deliberately and safely. But the blind yearning for relief, the necessary consequence of our actual condition, is more likely to plunge us into rash and gigantic speculations,

that must, in many cases, increase the evil. The tragedy-comedy of the time when British goods littered the wharfs of Rio Janeiro, so cheap as to be deemed not worth the expense of warehousing, and when men went mad about the mines of South America, may be acted over again; there may be a feverish toppelness, lavish credit, busy factories, banks, and joint-stock companies springing up like mushrooms, dreams of an Eldorado millennium, and then a crash, spreading bankruptcy, desolation, and despair over the land.

Not that there is at this moment any increased cause for despondency as to the country's prospects. All that is meant is, that the news from China shows no material change in our position, but, on the contrary, brings more distinctly to view some of the dangers into which we shall run. The terms of the armistice do not create these difficulties, they only reveal them. From the moment hostilities commenced, it was certain that our relations with China never could be reestablished on the old footing. The treaty tells us little more than that these new relations, and others springing from them, will be infinitely more complicated and on a more gigantic scale than the old; and that our wariness and exertions must be correspondingly increased. Over the past, we have no power: we must shape our conduct to our new position—we must "dree our weird." But this untold state of being is one to be adventured upon with resolute foresight, not unreasoning exultation. The City capitalist, who looks only to a vent for his unemployed funds—the manufacturer, who is only anxious to keep his mills going—the country gentlemen, who thinks an extension of trade may render the outcry against the Corn-laws less urgent—each centered in self, may see in the new markets a relief to all their anxiety; but the general public, and the statesmen to whom it is given to guide their destiny, must act upon more comprehensive views. We are out upon an unknown sea, with no chart of the hidden shoals that may lurk around us, with no knowledge of the storms which may threaten us. And even though all were smooth and clear, the enterprise upon which we started is not of a nature to warrant us in expecting an unqualified blessing on the voyage.

From the Chinese Repository, for March.

ART. VI. A few brief Particulars respecting the Wusung Custom-house Register. By G. T. LAY.

In the custom-house at Wusung a register is kept of all the native vessels which enter and leave that river. While the British forces were in possession of it, I obtained several volumes of this record, from which the following brief particulars are drawn.

The pages of these books are divided into ten columns. In the void space or margin above the square which confines these columns, stands the day of the month, while the year is marked on the outside of each volume, as a part of its title. At the head of each column is set down the name of the place to which the vessel belongs; next, the designation of the owner's firm; then her cargo, and lastly, the place to which she is bound. The articles mentioned in the register of exports of vessels leaving the port, now before me, are these: paper, cotton cloth, tea, coarse drugs, ginger, ink-stones, &c., damaged ends of cotton, tubular cap stands, confessions, spirits, sugar, cotton, leeks grasscloth, silk worm-cases, choice wood, ornamented cloth, woolen rugs and blankets, hemp-thread, needles, alum, earthenware, timber, artificial flowers, glass, summer-cloth or muslin, chopsticks. Many vessels from Canton are freighted with cakes made of the external coverings, or coats of beans, or in other words of the refuse that remains after the pulse-beans have been squeezed through a cloth. These are represented as on their way back having disposed of their cargo. I have met with several junk laden with these cakes, which are given to swine, goats, and so forth for fodder, and are said to be used also in the manuring of land.

Vessels from Tannung bear a good proportion among the entries. The staple of that island is cotton, for which reason the cargoes were generally composed of this article. Rice, I was told when at that island, is not cultivated in sufficient quantities to maintain the inhabitants; hence, according to the statement made by a native, the land-tax is not, as is usually the case, paid partly in money and partly in rice, but entirely in money. The average rate per *man*, or an area somewhere about 248 square pole or rods, is between three and four hundred cash, or copper pieces. Vessels freighted with tea, paper, cloth, sugar, artificial flowers, drugs, timber, &c., and in fact all full vessels, are bound for the coast of Shantung and Chihli, from whence they return, as it appeared from our observations at Wusung, laden with kinds of pulses. But as this cannot cover the valuable cargoes they take up, a part of their receipts must be in money. Vessels returning empty are chiefly those from Canton and the coast of Fokien, which having disposed of their sugar, pulse-cakes, &c., are on their way home. As the cotton cultivation is considerable in the several departments in the vicinity of Shanghai, a good number of vessels belonging to those places are filled with cloth, thread, paper and artificial flowers, all bound for Chihli and Shantung.

From another document found by me in the same

custom-house, I deem that the duty on every man passing that place was 300 cash, and that this was the sum allowed from the same custom-house to each of twenty poor widows for their monthly maintenance. To entitle a person to this small pittance she must be a "widow indeed," that is one who has neither sons or grandsons to requite her with what they would spare from the fruits of their industry.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 15th April, 1843.

Owing to the holidays of Passion week, our this week's paper is issued twenty four hours later than usual.

The *Regina* from Calcutta 3rd February, and Singapore 3d March has arrived, but brings no later dates than we were previously in possession of. Although we have had a strong southerly wind during four or five days lately, none of the vessels expected from Calcutta, and which were to have sailed after the second Opium sale, have yet made their appearance.

We give below a letter giving a detailed account of some disorders which lately occurred at Canton. That the Whampoa people should have presented a petition against the revulsion of the English at their village is a singular circumstance; they may however rest easy in their minds, there being no intention whatever of settling there, nor indeed could it be done, if such intention existed, according to the provisions of the treaty. Letters from Canton also mention that immediately on news of the death of Eleopon reaching Peking, Keying was appointed his successor, and ordered for hitherto to proceed to Canton with as much despatch as possible. According to Chinese accounts this new Imperial Commissioner may be expected to arrive at Canton in about a fortnight; we do not believe however that he will be there in less than a month from this time, if then. It is said that the Emperor is anxious for the speedy exchange of ratifications, and final adjustment of details.

The French and U. S. Frigates *Erigone* and *Constellation* are at present at the Bogue, and their commanders have, we are told, proceeded to Canton to have an interview with the authorities there.

H. M. S. *Agincourt*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, has left for Manila on the 8th, and the troopships *Agolla* and *Belleisle* have left Hongkong for England.

DISORDERS AT CANTON.—We have been kindly favored with the following extract from a letter dated Canton, 13th April, received here last night.

"Between six and seven o'clock last evening a fight commenced in the square opposite Messrs Turner & Co.'s factory between some 'fast boat men' and the owners of a gambling house, arising, I believe, out of some cheating on one side or the other, after a time, our 'protectors,' the Chinese soldiers, interfered, about two hundred of them making to the spot fully armed. These, upon taking part with the gambling house keepers, were attacked by the crews of all the fast boats lying here, and after a short fight, during which one or two shots were fired, the 'braves' as usual took to their heels, and ran helter skelter, leaving the place in possession of the mob. These, however, in consequence of one of their number having been killed, and another so seriously wounded that he cannot live, did not proceed to further violence, but confined themselves to threats of vengeance.

"At about 8 or 9 o'clock the Kwangchowfoo came upon the place (which was then as quiet as it ever is) and with a body of his brave troops sat himself down at the end of China street, for two or three hours, when no enemy worthy of his notice being found, he went home and to bed.

"Upon the first alarm, the mob threatened to fire the soldiers' mathouses, and it was blowing so fresh from the southward that had this been done, the factories would have been in some danger. All is very quiet now and the guard is here returned to their quarters. One of the soldiers was seriously wounded.

"An idea has prevailed for some time at Whampoa that the English were going to build factories there; a deputation of, I understand, three hundred men, seniors of the villages, is now here for the purpose of petitioning against permission being given us to take up our residence there.

"The smuggling affairs have been put a stop to for a time by the meeting of the compradors at the

Consou-house this day. They were told that it was well known who of them were given to these bad practices, and that if any recurrence of them took place, they should be punished. Some Tans were nearly caught last night; the Mandarin at the Rouge Fort saw them shipping, and sent notice thereof to the Hoppo, who communicated it to the Vice-Roy, who ordered the military men to send boats to take the vessel; the time lost in sending these communications from one person to another made it so late before the order reached this station, that I believe the boat had got away an hour before."

We take the following statement from *O Semanario Filipino* of 18th March of the value of manufactured Tobacco and of spirits sold by the Government of the Philippine Islands in the last three years, showing a considerable progressive increase

	Tobacco.	Wines and Liquors.
1840,	\$ 2,180,004	\$ 560,355.
1841,	\$ 2,352,948	\$ 607,947.
1842,	\$ 2,411,503	\$ 620,644.

The tobacco sold consists chiefly of segars in paper and without; snuff being of comparatively little importance. Of these segars by far the greater portion is consumed in the islands themselves, although latterly their exportation to India and the Archipelago has very considerably increased, and the establishment for their manufacture has been increased. The wines and liquors, the monopoly of the government, and the sale of which gives the above result, are chiefly toddy and spirits made from the Cocoa palm, and their consumption is limited to the native population. The net profit to the government on these two articles may, we believe, be estimated at about one half the amount of the sales.

Owing to the dark weather which has prevailed almost all last month and the greatest part of the earlier days of the present, the comet has been seen on only two or three occasions. At present the moonlight is too bright, for although the sky was perfectly clear last night, the comet was not visible, and we see in the Manila paper that its tail had already lost much of its brilliancy. Should the fine weather continue, it is probable that it may again be seen a few days hence, when the moon will not rise till some hours after dark.

The French frigate *Erigone*, commandant Cécille, on arriving here (the last time) from Macao, saluted the British flag, flying on the island; the battery at the fort of the artillery barracks returned the salute. This, we believe, the first official acknowledgment by a foreign power of the cession of Hongkong to Great Britain. As yet, the American Commodore, we are told, has declined to make a similar recognition. We do not the less value the significant courtesy of the gallant and much esteemed French officer in command in these waters, nor do we take umbrage at the different conduct of the American Commodore, who (if we may judge by Lord Aberdeen's reply to the East Indian and China Association, published in our No. 24) has acted strictly correct in refusing to salute the British flag on the island, till the ratification of the Treaty had been exchanged and officially communicated.—*Friend of China*, 13th April.

Below will be found a "Government Notification" published in the *Hongkong Gazette*, in which H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, in consequence of instructions recently received from Her Majesty's Government, is pleased to notify, that all persons holding land on the Island of Hongkong are required to send in the fullest explanations as well as the proofs they possess of their claims to such land, with the least possible delay, and that, until final arrangements can be made, no further buildings are to be commenced or locations cleared. It is also notified that the land officer has been instructed and authorized to put a stop to all buildings that may be in progress on locations of whatever denomination, where the explanation or proofs submitted, may appear to him to be at variance with his present instructions; and also where such explanations and proofs may be delayed beyond a reasonable time. Further, the progress of buildings on locations which may, in the opinion of the land officer, encroach on any present or future line of roads or streets, is to be summarily prevented, and all persons are to be obliged to confine themselves to the exact dimensions of the lots as originally allotted to them. The fourth and last paragraph of this notification is, that it has been repeatedly intimated, that the terms and tenure of holding all lands on the island of Hongkong were to depend solely on the pleasure and commands of H.

M. Government, and the information called for in this notification, is required before such terms and tenure can be announced to the public.

We have thus recapitulated the heads of this, to landholders at Hongkong, very important document, which goes a great way towards calling in question the acts of the former Plenipotentiary, under whose rules and regulations the then government of Hongkong disposed of the several lots. We are now aware that the holders of the several lots, either of those that were sold for a quit-rent at public sale on the 14th of June 1841, or those of others subsequently granted, ever received from the government titledeeds for that property, as Capt. Elliot proposed should be done; on the contrary, no such documents, we think, were ever issued, nor has any portion of the quit-rent yet been called for; and this may be owing to Capt. Elliot, after the public sale, having changed his mind as to the manner in which the land should be held. We have published below, for the convenience of our readers, all that Capt. Elliot has on the subject communicated to the public. As to the extent of the lots sold, there cannot, we think, be any misapprehension, for they were, those sold at auction at least, carefully measured, and accurately laid down on the plan of the town of Hongkong, by Capt. Mylius, the then land officer, and the names of the purchasers and grantees written on that plan, and this plan, in the absence of other documents, ought to stand in lieu of titledeeds to the present holders of the lots. In his notice of 1st May 1841, Capt. Elliot said: "Pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, the lands will be allotted according to the principles and practice of British law, upon the tenure of quit-rent to the crown," and this is the only mention made in this document of Her Majesty's Government, with the exception that it states that it has become necessary to declare the principles and conditions upon which allotments of land will be made, pending her Majesty's further pleasure; no mention of it is made in the Public Notice of the 7th June, fixing a day for the sale. In his letter to some of the British Merchants, it is true, Capt. Elliot says: "My own object respecting the disposal of lands, pending the pleasure of Her Majesty's government, &c. &c. But the result of the sale, and the Terms of Sale were published, by authority, in the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 25th June, and no caution, as to the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government, is there given, and this must have led people to suppose, that however liable to change the conditions were, on which they held their land, the boundary of that land was no longer liable to it after having been granted them by H. M. Plenipotentiary. Nor can we, since Sir Henry Pottinger superseded Capt. Elliot, find any evidence that it has been repeatedly intimated that the terms and tenure of holding these lands were to depend entirely on the commands and pleasure of H. M. government, if, at least, by "terms and tenure" is understood, what appears to be meant by the whole context of Sir Henry's Notification, the extent or boundary of the several lots. On the contrary, the possessors of these lots seem to have been confirmed in their possessions by no objection being made to their occupation of them by the land committee, which Sir Henry gave notice on the 22d of March 1843, would be shortly appointed. This notification contains the following paragraph.

"His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. deems it expedient to intimate to all persons interested in the subject, that it is his intention to appoint very shortly a Committee consisting of not less than three members, to investigate any claims that may yet be pending regarding allotted locations of ground of whatever description, and to finally define and mark off the limits of all locations that have yet been sold or granted on any other terms."

The land committee was accordingly appointed by Notification under date of 29th March. On the 27th of April the land officer gives warning to my persons having representations to lay before the land committee to send in statements of their cases without delay, else they will not be taken into consideration. On the 2nd of May a notification by Capt. Mylius was issued concerning the new registry of sales of land by individuals. After the 31st of May the office of land officer ceased, and a land and road inspector appointed instead on the 1st June, to whom Sir Henry Pottinger's instructions are, that no further grants of land are to be made; and others foreign to our present purpose. This is all the information that we can find has been given to the Public by Sir Henry since his arrival in China until the appearance of this last notification, and we doubt not it will be the opinion of every impartial judge that the present holders of the lots ought not to be

disturbed in their possessions in exactly the same shape and dimensions as they were originally granted. Sir Henry Pottinger seems to think otherwise, and we know of notice having been served upon parties by the present land officer ordering them to remove the foundations of their house, just laid down at great expense, nearer to the water, although these foundations are within the boundary of the water frontage lot they bought at the auction in June 1841. Such proceedings threaten to unsettle a great portion of the property in houses on the island, nor can we think that the government at home can approve of one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries thus arbitrarily undoing the acts of his predecessor.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND DECLARATION.

Arrangements having been made for the permanent occupation of the island of Hongkong, it has become necessary to declare the principles and conditions, upon which allotments of land will be made, pending her majesty's farther pleasure.

With a view to the reservation to the crown of as extensive a control over the land as may be compatible with the immediate progress of the establishment, it is now declared, that the number of allotments to be disposed of, from time to time, will be regulated with due regard to the actual public wants.

It will be a condition of each title, that a building, of a certain value, hereafter to be fixed, must be erected, within a reasonable period of time, on the allotments; and there will be a general reservation of all her majesty's rights.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, the lands will be allotted according to the principles and practice of British law, upon the tenure of quit-rent to the crown.

Each allotment to be put up at public auction, at a certain net rate of quit-rent, and to be disposed of to the highest bidder. But it is engaged, upon the part of her majesty's government, that persons taking land upon these terms shall have the privilege of purchasing in freehold (if that tenure shall hereafter be offered by her majesty's government), or of continuing to hold upon the original quit-rent, if that condition be better liked.

All arrangements with natives for the cession of lands, in cultivation, or substantially built upon, to be made only through an officer deputed by the government of the island; and no title will be valid, and no occupancy respected, unless the person claiming shall hold under an instrument granted by the government of the island, of which due registry must be made in the government office.

It is distinctly to be understood, that all natives, in the actual occupancy of lands, in cultivation, or substantially built upon, will be constrained to establish their rights, to the satisfaction of the land officer and to take out titles, and have the same duly registered.

In order to accelerate the establishment, notice is hereby given that a sale of town allotments, having a water frontage of yards, and running back yards, will take place at Macao on the instant, by which time, it is hoped, plans, exhibiting the water front of the town, will be prepared.

Persons purchasing town lots will be entitled to purchase suburban or country lots of square acres each, and will be permitted, for the present to choose their own sites, subject to the approval of the government of the island.

No run of water to be diverted from its course without permission of the government.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

(True Copy) J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting Secy. and Treasurer to the Superintendents. Macao, 1st May, 1841.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that a sale of the annual rate of quit rent of 100 lots of land having water frontage will take place at Hongkong on Saturday the 12th instant, at 10 A. M., as also of 100 town or suburban lots. The dimensions of the respective lots will be specified and defined on the spot by the Commanding officer of Engineers to whom parties are referred for further particulars.

The titles will be delivered on payment of the rent and the minimum value of the buildings to be erected on the lots, and the period allowed for erection will also be then declared.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent, charged with the Government of Hongkong.

Macao, 7th June, 1841.

SALE OF LANDS ON HONGKONG ISLAND.

Macao, 17th June, 1841.

Gentlemen.—Having had under my consideration the particulars of the first sale of lots in Hongkong on the 14th instant, I am of opinion that I shall be consulting the best interests of the establishment in making immediate public declaration of my purpose to move her majesty's government either to pass the lands in fee simple for one or two years purchase at the late rates or to charge them in future with not more than a nominal quit-rent, if that tenure continues to obtain.

My own object respecting the disposal of lands, pending the pleasure of her majesty's government, was to

settle to firms and all other persons (British or foreigners) having permanent interests in the country, sufficient space for their necessities, at moderate rates, with as little competition as might enable parties to accommodate themselves according to their respective wants. I feel assured upon attentive reflection that steady adherence to this rule will be found most conducive to the well-understood interests of the establishment, and to the fair claims of persons upon the spot; parties falling within the description I have specified, not yet supplied with lots, will soon be in a situation to accommodate themselves.

May I request you, gentlemen, to circulate this letter.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obt. humble servant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent, charged with the government of Hongkong.

To Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Dent & Co.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 25th June, 1841

Agreeably to public notice of date the 7th instant, a sale by auction of the annual quit-rent of lands, deferred from the 15th to the 14th instant, took place at Hongkong, on the latter day. Intending purchasers having assembled on the ground, the following terms of sale were read, and the lots were then severally put up to sale, and knocked down to the highest bidders as by the subjoined list.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. Upon a careful examination of the ground it has been found impossible to put up the number of lots named in the government advertisement of the 7th inst.; and only 50 lots, having sea frontage of 100 feet each, can at present be offered for sale. These lots will all be on the seaward-side of the road. Lots on the land side of it, and hill and suburban lots in general, it will yet require some time to mark out.

2. Each lot will have a sea-frontage of 100 feet, nearly. The depth from the sea to the road will necessarily, vary considerably. The actual extent of each lot, as nearly, as it has been possible to ascertain it will be declared on the ground. And parties will also have the opportunity of observing the extent for themselves.

3. The biddings are to be for an annual rate of quit-rent, and shall be made in pounds sterling, the dollar in all payments to be computed at the rate of 4s. 6d. The upset price will be £10 for each lot, the bidding to advance by 10 shillings.

4. Each lot having been knocked down to the highest bidder, he will receive an acknowledgement that he is the purchaser of the lot; and this acknowledgement will be exchanged for a more formal title, as soon as the precise measurement and registration of the lots shall be completed.

5. Upon delivery of the titles, the purchasers will be called on to pay the rent for the first year, reckoning from the date of sale.

6. They will also be required to erect upon each lot a building of the appraised value of £1000, or to incur upon the land an outlay to that amount, within a period of six months from the date of sale. As security for the performance of this engagement, a deposit of £500 shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer to the superintendents within one week from the day of sale.—The deposit repayable as soon as an equal amount shall have been expended. Noncompliance with these terms will incur forfeiture of the deposit and allotment.

J. ROBT. MORRISON.

Acting sec. and treasurer to the superintendent of trade

Lots.	Dimensions.	Knocked down to	Price
1 to 2	about 6700 sq. ft.	Gribble, Hughes & Co.	£ 80
3 to 3	7000	Lindsay & Co.	80
3 to 4	7800	Dent & Co.	64
4 to 5	6900	Dent & Co.	65: 10
5 to 6	5400	Dadabhy Rustomjee.	50
6 to 7	6300	Hooker & Lane.	43
7 to 8	7400	Pestonjee Cowasjee.	50
8 to 9	8100	Dirom & Co.	57
9 to 10	8400	Reserved.	
10 to 11	9800	H. Rustomjee.	53
11 to 12	11200	H. Rustomjee.	49
12 to 13	10600	Holliday & Co.	38: 10
13 to 14	10800	W & T Gemmell & Co.	32: 10
14 to 15	15000	F. Leighton & Co.	91
15 to 16	13900	Robert Webster.	90
16 to 17			
17 to 18			
18 to 19			
19 to 20			
20 to 21	16900	D. Rustomjee.	111
21 to 22	14400	Innes Fletcher & Co.	150
22 to 23	13700	W & T Gemmell & Co.	140
23 to 24	12800	Reserved.	
24 to 25	15200	H. Rustomjee.	180
25 to 26		Reserved.	
26 to 27	18000	J., Matheson & Co.	150
27 to 28	17000	J., Matheson & Co.	230
28 to 29	21850	J., Matheson & Co.	230
29 to 30	4644	R. Gully.	33
30 to 31	8725	Jamieson & How.	60
31 to 32	8000	John Smith.	57

35 to 35	2666	John Smith.	67
36 to 37	4600	Francis Jamettee.	25
38 to 39	7616	Charles Hart.	67
40 to 41	6003	Macvicar & Co.	75
41 to 42	2700	Macvicar & Co.	95
42 to 43	11500	Fox, Rawson & Co.	100
43 to 44	16500	Turner & Co.	115
44 to 45		Reserved.	
45 to 46			
46 to 47	30800	Captain Larkina.	265
47 to 48	35000	P. F. Robertson.	250
49 to 50		Not sold.	
51		Captain Morgan.	205

From the Hongkong Gazette, 13th April, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

In consequence of instructions recently received from Her Majesty's Government, and until defined regulations can be framed and promulgated, grounded upon those instructions.—His Excellency Sir Henry. Pottinger, Bart., K. C. B., &c., &c., is pleased to notify, as follows:—

1st. All Persons holding Land of any denomination on the Island of Hongkong, are hereby required to send in the fullest explanations, as well as the proofs they possess, of their claims to such land, to the land officer, with the least possible delay.

2nd. The land officer has been authorised, and instructed, to prevent the commencement of any further buildings, upon, or clearing away of, locations, until final arrangements can be made.

The land officer has also been authorized and instructed, to take summary measures, in concert with the Chief Magistrate, to put a stop to all Buildings that may be in progress on locations of whatever denomination, where the explanation, or proofs submitted, may appear to him to be at variance with his present instructions; and, also, in cases where the explanation and proofs now called for, may be delayed beyond a reasonable time.

3rd. The land officer has further been authorized and instructed, to summarily prevent, the progress of all buildings on locations which may, in his opinion, encroach on the present, or any future, line of roads or streets, and to oblige all persons to confine themselves to the exact dimension of the lots which were originally allotted to them.

4th. It has been repeatedly intimated, that the terms and tenure of holding all lands on the island of Hongkong, were to depend solely on the pleasure, and commands, of Her Majesty's Government, and the information called for in this notification, is required, before such terms and tenure can be announced to the Public.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Hongkong, Govt.-house, April 10, 1843.

NOTICE.

It is particularly requested that all Marks, Pickets, and Lines, placed in the course of a survey commenced on the North side of this island, be left undisturbed; the Pickets will be painted white, with a black cross.

Land Office. Hongkong. April 10. 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.	ARRIVED
6. (B.)	Colonist, Leiske, Bally.
7. H. M. S.	St. Felix, Comr. Boyce, Amoy.
9. (B.)	Levant Picket, —, Mauritius & Sing.
10. (Sp.)	Citena, Salado, Manila.
10. (Hamb.)	Caroline, Kunders, Valparaiso.
11. (B.)	Surry, Naylor, Manila.
11. "	Moffat, Gilbert, Sydney.
14. "	Regina, Poole, Calcutta.

Passengers.	PASSENGERS Per
Regina, Mr. J. Hay, C. S., and Dr. Seatchall.	
Arrival.	SAILED
5. H. M. S. T. S.	Apollo, Frederick, England.
8. H. M. S.	Agincourt, Capt. Bruce, Manila.
9. H. M. S.	Royalist, Comr. Chetwode, Singapore.
11. H. M. T. S.	Belleisle, Capt. Kingcombe, England.
12. (A.)	Horatio, Howland, New York.
13. (Sp.)	Relampago, —, Pangasinan.
13. (A.)	Penher, Martin, New York.
14. (B.)	George IF, Parsons, Bombay.
15. "	Tapley, Gething, London.
15. "	Victoria, Mordaunt, do.

PASSENGERS per
Horatio. Captains Doane, and Sherman.
UNDER DESPATCH
For Sing. & Cal.—Arist on the 20th.
For Singapore.—Puenag, Colombo.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 16.] Macao, Saturday, 22nd April, 1843.

[No. 394.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidders, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR"; viz:—

Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and jars of Cocoa-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9-pounders, and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Rigging, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slings, and Hoops; 1 case and 5 bales of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fins; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 285 pieces of Blue Nankin.

At the same time will be sold, in addition to the above, (on account of whom it may concern,) the following Goods, saved from the wreck of the "SINGULAR":—

Two Anchors, 6 to 12 cwt; 2 Chain Cables, each 30 fathoms; 1 pair 12 pounder Carronades, on carriages; 1 Bowsprit, 32 feet long; part of a Main Mast, about 43 feet; ditto Fore Mast, about 30 feet; 1 brass head Capstan; a pair of Wooden Davits; 1 brass inlaid Wheel; 1 Binnacle; 43 logs of Molavi Timber; 53 Tanned Hides; a quantity of Sheathing Copper; a quantity of Iron Nails, Hooks, Bolts, &c.; a quantity of Stem Lead, Rigging, Warp, &c.; 20 bales of Hide Cuttings; 2 Oudgones; 1 Brace for Stern Post; 3 iron Hawse Pipes; a small quantity of Round Shot, Blocks, and Upper and Lower Deck Teak Planks.

Further particulars will appear in Handbills before the sale.

Macao, 21st April, 1843.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE premises known as the AUCKLAND HOTEL opposite the Hongkong market place—the building is 65 by 80 feet, two stories with offices in the rear; dimensions of lot 90 by 105 feet; it is considered the best situation in the settlement for Hotel or Store.

Also the BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road in the rear of marine lot No. 46 with Well, and large offices including Stables, dimensions of lot 120 by 105.

The above described property will be sold at Auction on Saturday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock on the verandah of the Auckland Hotel; terms at sale. For further particulars apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION

WILLIAM LANE begs to inform the Public in general, and shipmasters particularly, that he intends to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the course of this month, of which due notice will be given in handbills, a few barrels of fresh American FLOUR, MEAT and PRIME BEEF, PORK, NAVY BEER, a few bolts of Russian Canvas U. K. heavy and light RAGSACKS.

Any party wishing to be supplied, previous to the sale may obtain any quantity on reasonable terms by applying to the said Auctioneer, Praya Grande, 4th N. E. house.

Macao, 13th April, 1843.

PUBLIC SALES.

THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all PACKAGES addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late War. N. DUUS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1843

NOTICE.—Mr. Joseph Fyans and Mr. John Lefebvre, are duly authorized to sign for me by Procuration during my absence from China.

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 5th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER, with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN and DANIEL NICOLSON become Partners therein on the same day.

China, 15th February, 1843 RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. DIROM & Co.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA

1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China. Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to FEARON & SON, Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Barque "MASPEU," for the above Port is a few days. For freight apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 21st April 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Brig "SNYR," Capt. W. Frost, will be despatched in a few days. For freight apply to

HUGHESON BROTHERS.

Macao, 22nd April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE A. I. British built, Barque "COLONIST" THOMAS LEIS, Commander, will sail for the above named ports in all April. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Barque "ABERDEEN," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BEAN, expected about the 20th inst. will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

H. BARRETO.

Macao, 12th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Ship Pannock Hall, 344 tons, (A. I. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 15th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 6 years old, now lying in the Type; apply to

C. E. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, and part east house, Praya Grande, Macao.

WANTED.—A Chief officer of a new Hamburg Barque, a capable person. A native of Germany, Denmark, or Sweden preferred. Apply to G. NYE J. Canton, or at this office.

April 11th, 1843.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1843.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to

HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Byres Silver, large ingots; apply to

HUGHESON BROTHERS.

Macao, 22nd April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship *Albatross*, in the Type

FLOUR, superfine fresh American. BEER, new. BEER, prime. PORK, prime. CANNED RUSSIAN.—apply on board.

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wine SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases.

Port in 6 dozen cases. BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases. ditto Marsault ditto. HEMATITE, ditto.

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

WETMORE & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates, containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JAMES QUAIN, royal 4to. full bound in sheep price £28.00

Ditto, bound in enriched Cloth price £25.00

The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf price £7.00

Gilt edges price £7.00

Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, & other Poems, richly bound price £6.00

The Rose of Sharon, for 1813, with plates price £3.50

The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges price £3.00

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 3 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound price £5.00

Hawitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt price £6.00

Student-Life of Germany, by Howitt price £3.00

Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges price £10.00

The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding price £7.00

The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding price £3.00

Friendship's offering for 1843 price £3.00

The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, &c. price £5.00

Mrs. Scurcey's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt price £3.50

Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled Bees, on board the

Barque "Calcutta" in the Type. Apply to

CAPTAIN OSBORNE.

Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, do. Hanging LAMPs with three and four light with shades complete. Ships Steering and Admiring COMPASS, do. Hour and half hour GLASS, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and other GLASS, and some very fine DINNER TABLE GLASS and NAPPERS. Apply to
Macao, 17th Feb. 1843. W. LANE

FOR SALE.—Bottle, Rich, Coccineum, do. JAPA ARABIC in cases and chests. Singapore BRANS and PALM, do. WINE, SHERREY, do. RUM and Whisky in bottles. Apply to JOHN HURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Bouquille and Kipperminster do. Office FURNITURE, CARPETING; TURKEY, PERNIA and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Wm. LANE

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS, BILLS, ON LONDON. E. J. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 20th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hockaleads, and Quarter cases, from the well known house of RIES & Co., apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to Mwan, 21st October, 1842. DIBOM & Co.

FOR SALE.—BREATHING COPPER, and NAILS. Apply to Macao, 22d Sept. 1842. J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BARK PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta. FINE CLARET, and Superior pale FRENCH BRANDY in our dozen cases, LONDON BOTTLED SHERREY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SULTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURKISH, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, MULA and English CORDAGE, BREATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. De MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Froya de Mandado, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

From the Monthly Times of 28th July.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA AND CHINA. We willingly give space to the following correspondence, from which it will be seen that the indefatigable and zealous advocate, Captain Barber, suffers no opportunity to pass by which he can hope to extend benefits now rapidly developing under the present partial and imperfect intercourse with India. It may well be asked, why the West Indies and British America should be highly favoured with a semi-monthly communication at an annual charge to the state of £320,000; and that the East India Company should not be called on to do more than they have already done. This is not purely an Indian question;—it is a "NATIONAL UNDERTAKING," calculated to bestow benefits on both Empires. It would, therefore, be oppressive and unjust to seek a larger contribution from the revenues of India to establish it than is already given. The Queen's Government contribute nothing towards it. The amount charged by them in parliamentary returns is more than paid by a direct revenue in postage. Something more is due from, and should be conceded by, Her Majesty's Ministers; and we hope this will be impressed upon them by petitions forwarded from India and China through the present Governor General, who we have the means of knowing was always a strong advocate for a rapid and steady intercourse with India.

To Sir George Clerk, Bart., M.P.
Sir,—You will remember that on the 25th of June last, I had the honour personally to communicate with Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of steam communication with India. I beg leave now to forward the enclosed letter, addressed to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the documents A, B, C, D, and E, referred to therein, in order that you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before their Lordships.
If further information or explanation be desired, I shall have much pleasure in waiting upon you for that purpose, and have the honour to be your obedient servant,
64 Cornhill, Aug. 16, 1842. JAMES BARBER.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,—The subject to which I have the honour to draw your Lordships' attention, is one of such paramount importance to the political, trading, and social interests of this country, that I must crave your Lordships' indulgence if, as the organ of communication on behalf of the merchants of this city, who are interesting themselves in it, I should extend my observations beyond the precise limits of an official request.

The practicability of maintaining a communication with India by Sea and the Red Sea, at all seasons of the year, has been amply demonstrated by experience. It cannot but be known to your Lordships, that the monthly mail from India now arrives with such punctuality, that a day's delay in its delivery causes general surprise and disappointment.

The increasing desire for a more frequent and extended transit has arisen from a sense of the great benefits that have already accrued from the present limited intercourse, and a consequent conviction of the great advantages which must flow, both to Great Britain and India, from a more frequent interchange of letters and additional means of conveying packages and passengers between the two empires.

The merchants and others whose interests are deeply involved in this question, while they disclaim any intention of making misleading comparison, consider that they may, with truth and justice, assert that the 500,000 square miles of populous territory possessed by us in India, the trade with China, the Straits, the Indian Archipelago, and Australia claim, at least, an equal degree of attention and interest from Great Britain, as those other dependencies in the west, for the establishment of a semi-monthly communication with which an annual expenditure of no less a sum than £320,000 of the public money has been appropriated.

These views and feelings induced the merchants and others referred to, to memorialize the East India Company and the India Board, to say that a semi-monthly intercourse with India (now carried on with the West Indies and America under the patronage of Her Majesty's Government, might be resorted to with also.

The most of praise is most justly due to the East India Company who, at the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, took upon themselves the initiative, and incurred a vast expense in removing doubts, and proving, beyond controversy, that a correspondence may be sustained throughout the year with regularity and dispatch; that corporate body, however, think it unreasonable they should be asked to subject the public of India to an additional charge to carry into operation an undertaking that is not exclusively Indian, but which may with truth be said to promise equal benefits to both empires, and, moreover, forms a direct source of revenue to the Crown.

The subject is still one that presses upon the minds of the merchants throughout this country, and each day strengthens and confirms their view of the importance of more readily throwing open to British capital, enterprise, and industry the markets and products of India that have been so rapidly developed since the approximation of the two empires has been effected through the agency of steam navigation.

As the readiest available means of obtaining this object, and as one probably better fitted than any other, inasmuch as the whole capital, energies, and attention of the parties referred to have been devoted to steam navigation on a large scale for many years, the committee addressed the Peninsular and Oriental Company; their establishment has hitherto carried out, with great satisfaction to the government and to the public, contracts for the conveyance of the India mail to Alexandria.

By reference to that correspondence, it will be seen that a semi-monthly communication with India can immediately be effected, not only without any additional charge to the East India Company or the Crown, but that taking into consideration the additional facilities to be afforded, there can scarcely exist a doubt that a considerable increase of revenue would immediately follow so popular a measure; such facilities would be received from Her Majesty's government as a boon to every class directly interested in our intimate connexion with India; and it would, at the same time, add to our national honour and greatness.

Your Lordships' reply will be waited for with deep interest and anxiety, under a firm conviction the subject will meet with that grave consideration its importance demands.

I have the honour to be, my Lords, your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES BARBER.
64 Cornhill, Aug. 16, 1842.

To Sir George Clerk, Bart., M.P., &c., &c.

Sir,—I am directed by the merchants of this city who are interested in the communication between England and our Eastern possessions, to remind you that no reply has been received to the letter which, with accompanying documents, marked from A to E, I had the honour to send you, for the consideration of the Right Honourable

- See Document, marked (A).
- † See Document, marked (B).
- ‡ See Document, marked (C).
- § See Document, marked (D).

the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, in August last. Since that period, events have taken place in China which render it still more urgent, not only that an extended intercourse be established between this country and India, but, also, that a monthly communication between China and India should be carried into effect; and I am authorized to say, the Peninsular and Oriental Company would immediately send boats of adequate size and power, under contract, to perform that service. Hoping that you will take the earliest convenient opportunity of referring this important subject to the consideration of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES BARBER.
64 Cornhill, Nov. 1842.

Treasury, 9th December, 1842.
Sir,—I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, your letter dated 16th August and 20th ult., in regard to an extended intercourse by steam between England and India, and I am directed to acquaint you, in reply thereto, that my Lords are not prepared to enter upon the consideration of the question of a semi-monthly communication with India.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Capt J. Barber, 64 Cornhill. C. E. TREVELYAN.

(A.)
London, April 28th, 1842.
To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors, of Honourable East India Company.
Honourable Sir,—We the undersigned merchants and others, connected with British India, deem it proper, in the present state of affairs, to represent to you the deep interest which we feel in the speedy improvement of the means of communication with that empire.

Whether viewed with reference to the strengthening of our political power—to the facilitation of our commercial intercourse—to the lessening of the privations of absence and separation to those who, called from their home and friends, are destined to vindicate their country's honour in those distant regions—the establishment of a more frequent and accelerated means of intercourse with British India, can scarcely fail to be considered, by your Honourable Court as an object of the deepest importance.

We have grounds for believing, that if reasonable aid were afforded by the Government of India, this object might be speedily accomplished, through the agency of private enterprise.

That not only might a communication be afforded twice a month, but, in consequence of the improvements which have been made in Steam Navigation, combined with the selection of the most eligible route for the overland portion of the India Mails, the inward Mail from India would arrive some days previous to the departure of the outward Mail for India, instead of arriving a day or two afterwards, as is the case under the existing arrangements; and thus, as compared with the present mode of communication, the course of post with all India would be shortened by one month.

When we view the decidedly greater importance of the establishment of a semi-monthly communication with our vast Asiatic Dependencies, and China, especially at the present critical conjuncture, as compared with the semi-monthly communication with the West India Islands and North America, for which so considerable a sum of the public money has been appropriated, we cannot permit ourselves to entertain a doubt of the necessary aid being afforded from the same source, to effect a semi-monthly communication with India, involving, as it does, such vastly superior public advantages.

We have the honour, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly, to urge this object upon the consideration of your Honourable Court, convinced that, beside the other important interests which it fulfils, it would prove the most efficient auxiliary that can be devised, for imparting due vigour to those measures which have become necessary for retrieving our recent misfortune in the East.

We have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) CONKERELL & Co.
And by all the leading firms in London.

(B.)
SEMI-MONTHLY MAILS TO INDIA.
The following reply to the Memorial which was presented to the East India Company by the Merchants of London, has been received.
(Copy.)

East India Company, 29th June, 1842.
Gentlemen.—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company the letter which you and several other mercantile firms connected with India have addressed to them, and which was received in a letter from Capt. Barber, under date the 27th May last, pointing out the advantage of a more frequent and accelerated means of intercourse with British India, and urging upon the consideration of the Court the importance of a communication with that country being afforded twice a month, as is now the case with the West India Islands and North America; and I am commanded to state to you, in reply, that the Court have not only solemnly directed their attention to perfecting and ac-

celerating the present monthly communication with India by steam, but they have moreover promised a liberal pecuniary allowance to one of our commercial steam establishments of this country, for the express purpose of encouraging its improvement and extension. Until, therefore, the result of the measure already in progress shall have been ascertained, the Court feel that it would be premature to entertain any proposal for further extending the plan of steam communication, at the expense of the East India Company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obt. humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILLE, Secy.
To Messrs. COCKERELL & Co. and others.

(C.)
To the Chairman and Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Gentlemen,—The practicability of maintaining a regular intercourse by steam vessels between Suez and Bombay, at all seasons of the year, having been now amply demonstrated by several years' experience, the importance of a more frequent communication with India, than at present exists, has, you are no doubt aware, caused the merchants and others of this city, whose interests are deeply involved therein, to petition the East India Company and the India Board upon the subject. The East India Company having already with great liberality incurred a very considerable outlay to establish the present monthly communication between Bombay and Suez; being at a heavy annual charge to maintain it, and, having further subjected themselves to a considerable annual grant to your Company with the view of encouraging the extension of steam communication to the other Presidencies of India, do not feel themselves called upon to incur an additional expense to effect the semi-monthly communication which the merchants and others have prayed for. It is, however, believed that through the agency of a private Company with its own capital, energies, and attention directed to steam navigation the object could be carried out at a cost considerably below that which would be incurred through the more expensive means of a Government establishment. Under this view of the question, I am desired on behalf of the Memorialists to put myself in correspondence with your Board, believing, as the merchants do, that an equitable contract might be made between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the India Government, by which, at a very small increase in expense to the State (if any) the object sought, i.e. a semi-monthly communication, might be carried into operation. I have not the means of accurately stating the annual expense of the present conveyance between Alexandria and Bombay; but from the best information I can obtain, taking into calculation interest on the capital, insurance, and wear and tear, its cost annually is not less than £150,000, which, under arrangement, is defrayed jointly by the Crown and the East India Company.

The merchants and others who subscribed the Memorial praying for this increased intercourse, are of opinion, that this sum, say £50,000, would be sufficient to enable such a Company as yours to keep up a semi-monthly communication between Suez and Bombay by vessels of adequate power and speed.

I am therefore requested to inquire whether you would be willing to contract for the establishment of the desired communication for the same mentioned, and further at what period (supposing the Peninsular and Oriental Company willing to undertake a contract) you would be able to commence the communication. It is right that I should inform your Board that it is intended to lay this correspondence before the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES BARBER.
46, Cornhill, July 18th 1842.

(D.)
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
Office, 51, St. Mary Axe; London, Aug. 10, 1842.
To the Committee of Merchants who have memorialized the East India Company and the Government, on the subject of a semi-monthly communication with India.
Gentlemen,—I am desired by the Court of Directors of this Company, to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from your committee, transmitted to the Chairman and Directors, by Captain James Barber, under date of 18th July.

The Court of Directors have given mature consideration to the question you have submitted, and they are of opinion that a semi-monthly communication between Suez and Bombay by vessels of adequate power and speed, could be established by this Company, under contract for the annual sum named by the committee, viz. £150,000, and that the required number of vessels could be despatched from England in six months, from the date of any contract that might be entered into for the purpose of carrying the same into effect.

The Directors trust that the admitted regularity with which the public mail service has been hitherto conducted by this establishment, will be considered a sufficient guarantee that, in the event of being charged with the

contemplated arrangement, that service would be conducted with equal efficiency.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAS. ALLEN, Secretary.

(E.)
THE PLAN AS AT PRESENT IN OPERATION FOR COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA VIA RUSSIA.

The mails are conveyed monthly from Palamouth to Alexandria, by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, under contract with Her Majesty's Government.

The mails are forwarded from thence through Suez to Suez and on to Baku, by the East India Company, under the Crown and the East India Company's arrangement, made in June 1837, bearing the cost of transit from Alexandria to Bombay, in equal proportions.

Her Majesty's Government receive the postage as a set-off against the expense incurred by the Crown.

The best approximate estimate of the annual outlay that can be made with the information at hand, is £150,000, paid jointly by the Government and the East India Company.

From the India Gazette.
CALCUTTA.

THE TOWN HALL PARTY TO SIR HUGH GOUGH AND THE OFFICERS OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—We do not know how many "insides" the Town Hall is "accustomed to carry;" but, on a moderate computation, it must have contained, on Wednesday evening, a hundred or two above the privileged number. The crush was really most inspiring. The European community of Calcutta, as seemed ready to have been crammed into those rooms, with the very laudable object of doing honor to that gallant veteran Sir Hugh Gough, and his no less gallant brethren of the China expedition. We cannot venture to say, how many ladies and gentlemen of sorts—old and young—white and black—pretty and plain—well dressed and ill-dressed—were present, on this exhilarating occasion; but the exhibition of the multitude, must have been highly gratifying to Sir Hugh Gough and to Mr. Spence. We shall not attempt to say what was there, the difficulty would be to say what was not. Such a gathering—and then such decoration! The Town Hall blazing with light, and gay with banners, and flowers, and festoons, and transparencies, Vauxhall outside, and the Crown and Anchor in "Gough," "Parker," "Pultney," glittering over the portico, and we know not how many shields and banners and other appropriate devices, inscribed with the names of the different vessels and regiments of the expedition, flanking it all round the dancing room. One of these insignia, perched up aloft and keeping watch over the gay assembly, tumbled itself down to the entrance of its spirits, at an early stage of the party, and having the misfortune to carry a wallflower with it in its descent, drenched one lady with champagne not only, but beyond this, we are not aware of any accident having occurred. Indeed, the whole affair went off remarkably well. Sir Hugh Gough arrived a little after ten o'clock; and it was not the least amusing part of the evening's entertainments, to see the Stewards ushering in his Excellency with all due pomp and precision, and with as much gravity as though the occasion had been the most solemn in the world. Upon the arrival of the great man, the dancing commenced; and they who could find standing-room and partners, stood up without much regard to age, symmetry, grace of motion, or lightness of step. As partners claimed an equal right to dance "and had those claims allowed," from Sir Hugh Gough himself, who, doubtless, expected to draw out the Deputy Governor, down to some very little girls in unbecomingly, and tails à la Kenning. With quadrilles and waltzes, danced to most exhilarating, but rather uncomfortably quick tunes, the company amused themselves till supper time, which was, probably, about 12 o'clock; then the vast multitude flocked down stairs, and as many as could find seats seated themselves, and made a pretence of attacking Mr. Spence's good things—but, bless your heart, if Sir Hugh Gough's attacks had not been more vigorous than those, we should not now have been celebrating his victories. The supper, of course was excellent—lacking only ice and jelly, and we heard nothing else asked for. There was, however, seemingly, a very large supply of crackers; for no sooner had the company seated themselves, than one continual snap—snap—resounded from all parts of the room, and young ladies were afraid and didn't think they could take hold of the other ends of the infernal machine; while the young gentlemen laid out to them; and little faint feminine shrieks, and shinkings back, and titters and other delightful manifestations of enchanting nervousness, enlivened the party greatly, to the utter dismay, as we are informed, of the stewards, who found it so difficult to restore order, that they were thinking of calling in the constabulary. At length, however, the cracker batteries were silenced, or in all probability, silenced themselves, for lack of ammunition, and, it being supposed, that by this time, enough sandwiches had been eaten, and cold beer and tongue looked at, the president, Sir Lawrence Peel, rose, and in an admirable speech

not a word of which could we hear, nor, indeed, could we find any one who did hear it, proposed a toast, which was drunk with rapturous applause by those, who knew what it was, and those who did not. Several other admirable speeches followed, and several toasts were drunk; but we are sorry to say, that although we were situated in a not very remote locality, we neither knew what were the toasts, nor who were the speakers; though we were well able to judge of the tenacity of the sentiments, and the eloquence of the orators by the applause with which they were received by those energetic individuals, who flocked round the centre table, or stood up on the benches, thereby effectually preventing any general diffusion of the patriotic sentiment, emanating from the speakers. We thought that we once caught the word "Illustration," and a friend, who was somewhat nearer to the centre than ourselves, declared positively to "triumph," and with some confidence to "British Arms." This is the best account of the speeches, which we are able to furnish on the present occasion, but it is probable that nine-tenths of our readers will be able to "guess the rest." Dr. Pringle observed of one of his convivial entertainments, that if there was not more wit than usual, there was at all events, more laughter. We may say something like this of the Town Hall supper, that if there was not more elegance than usual, there was, at all events, more applause. We can best witness to the applause, but the sound of clapping of hands, when that which creates the ferment is beyond one's auditory reach, has very much the same effect, as the sight of people dancing quadrilles, when one cannot hear the music; and as to the frequent cry of "beer, beer," they seemed to us to signify nothing more nor less than "don't you wish you may get it?" We do not dispute to what was done after supper, nor to the hour at which the party broke up; but we have no doubts that many can. On the whole it went off exceedingly well, and great praise is due to the stewards, who were indefatigable in their exertions, and are now, we dare say, reaping the reward. There could hardly, in the course of the public, sometimes rise up very ungratefully against one next morning.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 22d April, 1843.

By the *Courage* Family from Calcutta 23d February and Singapore 24th March, we have received papers from those places to 24th February and 16th March respectively, but they contain no intelligence of any importance.

It will be seen below from the public Notification by Sir Henry Pottinger, that H. M. Plenipotentiary is anxious that the smuggling which is now said greatly to prevail, to the great loss and detriment of the Imperial Treasury, should cease, and that he in consequence has intimated the Canton authorities that the evasion of duties by British and other foreign merchants is altogether contrary to his wishes. We have for some time past frequently heard it said that smuggling at Whampoa was being carried on to great extent, and that a great number of vessels, under different flags, evaded the payment of port charges altogether in consequence of arrangements made with the Chinese. We are not going to defend the practice of smuggling—always denounced by all governments as atrocious—yet always followed by their subjects or citizens whenever an opportunity presents itself; but however just Sir Henry's views on the subject may be, we much doubt that the more detouring of it, and other means for its suppression there are none, will be of any good. While the Canton River remains unprotected by Forts, and consequently admitting all vessels free of control by the Chinese authorities; the present system of avoiding the duties will be more or less practised, nor is it likely it will ever cease so long as the Chinese authorities continue so open to bribes as they were ever known to be, and so long as the duties upon the shipping continue so very heavy. The best remedy for the evil seems to us to be that the new scale of duties, upon a moderate and equitable basis, should not be deterred on, and that no longer a handsome premium be held out to the smuggler.

We also hear from 'Hobson, whence the *Madras* arrived on the 19th in five days that the Major Officer of that station has issued a notice declaring that no vessels should proceed from Chusan to the ports of Ningpo, Woosung, and Shanghai, and that he would detain all vessels bound on such voyage. We doubt much that the Major Officer can have the right of issuing such prohibitions, or acting thus, for there is no law that we know of preventing

English vessels from visiting those ports, and it is only the Chinese who have, before the final settlement of the provisions of the treaty, a right to exclude them.

The French and American Frigates *Erigone* and *Constellation* have during the week returned from the Bogue. We hear it said the object of Commodore Kearney's visit to Canton was to claim compensation for above two lakhs of dollars plundered from the house of an American firm in Canton during the riots there of the 7th December, and that he has been successful. It will be seen by Sir Henry's Notification below that he has likewise obtained compensation for the losses sustained on that occasion by British subjects, whose claims seem to have undergone a severe examination.

We regret to learn by letters from Manila that a fire broke out in the suburbs there on the 31st ult. destroying a great portion. None of the warehouses or merchant's dwelling houses were burnt. The houses were chiefly mat buildings, although many of brick were also destroyed, and some lives are said to have been lost. We translate the following from the *Semanao Filipino* of 3d April.

After writing the above (namely that a fire on the 24th had destroyed about 100 houses in the same district) it is our painful duty to announce another and much more disastrous fire which happened on the 31st of March. The village of Tondo without the walls of the city has almost totally disappeared, as has the suburb of Misi and part of Jolo. More than 1500 houses, many of them of brick, have been reduced to ashes. The fire broke out between two and three o'clock of the afternoon at the North-western extremity of the suburb of Jolo, and all efforts to keep it under were of no avail. The flames fanned by the wind only subsided when nothing was left to destroy; and when stopped by the waters of the bay and its various creeks which intersected the village, or we should say that which was a village, as it no longer exists. Only the church and the parochial house of Tondo have remained uninjured in the midst of the ashes, as if to indicate the site of the disaster. Thousands of people have been reduced to destitution, but we forbear saying more of a this painful subject.

The crew of the French Frigate *Heroine* came on shore to aid in extinguishing the fire, and their noble conduct deserves the gratitude of the public.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 20th April.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart, G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, issues this PROCLAMATION, in the name, and in behalf of, Her Majesty the Queen, and the Government of Great Britain, &c., with the view of making fully known, the sentiments of deep regret, and unqualified disapprobation under which he was obliged to address the Communication, of which an English version is annexed, to His Excellency, the Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, on the 13th of this month.

As at present informed, it is impossible for Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c., to particularise, either the firms or individuals, or even the countries to which they belong, who have, with the connivance of the Chinese Custom-House Officers, entered into this shameless and disreputable system of wholesale smuggling,—a system which, were it overlooked and permitted, would not only speedily sap and destroy the existing foundations of all Legal Traffic, but would render absolutely nugatory every exertion and arrangement that may be made, or may be attempted to be made, to put such Legal Traffic, on a firm, regular, and respectable footing. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary anticipates, however, that he may, at a future period, have it in his power to make known the names of those individuals, in order that—whatever be their country—they may be held up to the public estimation they merit, and which it would be superfluous to designate.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, can only lament, that at this moment, his power to check these reprehensible proceedings, so far as British Subjects are concerned, is not equal to his wish, but he trusts, that on the expected arrival of the Imperial Commissioner (successor to Klaprood) means will be devised by that High Officer, in concert with the Provincial

Authorities of Canton, to bring all parties (whether Foreigners or Chinese) to account for their share in the transactions which have led to this Proclamation; and the Plenipotentiary hereby intimates, beforehand, that he will, as far as may be legal, aid and advise the Chinese Officers in whatever measures they may adopt to eradicate the Evils herein denounced, and especially towards removing all British Smugglers, and their Vessels and Boats from the River of Canton.

His Excellency further intimates, that such Smugglers and their Boats and Vessels will not receive protection in the Harbour or Waters of Hong-Kong.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House, at Hongkong, this 15th day of April, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Government House, Hongkong, April 13, 1843.

It has been brought to my notice, through a private channel, that a very extensive system of smuggling and evasion of Duties, both outwards, and inwards, are at this time practised at Canton, with the connivance of the local Custom house officers, and lest the same fact should come to your Excellency's knowledge, and you should be led to imagine, that I either approve, or countenance such proceeding, to the obvious detriment of the legal trade, and the great loss of the Imperial Revenue, I do myself the honour as assuring your Excellency to the contrary, and of declaring, in this official manner, that such practices are totally at variance with the intentions and wishes, both of my Government and myself, and that I shall be happy to unite with your Excellency in any step consistent with my situation and duties, towards putting a stop to this evil. It is almost needless, however, for me to repeat, that which I have over and over again explained to the Imperial Commissioners, and other Chinese authorities, that the suppression of smuggling, must depend on the activity and integrity of the Chinese Custom house officers; that neither British officers, nor people, nor vessels, can be employed in it; and that, however deeply I may deplore such disreputable and disgraceful conduct, the remedy does not lie in my hands.

I avail myself of this occasion to wish your Excellency health and happiness.

A most important communication.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

True copy, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

His Excellency KRUKUNG,
Governor-General, &c. &c. Canton,

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, is pleased to publish the following list, shewing the total claims of firms and individuals, for losses alleged to have been incurred at Canton, during the riots, in the month of December last, as well as the portions of such claims as have been admitted or rejected, after the fullest inquiry and consideration.

Those firms or individuals whose claims have been wholly rejected, have already been informed of the grounds on which such rejection took place, and those firms and individuals, whose claims have been partly rejected, will receive, under Blank Envelopes, Memorandums of the Items of their claims, which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., has not felt himself justified in admitting.

The object of this arrangement, as to Blank Envelopes, is to obviate all further protracted and useless Correspondence, since the decisions now announced—are final, so far as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is concerned; though they are, of course, open, like all other Acts of Her Majesty's Servants, to appeal to Her Majesty's Government.

Sir Henry Pottinger thinks it right to declare, that in the delicate and invidious situation in which he has been placed, as the Umpire between the Government of China, and the Claimants, he has weighed the claims precisely as if the amount of them were to have been disbursed from Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Claims now admitted will be paid on application, to Captain Balfour, (Her Majesty's Consul, at Shanghai) at Canton, on, and after, the 1st day

of May, 1843.

By order.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1843.

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES AT CANTON.

	CLAIMS, \$	ADMITTED, \$	REJECTED, \$
1 Messrs Dixon & Co.	282	282	0
2 Messrs Turner & Co.	350	350	0
3 Messrs Bell & Co.	211.30	211.30	0
4 Messrs Gemmell & Co.	79.50	79.50	0
5 Mr. Hughes.	594	594	0
6 Messrs Jamieson & How.	14,198.49	5,871.66	8,326.83
7 Mr. Baynes.	671	671	0
8 Mr. Barnett.	784.83	781	3.83
9 Mr. McKean.	206	206	0
10 Mr. Larkins.	132	98	34
11 Mr. Compton.	9,426	8,920	506
12 Mr. Ponder.	324	327	3
13 Mr. Major.	2,994.50	1,497.53	1,496.97
14 Mr. Burns.	21,449.56	8,920.61	12,528.95
15 Messrs Macvicar & Co.	4,461.92	3,920.61	541.31
16 Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.	4,692.80	4,692.80	0
17 Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.	43,207.83	43,073.99	1,333.84
	200,917.68	200,917.68	0
	8,925,663.15	67,397.93	8,858,265.22

* These two claims are under further consideration.

† The losses set forth in these two items having been alleged to be incurred in American Hoops, are left to the United States Officers.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April.	ARRIVED
12. (B.)	<i>Mermata</i> , Ryle, Madras.
13. "	<i>Comajee Family</i> , Durham, Calcutta & Sing.
15. (A.)	<i>Fentee</i> , Perit, Sydney.
18. (H.)	<i>Arun</i> , Killick, Singapore.
18. "	<i>Salopian</i> , Bell, do.
19. (Sp.)	<i>St. Escobar</i> , Manila.
19. (B.)	<i>Maddoa</i> , Chusan.
20. "	<i>Hero</i> , Fowler, Singapore and Calcutta.
April.	SAILED
17. (B.)	<i>John Knox</i> , Cleland, Manila.
18. "	<i>Devon</i> , Robinson, London.
21. "	<i>Aviel</i> , Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.
22. "	<i>Arduaser</i> , Macintyre, Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*Comajee Family* to-morrow, 5 p.m.
Regina, immediately.

For Singapore.—*Penang*, Colombo.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—	<i>Julia</i> , <i>Affaire</i> , <i>Claudius</i> , <i>Louisa Jackson</i> , <i>Bolivar</i> , <i>Ursula</i> , <i>George IV</i> , <i>Coramandel</i> , <i>George Wal-</i> <i>lis</i> , <i>England's Queen</i> , <i>Gondolier</i> , <i>Cordelia</i> , <i>Sappho</i> , <i>Possidone</i> , <i>Wm. Jardine</i> , <i>John Laird</i> , <i>Julia</i> , <i>Pat no Adm.</i>
From Bombay,—	<i>Asia</i> , <i>Diana</i> , <i>Coron</i> , <i>Woodman</i> , <i>Gilbert Henderson</i> , <i>Wm. Abraham</i> , <i>Midlothian</i> , <i>England</i> , <i>Anonymous</i> , <i>Alcmena</i> , <i>Martins</i> , <i>Maddona</i> , <i>John Gray</i> , <i>Bencoolen</i> , <i>Tyrer</i> , <i>Candahar</i> .
From Calcutta,—	<i>Claws</i> , <i>Victory</i> , <i>Bengal Packet</i> , <i>Nabal</i> , <i>Mary Ballantine</i> , <i>Sylph</i> .

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th Jan'y.	SINGAPORE, 2nd March.
UNITED STATES, 8th Dec.	MANILA, 5th April.
CALCUTTA, 23rd Feb'y.	AMOI.
BOMBAY, 15th Feb'y.	CHUAN, 14th April.
JAVA, 14th Feb'y.	NANKING.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 17.]

Macao, Saturday, 29th April, 1843.

[No. 395.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidders, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," viz:—

Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 58 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and jars of Cocoa-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9-pounders, and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Rigging, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slings, and Hoops; 1 case and 5 bales of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fins; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 285 pieces of Blue Nankins.

At the same time will be sold, in addition to the above, (on account of whom it may concern), the following Goods, saved from the wreck of the "SINGULAR":—

Two Anchors, 6 to 12 cwt; 2 Chain Cables, each 30 fathoms; 1 pair 12 pounder Carronades, on carriages; 1 Bowsprit, 32 feet long; part of a Main Mast, about 42 feet; ditto Fore Mast, about 30 feet; 1 brass lead Captain; a pair of Wooden Davits; 1 brass inlaid Wheel; 1 Binnacle; 43 logs of Molavi Timber; 55 Tanned Hides; a quantity of Sheathing Copper; a quantity of Iron Knees, Hooks, Bolts, &c.; a quantity of Stem Lead, Biggering, Warp, &c.; 20 bales of Hide Cuttings; 2 Gudgeons; 1 Brace for Stern Post; 3 iron Hawse Pipes; a small quantity of Round Shot, Blocks, and Upper and Lower Deck Teak Planks.

Further particulars will appear in Handbills before the sale.

Macao, 21st April, 1843.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE premises known as the **AUCKLAND HOTEL** opposite the Hongkong market place—the building is 65 by 60 feet, two stories with offices in the rear; dimensions of lot 90 by 105 feet; it is considered the best situation in the settlement for Hotel or Store.

Also the **BUNGALOW** on the Queen's Road in the rear of marine lot No. 46 with Well, and large offices including Stables, dimensions of lot 120 by 105.

The above described property will be sold at Auction on Saturday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock on the verandah of the Auckland Hotel; terms at sale. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILLIAM LANE begs to inform the Public in general, and shipmasters particularly, that he intends to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, in the course of this month, of which due notice will be given in handbills, a few barrels of fresh American FLOUR, Mess and PRIME BEEF, PORK, NAVY BREAD, a few bolts of Russian CANVAS U. X. heavy and light RAVEN-DUCK.

Any party wishing to be supplied previous to the sale may obtain any quantity on reasonable terms by applying to the said Auctioneer, Praya Grande, 4th N. E. house.

Macao, 13th April, 1843.

PUBLIC SALES.

THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on account of whom it may concern, by **JOHN SMITH**, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all PACKAGES addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late War. N. DUUS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

DIROM & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH PYBUS and MR. JOHN LEFFLER, are duly authorized to sign for me by Procuration during my absence from China.

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 5th April, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA, for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.** Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

FEARON & SON, Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Barque "MADEU," for the above Port in a few days. For freight apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 21st April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Brig "SNIP," Capt. W. Frost, will be despatched in a few days. For freight apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, 22nd April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE A. I. British built, Barque "COLONIST," THOMAS LEISK, Commander, will sail for the above named ports in all April. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERAJEEHJOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Barque "ABERTON," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BESO, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

B. BARRETTO.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fine British Ship **PANROCK HALL**, 344 tons, (A. 1: for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 25th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British built Brigantine **BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, first north east house, Praya Grande, Macao.

WANTED.—As Chief officer of a new Hamburg Barque, a capable person. A native of Germany, Denmark, or Sweden preferred. Apply to G. NYE JR. Canton, or at this office.

April 11th, 1843.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TWO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to

HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—PALS SHERRY, Butts and Hogheads. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SILVER, large Ingots; apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, 22nd April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship *Albatross*, in the T. y. FLOUR, superfine fresh American, BEEF, mess, BEEF, prime, PORK, prime, CANVASS Russian, apply on board.

Macao, 30th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—WHISKY SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases. Port in 6 dozen cases.

BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases.

ditto Marsault ditto.

HERMITAGE, ditto.

apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates; containing 200 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by Jones Quain; royal 4to. full bound in sheep .. price \$ 28.00

Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth 25.00

The Gift, for 1843, with 2 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges 4.75

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The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges 6.00

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound 6.50

Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt Student-Life of Germany, by Howitt 6.00

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The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding 4.75

Friendship's offering for 1843 3.00

The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt 5.00

Mrs. Sigourney's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt 3.50

Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" in the Tyne. Apply to CAPTAIN OSBORNE.

Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, on Hauging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and Half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Flager Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PEANES, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERN CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. WM. LANE

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIR & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co. Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr. Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BARR' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLAMET, fine flavoured pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SELTZER WATER, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES

From the Bombay Times, 25th Jan'y.

CHINA.—By H. M.'s war-steamship *Viceroy*, which came into port on Monday morning, we have letters and papers from Macao to the 24th Dec.—our former dates extending to the 8th. No answer could, of course, be received from the Emperor in reply to the demand for the punishment of the Mandarin engaged in the murder of the people of the *Nerbudda* and *Amu*, for many weeks to come; and as we observe no speculations in the Chinese papers on the likelihood of a renewal of the war arising out of that source of misunderstanding, we presume that no fears on that score are entertained. The Emperor must swallow his loss, and the mandarins learn to their sorrow, that lying to their Sovereign, so as to occasion injury to British subjects, will prove a losing trade for the future. Meantime, certain unfortunate events have occurred at Canton, occasioned apparently by the impudence of permitting ships' crews to visit the city, which, but for the judgment and firmness of the Plenipotentiary might have involved us in fresh misunderstandings, where the Chinese for once would have had right upon their side. So soon as the terms of the treaty of Nankin became known, the English merchants resident at Macao appear to have sent representatives, or reported its numbers, to Canton, for the purpose of commerce. They had not, at this time, received any official intimation of the terms of the treaty beyond the Proclamations of the Plenipotentiary, or any assurance whatever that armed protection could be afforded them in case of the Chinese attempting to annoy them. They went there for their own benefit, at their own responsibility and risk; and the knew that they did so. The Chinese, all things considered, appear to have received them back again with a much greater degree of confidence and cordiality than could have been expected from a people accustomed to employ the most insulting and contumelious expressions towards us, and now smarting under the sense of humiliations and defeats which could no longer be disguised or disputed. As to the immediate cause of the riots, the Plenipotentiary is at issue with the merchants: the former affirms that it was brought on by the disorderly conduct of the lascars, of whom no fewer than 170 from the *Fort Willem* alone were on shore on leave without any officer to take charge of them—the merchants assert that this collision only brought on the attack which had long before been concerted and arranged by individuals possessed of much influence over the multitude, and avowedly determined to do all that is in their lay, to annoy, and, if

possible, get rid of us. It seems not difficult to reconcile the two theories with each other; and it appears eminently probable that there are numerous hot-headed and violent individuals who may, for a long time past, have been occupied in stirring up strife, and endeavouring to breed discontent, or provoke to outrage. This is certainly nothing peculiar to a Chinese city. The Canton authorities, so far as is known, seem to have exerted themselves with diligence and good faith, to subdue the tumult; but their power was insignificant, and not at first entirely at command; and the Plenipotentiary justly remarks, how heady and uncontrollable is an excited multitude, and how little amenable to the suggestions of reason or rebuffs of authority, in any part of the world. The merchants plead that the ships' crews on going ashore were only acting according to custom; and that they were armed with no authority to restrain them. It is forgotten how far the customary state of matters is from being yet restored: how raw and sore the Chinese must necessarily feel after recent chastisement, how apt to seek occasion of offence, and how likely to push collision into quarrel. The necessity of preserving the peace appears, under the present circumstances, so urgent—all sources of casual irritation or annoyance on our part, however slight, so supremely inexpedient, that no sacrifice ought to have been considered too great for their avoidance. The commanders of vessels, at all events, might have restrained their crews from going ashore, when it was so likely that this would occasion quarrel. "The sailors of country-ships" must be very unlike those of any other variety of sea-going craft, if they be remarkable for the prudence and circumspection of their walk when on leave; or likely to lay themselves under any very great degree of self-restraint in subduing feelings of triumph at recent successes, in the presence of those who were wont so lately to treat them with boundless contumely. The riots occurred on the 7th: on the 6th a proclamation, remarkable for the firmness and temperateness of its language, was posted up in the Hall of Assembly by the local authorities, warning the malcontent and disorderly against a breach of the peace towards the English on pain of having their conduct reprobated to the Emperor. The damage done was formidable; the English factory was burnt and pillaged, and but for the arrival of the *Proserpine* steamer, much more serious mischief might have arisen. The application of the merchants for armed protection was declined to be complied with by the Plenipotentiary, on the ground that the maintenance of a steamer off Canton would be source of further irritation: we consider the excuse a sufficient one: the application appears to have been made inconsiderately by men still suffering from the apprehension of impending danger. The various documents on these subjects are so important, that we have devoted the chief portion of our issue to their republication, and have been compelled to reserve a portion of them for a future issue. It is said that full indemnity will be insisted on for the damage that has been done: should it prove so, it will furnish one of the best guarantees that can be given for the maintenance of the peace. A heavy pecuniary mulct falling on the shoulders of the whole population, will put the peaceably disposed on their guard that they do not pay for the freaks of the turbulent and unruly. It is so important that a kind and friendly feeling should be fostered, now that the Chinese have been compelled to acknowledge how completely we have had them at our feet,—so expedient to avoid all misunderstandings, even where we have both right and might upon our side, that in the present temper of the more wrong-headed and irritable portion of the people, great sacrifices on our part should be made to maintain tranquillity, and, if possible, sow the seeds of friendship;—sacrifices stopping short only at the point where generosity may be mistaken for pusillanimity.

Sir H. POTTINGER's letter is in one part objectionable: no government or representative of government, should ever put itself or himself in the way of arguing or discussing points with any one: their edicts should be absolute, and ought to furnish, in the wording at all events, no topic of debate. The Plenipotentiary fairly travels out of his way to scold and to dispute with the merchants, and, as usual, has the worst of it. The cool and dignified tone of their letters form a contrast with the concluding part of his, by no means flattering to the writer of the latter.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF OUR RECENT TRIUMPHS.—On Wednesday evening, Colonel Powney, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, set a splendid example, in every sense of the word, to the good people of the ditch, by giving a grand party in honor of the recent victories in China and Afghanistan. The illuminations, which extended to a considerable length along one side of the fort, were magnificent in effect, and of highly appropriate devices. The names of "Pollock," "Nott," "Sale," "Gough," "Pottinger," "Parker," "Ellenborough" were blazoned forth in brilliant characters, of gigantic stature—with "Peace in India," "Peace in China," "Captives recovered," &c., &c.—mural crowns, laurel wreaths, and the usual loyal devices. V.R.—P.A.—crowns and ostrich-feathers. The effect from the strand road was most imposing, and crowds were gathered out side to gaze upon it. Within doors everything was

equally superb—the only fault being, that the rooms were a little too much crowded. That numerous and respectable assembly, which goes by the name of "all the world and his wife" was there, including Sir Hugh Gough, and other lions of the first water. The music, under the superintendence of Mr. Linton, who was assisted by all the professional and amateur talent of Calcutta, was most excellent—the walks along the garden on the parapet of the fort most enticing—the supper, of course first-rate—and the jugglers, &c. in the booths all that they ought to have been. Our fashionable intelligence-writer not being available at this present moment, we are forced to give but a meagre account of the entertainment. It seems likely to be followed up in good style. The party, at the Town Hall, is, we understand, to be really a public party. The presence of all respectable people in Calcutta, being desired, on such an occasion. It is said, that a large party is also to be given at Government house in honor of our gallant brethren of the China expedition.

From the Sing. Free Press, 23d March.

CEYLON.

THE AERIAL SHIP.

Jaffna, Jan'y 6, 1843.

Sir,—My friend and late preceptor Mr. Holtzapfel of Charing Cross and Lomb' Acre has sent me the following account of the much talked of "Aerial" bus which perhaps may be interesting to your readers, and I am, Sir, yours's obediently,

G—S

I send you my name which if you think necessary, you may print, though not otherwise.

64, Charing Cross, London, November 1st, 1842.

My dear Sir,—Not having heard from you since your departure for Ceylon, I conclude there is nothing in your way likely to be required, which is not supplied by the Birmingham manufacturers.

Hoping that you have not abandoned the pursuits my instruction made you so capable of following with credit to both pupil and instructor; I send you an account of the great novelty here, which we, with other engineers, are actively employed upon; hoping it will be instructive to you, and pleasing to your friends, to have the particulars of the construction of this great curiosity, which no doubt you have heard of—I mean the *Aerial ship*.

Her length is equal to twice her breadth, and she is very flat. This great extension of superficies is to diminish her specific gravity as much as possible. (The head and stern are of a parabolical figure, as high as the highest part of the engines, so as to open an easy way for her through the air. She is formed of thin copper sheets, similar to the sheathing of ships on a frame of strong iron wire 1/2 inch diameter flattened; the copper is fixed to the narrow edge of the wire ribs by annealed copper-wire passed through holes in the sheets round the rib, and then the ends of copper-wire twisted together. The sheets are riveted together sparingly, and the whole is made watertight by tin being run in the joints. The watertightness is to prevent sinking should any accident occasion her descent into water. She is provided with two ears which may in such a case be useful—of course an ill rough sea would swamp her directly, on account of her flat construction. The boiler is a tube boiler on the principle of Gurney's locomotive boiler for turnpike roads. There are two high pressure Engines formed of wrought-iron of the best quality; every cylindrical part hollow. The cylinders are made on the principle of the ribbon gunbarrel, which being an excessively strong construction, admits of their being made very thin, and consequently light. They are placed obliquely. The propellers, which resemble bat's wings, are of a beautiful construction, and mechanism, which would occupy too much space and require drawings to explain at all intelligibly: suffice it to say, that they are formed of light iron ribs covered with a strong silk web which has been rendered more tough and elastic by a solution of caoutchouc. One of the advantages of silk over linen or cotton for the wings, besides strength and lightness, is in the case of a spark from the furnace falling on them it will at most only burn a hole a little larger than itself, silk being unflammable and the caoutchouc not being in sufficient quantity to make it inflammable. The smoke and waste steam are expelled through a funnel in the stern, parallel with the keel, so that they add to the propelling power after the manner of a rocket. The beds of the conductors are between the engines and boiler (rather warty by the bye) and the provision, water, &c. &c. are stored under the beds. The coal, which is a peculiar preparation containing a large quantity of combustible matter in a very small space, is stowed in the head. Both engines work the same shaft, and therefore both wings are worked by both engines, in the same way as the paddles of a steamer. They found it necessary to give her a fly to equalize the action, and now they are fitting paddles to it on Morgan's principle, which are only to act above the engines through an arc of 90 degrees. So it will work its own passage. The fly runs towards the stern. Each engine is capable of disconnection from the other by a lever, in a moment, so as to reverse the motion of one of the

wings when she is required to turn. By another lever the motion of the wings may be made vertical when it is required to rise: horizontal when to descend in an inclined path to any place; and at an angle of 45 degrees with the earth's surface, when the usual advancing and steady (as to rising or sinking motion) is required. This oblique action is required to overcome gravity. All tension stays requiring stiffness are made of good yellow pine as having a greater power of resisting tension than any other rigid material. Other tension stays requiring flexibility are made of the best hemp, *caoutchouc*. The bat's wings are enormous as may be supposed, and their action perfect; their rapid expansion and collapse is beautiful and astonishing.

Some persons who know that man cannot fly with artificial wings, suppose he cannot make a flying ship; but the reason of the failure of man's flight is that the weight of the body exceeds the power of the arms to work wings of sufficient size to support it. The power of the steam engine being almost unlimited, it may be used to move wings of far greater size than are necessary to raise itself.

It was originally intended to send her to India for her first voyage; but I rather think she will take an experimental trip or two to the south of France, for in Europe if any accident happens she may be repaired, but I doubt much whether the Arabs, &c. could even fit a new copper sheet to her properly. She will carry a brilliant light underneath, so that the navigators at night may perceive if they approach too near the earth. And the direct flight, being kept from the men by the bottom of the ship will not dazzle their eyes.

Trusting to hear from you soon.

I remain, my Dear Sir, your's truly,

JOHN HOLTZAPPEL.

(Columbo Observer, Jan. 16.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Since I arrived in China, I have heard a great deal said for and against the Opium trade, it is a subject of engrossing interest here, and it has also engaged the sympathies of many benevolent and well meaning people in England, who talk about stopping the growth of Opium in the Company's dominions, and thus throwing Millions of poor people out of bread, for the sake of saving the unfortunate Chinese from the baneful effects of this horrid drug.

Now Mr. Editor, I do not mean to find fault with these kind hearted people, or to throw any obstacle in the way of their good intentions, but I am certain that they are very ignorant of the question which now seems to occupy so much of their attention, and by way of enlightening them, and placing the subject in its true light, I beg you will do me the favour to publish in your excellent paper the following statistical accounts, which I believe to be correct, and which I think will astonish even some of the residents here, who I am sure are not aware of the fact that so few people in China use opium, and of the very small expence that this indulgence is to them.

My calculation is that only one million of people in China, or one person in 300 use Opium, and at the small expence of 4¢ per day to each.

I reckon the population of China at 300 millions; the Importation of Opium at 30,000 chests per annum, and the average of each chest yielding 63 catties of purified drug as prepared for use, supposing the Bengal to lose one half and the Malwa one third in the process of preparation; then I learn that a beginner will smoke about four caudarins weight per day, and an old hand about 5 mace per day; but take as a very moderate average that a man smokes one mace per day, thus we have 30,000 chests at 63 catties each—302,400 000 mace; divide this by 365 mace (one man's consumption per annum) and the product will be under a million, which shows the number of persons who use the drug; the present price of the article prepared for smoking is a dollar for 12 mace weight, equal to 4 cents or 4d. per mace.

Now Sir, what is all this bobbly about? You see that a man only smokes the price of two glasses of gin, or two segars, which is thought no great dabouch in England, and a twelve tumbler Irishman would laugh such a stimulant to scorn; let those Don Quixotes bat their pipe and smoke it.

I have been now some time in China and have never seen a man under the influence of Opium, although I have lived in houses where several of the servants used it daily; but I see my own countrymen, our gallant British tars, every day reeling a bout the streets drunk with Samshu, to the disgrace of our country and much to my own annoyance.

I am told that formerly the Chinamen used opium to great excess and much to the injury of their constitutions, but now it is better understood, better prepared, and used in such moderation that I am sure it is less injurious than spirit drinking; in fact many of them take it as a tonic to give them an appetite; it is also used medicinally, and, like every thing else, only bad when used in excess, which I believe to be rarely done. Let our friends at home look to the numerous victims of Gin and Whiskey who are every day dying under their very noses, let them remember that Great Britain derives an annual revenue of £ sterling 7,516,776 from the duty on spirits—which is double the gross value of all the opium used in China in a year, let them look at these things before they stretch their elastic benevolence 16 000 miles for the benefit of foreigners, "Charity should begin at home."

I have nothing whatever to do with opium in any way, but I like to see fair play.

The Emperor of China may say what he likes about the use of opium and its baneful effects upon the people of the flowery land, but I do not believe that he cares one burton about the use or abuse of it—all that he really objects to is the drain upon the country for Treasure; he does not like to see the Sycee Silver going out of China in payment of opium, and the good folks in old England would do well to learn the true cause before they listened to such trash as the brother of the sun and moon issues to the world in his proclamations.

A. VISITOR.

Macao, 28th April, 1843.

22nd March, 1843.

To His Excellency Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have this morning perused your Excellency's Proclamation to H. M. Subjects, denouncing the system of wholesale smuggling which, has, with the connivance of the Chinese officers, of late prevailed within the Canton river.

This system of evasion of duties both outward and inward will not find an advocate in me, but the extent of even your E's knowledge of mercantile statistics must have informed you, that smuggling in all countries wholly results from prohibitions and exorbitant duties, and your E. is not ignorant of the enormous port dues and consou charges &c. levied on the foreign trade in the Port of Canton. Permit me therefore to say, that to your own laches must be ascribed the irregularities that have lately occurred, and which you have so emphatically denounced. The Chinese Commissioner Biepoos was removed by death in March last, but six months had elapsed since the arrangement with the Commissioners at Nanking, and I would respectfully ask, why was not the tariff settled and finally agreed upon so as to have been submitted to the Emperor (if such were necessary) simultaneously with the ratified treaty of peace? That the delay originated with your E. there can be no doubt as in your letters to the merchants trading with China you state that such is the fact, and if I am right in ascribing this avoidable delay to your E.—you, having the power to put an end to them at once in a legitimate way, and neglecting to do so, must be prepared to be stigmatised as the cause of the irregularities that have occurred. Had your Proclamation followed, instead of preceding the tariff (alho' I believe it would not then have been called for, as smuggling would have ceased) many would have acknowledged the necessity of its appearance, or at all events the goodness of its author's intentions; but published as it now is, on the advent of a new Commissioner, with the tariff and other important arrangements unsettled; I must confess it appears to me a most ill-timed and indeliberate production, and quite unworthy of your E's reputation as a sagacious politician.

In this Proclamation your E. has very indiscreetly brought forward the *occurra quiescio* of opium, which I infer from Lord Aberdeen's reply to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was in no way mentioned in the protocol of the treaty sent to England; and the Chinese officers are not the acute statesmen I give them the credit to be, if they do not upon the strength of the present Proclamation fix you upon the horns of a dilemma and will not be contented by your complacently referring to the Proclamation and exclaiming—there!—that's my thunder! True, the ambiguity of your style may in this instance serve you in good stead, as I have heard various modes of interpreting the meaning of the last paragraph of the document: I am now remarking upon.

From your acquaintance with the classics and your experience in English composition, your Excy. must be aware that to write well it is required that "right words should be rightly placed" and in a formal document such as a Preamble's Proclamation, there should be no intentional ambiguity. Will your Excy. therefore pardon me if I ask what is meant by the following, "such smugglers will not receive protection in the Harbour of Hongkong." In a preceding paragraph which is not quite correct in its grammatical construction, Your Excellency intimates your intention, at some future period, of holding up certain individuals of *whatever country* to the public estimation they merit (which our French and American friends may construe into an impertinence) and by way of punishing her Majesty's subjects for their past offences, you proceed to intimate to them, that they are not to receive protection in the Harbour of Hongkong.

I certainly must have misunderstood your Excellency's meaning, for however much we may deprecate the system that has prevailed, I am not aware that your Excellency has any legal power to punish a British Subject for defrauding the revenue of a foreign country, and I am well assured that an evasion of Chinese imposts or smuggling opium into the Chinese territory does not warrant you in depriving a subject so acting of British protection.

I can believe that your Excellency may feel yourself embarrassed by the acts complained of, and I can well understand your anxiety to merit the honors you have already obtained and those that may hereafter be bestowed upon you by a speedy and satisfactory settlement of a commercial Treaty with China; but in order to raise this end, I would respectfully ask you, (whatever may be your private opinion of the Opium traffic,) whether you consider yourself authorised, as a public officer, to add the Chinese, *even with your consent*, in destroying a trade which is secured by Act of Parliament to that body whose salt you have cut, and who, knowing the market for which it is raised, derive an enormous revenue from their Opium monopoly. To those on the spot who know your honorable character, the inquiry now attempted to be done to the Opium trade, will be ascribed to a want of proper consideration on the part of your Excellency, but what term are your native fellow subjects in India likely to apply to your policy in regard to Opium? They will consider that you have abstained from interference with the traffic until such time as the revenues of your flimsy masters could not be affected by your acts. (The produce of the season being all disposed of at enormous prices,) and then, their interests were sacrificed to expediency! The term which ignorant natives would be apt to apply to such conduct on the part of your Excellency is would be superfluous to designate.

I have heard, and it is generally believed, that in furtherance of your Excellency's crusade against the Opium trade, the naval officer commanding at Chusan has been taking stringent measures against the ships trading in the Yangtze Keang, and it will be matter of regret that naval officers, generally frank and careless of consequences, should run the risk of compromising themselves by acts which may not be considered legal.

The "equity and good conscience" law with which your Excellency is perhaps familiar, and which you may have administered in India, will not pass on the high seas where the *Ex Scripta* must be our guide, and the cases that have lately been decided by the Judges in England and Singapore, would teach caution in meddling with a trade not interdicted by Act of Parliament. In conclusion take the liberty of quoting to you your Excellency the following paragraph from Lord Palmerston's letter of instructions to Lord Napier.

"Peculiar care will be necessary with regard to such ships as may attempt to explore the coast of China for the purposes of traffic. It is not desirable that you should encourage such adventures, but you must never lose sight of the fact, you have no authority to interfere with or to prevent them."

I trust your Excellency will not consider my style of addressing you either disrespectful or flippant, nothing is further from my intention than to give offence, and if I have unintentionally done so, I pray your Excellency to ascribe it to ignorance and design, and I subscribe myself with respect,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NEMO.

o Foster v. Evans.

† The case of the *Salopian* and *Capt. Nemo*.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 29th April, 1843.

The *Sir Herbert Compton* arrived on the 25th inst. from Bombay and Singapore, bringing dates from the latter place of the 28th March. We have received no news by her. In Canton everything continues quiet as before; trade is going on, but most imports can be disposed of at very low prices only. Nothing certain seems to be known as to the time when Keying, the new Imperial Commissioner, may be expected to arrive; we heartily wish that he may not tarry too long, and that the ratifications of the treaty may soon be exchanged, and above all, its details, for the future carrying on of trade be settled. We published last week Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation against the smuggling, which is now being carried on to so great extent by foreign merchants in the river of Canton; this evil is not likely to be removed before the new Tariff be agreed on; for while, on the one hand, the Chinese officers connive at these irregularities, it cannot, on the other, be expected that merchants will not take advantage of them; nay, in fact, they are obliged to do so in order to give satisfaction to their constituents, who, we much fear, would but little approve of being told that they are debited with four or five thousand dollars duty on their vessel, which sum might have been saved but for conscientious scruples, called into being by Sir Henry's proclamation. So long as one house avails itself of the present facilities for avoiding payment of duties, so long are the others obliged to do the same, and we believe that every merchant here as elsewhere is so well convinced of this, that the threat of H. M. Plenipotentiary to publish the names of all the parties that have been guilty of smuggling, will, if carried into effect, not materially injure their good report, it being pretty well understood that they were in a manner forced to avail themselves, either for their own advantage or that of their constituents, of this opportunity presented to them, partly by the dishonesty of the Chinese themselves, and partly by the present peculiar position of affairs, when certainly, still smarting under the consequences of the war, the Chinese authorities may, from fear of consequences, not so strictly exact their fiscal regulations as heretofore. We refer our reader for more remarks on H. E. proclamation to the letter addressed to Sir Henry in a preceding column.

There is a report current among the Chinese that an Opium vessel has been cut off by Pirates on the west coast; we doubt, however, its truth, as very recent accounts brought by a vessel from those parts only a few days since, are silent on the subject. Piracy has grown to a frightful extent just to the westward, and the pirates head quarters are at Tienpak, an island about 50 or 60 miles from here. They are said to have no less than eighty well armed boats, and, not content with piracy at sea, make descents upon the towns and villages along the coast, driving away the inhabitants and plundering the houses. Their depredations have however, we are happy to say, at length roused the energy of the authorities, and a great number of war junks, not less than 25 were met on one day, escorted by a Chinese Brig of war (lately Spanish Brig Ramiro) have during the week been despatched by the Canton authorities, to the west coast, in quest of the pirates; and their force being great, it is to be hoped they may be successful. Lately two mandarines of some rank have been captured by these daring outlaws, and this more than anything else seems to have stimulated the authorities to exertion. The Imperial Brig of war above mentioned came to anchor in the roads here on Saturday last, and being the first Chinese vessel of war of European make, created a good deal of attention. She is painted black with a very broad imperial yellow streak, carries the yellow flag at the foremast, and twelve guns. Although rigged in every respect like a European vessel, her sails, which were dyed of a dark reddish brown color, to preserve them from the influence of the weather, gave her rather a novel appearance. She had a very numerous crew on board, and has, we believe, a European or American sailing master and several foreign sea cunnies, on board.

We learn that Mr. Prendergast, a painter, has for some time been engaged in sketching a panorama of

the town of Hongkong, with the view of its exhibition in London. Mr. Prendergast is also taking views of the whole of the town, to be published in London in four lithographed plates. The price of the subscription to this work is, we believe, very moderate, and we take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the subject.

We are sorry to learn that the Portuguese barque *Tranquilidade* bound from this to the Sooloo Islands was totally lost on the Zamboales coast of Luzon; her crew all reached the shore in safety, where they were found by the *Warlock*, Capt Sullivan, R. N., in which vessel they were all brought to Macao. Neither vessel nor cargo, the latter chiefly owned by Chinese, was insured.

H. M. B. *Wanderer*, Capt. Seymour, left here on Thursday last for the island of Haynan and Singapore. She touches at the former with the view of making some enquiries as to the truth of reports lately current of an English vessel having been shipwrecked there.

We are glad to learn that proposals for establishing an exchange, and also a subscription reading-room, are in circulation. We are told the number of subscriber's names already received warrants the expectation of the full success of the latter part of the undertaking, and with respect to the former, we hope soon to see a beginning, and moreover, the early establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, which is confessedly much wanted in China—if its non-existence be not a reproach to our mercantile community.—*Friend of China*, 27th April.

For some time past we understand that the Chinese police in Macao had become aware of the collecting together of a number of thieves, and it was thought that they might, if not speedily suppressed, create much confusion and commit many robberies. Former attempts to apprehend them have been without success, and have only led to some quarrels and fights between them and the police runners, the number of the latter not being sufficiently strong to overcome them. The Chinese authorities asked and obtained reinforcements from Heangshan, and on Tuesday last surrounded a house, in the Chinese quarter of the town, close to the water's edge, in which a great number of these thieves were collected. These, aware of their danger, rushed upon the police, which was however too strong for them, and they were driven back into the house, where they must have surrendered, all fight being cut off, had they not bethought themselves of setting fire to the house in which they were, that the confusion thereby created might favor their escape. The house in a few moments was enveloped in flames, the guns from the Forts gave the usual fire signals, and the Governor of Macao with a detachment of troops went to the spot, when the fire, after destroying four houses, was happily got under. Some of the thieves effected their escape, but not less than forty one were captured, some of them badly wounded, and sent to Heangshan for trial. We copy the following translation of a Chinese version of this affair from last Tuesday's *Register*.

Translation.

On account of the increased prosperity of Macao this year, through the foreign trade, crowds flocked together, numerous as the clouds of heaven. In the inner harbour there were many haunts for "gay women"—(as the judge called the unfortunate girl persecuted by lord Frankfort de Montmorency, at which words she sunk fainting in the dock), and on the banks many gambling houses, more in comparison than with former years. A fine was levied on each of the dwellings of gay women and the gambling haunts; which were shared between the naval and military public officers, their troops, and the police: these sums were called *decorious* or *righteous* fees!

There are now in Macao a number of blackguard banditti creating confusion and trouble, amounting to more than 100, who demand an increase of the fees; and two men, who gave their names, to the cantonnments of the Kwangchowfoo, requested to be made watchmen in Macao.

The Kwangchowfoo, taking into consideration the former frequent cases of piracy by passage

boats, thought if he complied with their request, they might be able to seize the pirates (i. e. set a thief to catch a thief): therefore he concluded to issue a warrant to constitute them watchmen.

When the warrant was received, they took the gay women and gambling shops under their protection, and their evil actions had no limit, and they appropriated the fees to themselves; and on account of their thus securing the bagnios and gambling shops, the military, police, &c., who had formerly shared in the fees, now got nothing, and their indignation was highly excited, and they armed themselves with swords, demanding money and making a great clamour, and each presented their petitions to the respective civil and military officers. Also the shopkeepers of three streets (in Macao) repaired to Canton, stating their accusations; and the local Chinese magistrates also forwarded secret petitions.

The superior officers, the governor and deputy governor, when they received the documents, those high officers sent a despatch to the magistrate of Heangshan, to meet with the naval officer in command, to collect troops, surround and seize (the banditti). The said banditti fearing it would be difficult to escape, set fire to their houses and ran away in the confusion, and only 27 of them were taken, who were forthwith forwarded to Canton for examination and punishment.—News of the 26th day of the 3rd moon. (25th April), J. S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April. ARRIVED
18. (B.) *D'Arcy*, Garrick, Manila.
23. *Salopian*, Bell, Calcutta and Singapore.
23. *Warlock*, Sullivan, R. N. Sydney
24. H. M. T. S. *Harlequin*, Chusan.
25. (A.) *Louisa*, Green, Manila.
26. (B.) *Sir Herb. Compton*, Bolton, Bombay & Sing.
27. (Perw.) *Rimac*, Valle Riestra, Callao.

PASSENGERS per
Salopian, Mrs. Marques; D. J. J. da Silva Vieira, Governor of Timor; Mr. C. Michaelis.
Warlock, Honble J. E. Murray, and family; Captain, officers, and crew of the wrecked Barque *Tranquilidade*.

April. SAILED
23. (B) *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Calcutta & Sing.
24. *Druid*, Ritchie, Manila
24. H. M. S. *Vixen*, Comr. Boyce, Chusan.
26. (Sp.) *Gilana*, Salado, Pangasinan.
27. *Narciso*, Pais, Manila. [and Sing.
27. H. M. B. *Wanderer*, Capt. Seymour, Haynan
29. (B) *Regina*, Poole Singapore and Calcutta,

PASSENGER Per
Regina, Mr. J. A. Ilbery.
The *Salopian* arrived on the 23d, not on the 18th as reported in our last.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Sing. & Cal.—*Regina*, to be despatched this day 5 p m.
For London.—*St. Vincent*.
For Singapore.—*Pennang*, Colombo.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England,—*Julia*, *Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*, *Jackson*, *Bolton*, *Ursula*, *George*, *IP*, *Coromandel*, *George*, *Wells*, *England's Queen*, *Gondolier*, *Cordelia*, *Sappho*, *Possidon*, *Wm. Jardine*, *John Laird*, *Julia*, *Peine*, *Alea*.
From Bombay,—*Asia*, *Dianna*, *Cores*, *Woodman*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Wm. Abrahams*, *Middleton*, *England*, *Anonyma*, *Alcmena*, *Manlius*, *Madonna*, *John Gray*, *Bencoolen*, *Tyrer*, *Candahar*.
From Calcutta,—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *Sybil*.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 6th Jan'y. SINGAPORE, 28th March.
UNITED STATES, 8th Dec. MANILA, 15th April.
CALCUTTA, 23rd Feby. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 15th Feby. CHUAN, 14th April.
JAVA, 14th Feby. NANKING,

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 18.]

Macao, Saturday, 6th May, 1843.

[No. 396.]

ON MONDAY, the 8th May, will be sold (on account of whom it may concern) by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Sr. José Maria's Wharf, Praya Manduco, the whole of the GOODS, STORES, &c., saved in the "BLACK SWAN" from the wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR." Full particulars will be published in Handbills a few days prior to the sale. JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 24th April, 1843.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th May, will be put up for Sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, in the Inner Harbour, the Brigantine "ROZA," with all her Stores, in one or separate lots. Particulars will appear in Handbills. JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 24th April, 1843.

NOTICE—A convenient portion of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, of the late Firm of Messrs. Markwick & Smith, will be put up in every Public Sale, held in the Auction Room of the undersigned, from this date. JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 24th April, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION
WILLIAM LANE—begs to inform the Public in general, and shipmasters particularly, that he intends to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the course of this month, of which due notice will be given in handbills, a few barrels of fresh American FLOUR, MEAT and PRIME BEEF, PORK, NAVY BREAD, a few bolts of Russian CANVAS, U. X. heavy and light RAVENSDUCK. Any party wishing to be supplied previous to the sale may obtain any quantity on reasonable terms by applying to the said Auctioneer, Praya Grande, 4th N. E. house.
Macao, 18th April, 1843.

NOTICE—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT SHAW and Company in Fijiang and Maulmain was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BINNING is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Maulmain or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
by his constituted attorney,
ROBERT BINNING.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all PACKAGES addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late War. N. DUUS.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1843.

NOTICE—MR. JOSEPH PYBUS and MR. JOHN LEFFLER, are duly authorized to sign for me by Procuration during my absence from China. HENRY PYBUS.
Macao, 5th April, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta. A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

HONGKONG
GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to FEARON & SON, —Macao.
Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Brig "SNIPER," Capt. W. FROST, will be despatched in a few days. For freight apply to HUGHESDON BROTHERS.
Macao, 22nd April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE A. I. British built, Barque "COLONIST" THOMAS LEISK, Commander, will sail for the above named ports in all April. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Barque "ANBERTON," Captain CATT, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BERG, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship PARROCK HALL 344 tons, (A. I. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 25th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to C. H. HART.
Macao, 9th Dec. 1842.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

PARCELS AND CARGES BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Under arrangement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Undersigned are prepared to convey Parcels, by the Mail, at the following Reduced Rates, if delivered on or before the 27th of each month, from which date until four o'clock on the last day of the month, an extra charge of one shilling per pound will be incurred; and beyond which time: a Package whatever can be received for conveyance by the Mail of that month.

packages,	weight,	measurement,	&	&	&
Under...	1 lb.	0 1/2 Cubic Feet.	0	5	0
"	"	"	0	10	0
"	"	"	0	15	0
"	"	"	0	20	0
"	"	"	0	25	0
"	"	"	0	30	0
"	"	"	0	35	0
"	"	"	0	40	0
"	"	"	0	45	0
"	"	"	0	50	0
"	"	"	0	55	0
"	"	"	0	60	0
"	"	"	0	65	0
"	"	"	0	70	0
"	"	"	0	75	0
"	"	"	0	80	0
"	"	"	0	85	0
"	"	"	0	90	0
"	"	"	0	95	0
"	"	"	0	100	0

Goods in packages larger or heavier than the above will be taken by Special Agreement. The Freight will be computed by either Weight or Measurement. JEWELLERY, &c.—Not accountable for any package beyond the value of £10, unless an additional freight of 2 per cent. be paid on delivery.

PERIODICALS, if brought by 4 o'clock on the last day of the month (being that of publication), made up like Newspapers (open at both ends), will be charged—£ lb., 1s.; 1/2 lb., 1s. 9d.; from 1 lb. to 10 lb., 3s. per lb.

RISK—To be the Proprietor's from London to India, unless insured at the time of delivery, for which a charge of 2 1/2 per cent. will be made.

TRANSIT DUTY.—Through Egypt one-half per cent. (payable to the Egyptian Government, under agreement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), on the value of every article, will be added to the above rates.

RECEIPT.—Receipts will be given on delivery of each Parcel, and particulars of all Charges will be specified in the Receipts.

CONSIGNMENT.—All packages must be applied for to our Agents at each Presidency—to facilitate such applications, the marks and particulars will be advertised in the MONTHLY TIMES newspaper, which being despatched by the same mail, will furnish the earliest advice to the Consignees—or if the postage (1s.) be paid, we will ourselves write to the party to whom the packages are addressed.

AGENTS.—Calcutta, Capt. J. R. Englewood; Madras, Capt. Christopher Biden; Ceylon, Capt. Twynan (who are also Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay, Messrs. William Nicol & Co.

OFFICES.—44 Regent-street Piccadilly, 16, John-street, Crutched-friars; and 17, St. Mary Axe. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. JAMES BARBER & Co.

The undersigned has been requested by Messrs. JAMES BARBER & Co., 17 St. Mary Axe London, to make public the above terms of freight per India Overland Route; and will forward instructions from parties wishing to avail themselves of the convenient arrangements offered by Messrs. BARBER & Co. Agency in London.

Subscribers to the "Monthly Times," are requested in future to send their orders and subscriptions to Macao, May 3, 1843. HENRY GRISSLE.

CARD,

MR. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, first north east house, Praya Grande, —Macao.

WANTED.—As Chief officer of a new Hamburg Barque, a capable person. A native of Germany, Dänemark, or Sweden preferred. Apply to G. NYE & Co. Canton, or at this office. April 11th, 1843.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 35 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to HENRY FESSENDEN.
Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BONNETS, CAPS, and Youth's HATS and CAPS. Apply to Macao, 5th May, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SCOTT & CO.'S BENGAL DIRECTOR, for 1843. Price £ 4. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 24th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—FINE SUGAR, Butts and Hogsheads. Apply to TURNER & Co.
Macao, 28th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SYDEN Silver, large Ingots; apply to HUGHESDON BROTHERS.
Macao, 22nd April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship "ALBANY," in the Tyne. FLOUR, superfine fresh American, BEEF, mace, BEEF, prime, Pork, prime, CANTARE Russian.—apply on board.
Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wines SUGAR, in 6 dozen cases. PORT in 6 dozen cases. BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases. ditto Marsala ditto. HERMITAGE, ditto. apply to WETMORE & Co. Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—London Bottled BEER, on board the Barque "Calcutta" is the TYPA. Apply to CAPTAIN OSBORNE.

Macao, 2d February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPs, with Hanging LAMPs with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSs, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHs and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—Bully RICE, LOCANUT OIL, COFFEY, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hoekhong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Wm. LANE

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. I Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADRINA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KENT & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANNAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co. Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr. Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BARR' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANNAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARKS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest translation of Miss KEON LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. KEO's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c. price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, # 100—# 1.
Policies and folio pages # 5.
Letter paper size # 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships # 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines # 1.
for 3 months # 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance, .. # 12
For six months # 7
For three # 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

OPIMUM TRADE.

(From the London Times, Dec. 27)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The opium question appears again to be revived in your columns. It is not my province or intention to advocate the use of the drug, or to defend the system upon which the trade has lately been conducted in China; but as I happen to possess, amongst my papers and memoranda connected with the commerce of the farther East, some statements which relate to this very important branch of trade, I propose to submit a few observations upon what I consider the most prominent features

of that traffic, and what appears to me to form the predominant consideration upon a question of much intricacy and difficulty in a political point of view, as it is admitted by all parties to be.

Of the party which has so strenuously advocated the entire abrogation of the opium trade, few individuals perhaps have considered the serious consequences of the annihilation of so important and valuable a branch of our national commerce, not only as affecting the financial resources of the Anglo-Indian Government, but also the circulation or monetary system of this country.

The subject will be best understood by a brief analysis of a figure statement of the trade in British vessels at Canton, from the 1st of July, 1837, to the 30th of June, 1838.

The total value of imports in British bottoms, during the above period, was 24,785,462 Sp. dollars—

Of which the article of opium	Spanish Dollars.
amounted to	13,344,030
The value of raw cotton from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay	5,563,124
Gold and silver, only	751,435
The balance being made up in British manufactures, and the produce from the several presidencies in India and the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca.	3,898,873

Total	24,785,462
The exports during the same time amounted to	22,024,700

There being a balance of trade against the Chinese of 2,770,762
A considerable part of which I conjecture, was due by the Hong or security merchants, against whom the British merchants have extensive claims.

The value of raw silk was	Spanish Dollars.
from all ports	1,986,529
gold, silver, and	9,561,576
dollars	8,974,776
alum	51,615
heads	27,028

Sundries—viz, camphor, arsenic, cassia, China ware, pascuons, paper, rhubarb, silk piece goods, sugar-candy, vermilion, and various other articles 943,177
Charges on vessels 450,000

Total 22,004,700

Now, it must be observed, that of the produce forming a part of the imports into China, and collected at the settlements in the Straits of Malacca, viz

	Spanish Dollars.
Betel-nut, in value	30,923
Bird's-nests	22,163
Camphor	14,004
Elephant's teeth	74,275
Fish-maws	118,200
Pepper	62,775
Rattans	25,678
Rice	75,211
Shark's-fins	57,264

of which a considerable portion, perhaps, was originally obtained in barter for opium, sold either at Singapore and Pinang, or at the ports in Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, &c. where the articles are produced.

The total value of British manufactures of all sorts in wool, cotton, metals, &c., appears to be only 2,493,730 Spanish dollars;

It is stated by Mr. Crawford that opium, in all ages of European intercourse with the eastern islands has been a considerable article of importation, and was at the time he wrote (about 25 years ago) a very great one. From its Arabian name, it is supposed that the Arabs taught the use of it, and imported at before Europeans had any direct intercourse with India. "Until the last few years (observes Mr. Crawford) the whole consumption of the Archipelago was supplied from Bengal. There has been a great revolution in this branch of trade, in common with every other, in consequence of the trade with the Americans, and the enlargement of the British trade; and a considerable quantity of the consumption of the islands comes now from Turkey and Malwa. The natural cost of a chest of Bengal opium is calculated at 142 rupees or 14 sterling. The price in 1801 was 738 rupees; in 1804 it was 1,589 rupees, and in 1817 it was as high as 2,300 rupees per chest; since which, in consequence of the increased quantity produced, it has greatly declined. The quantity exported from Bengal, one year with another, when the whole supply was from that country, about 25 years ago, was about 900 chests, of which Java, while under the British Government, alone consumed 550 chests. The retail price at one time, within the territories of the Sultan, was as high as 5,000 dollars per chest.

As far back as the year 1813, there were no less than 2,100 chests of opium exported from the small settlement of Pinang or Prince of Wales's Island to different Eastern markets, exclusive of China, and in return for which produce was brought back, part of which was sent to China. In the same year, according to Mr. Assay, about 45 piculs of gold dust were received at Sumbas

and Pontiana, on the great Island of Borneo on account of cargoes sold at those places Pinang, many years prior to the establishment of the present flourishing settlement of Singapore, in the year 1819, was the resort of the vessels from the most distant Islands of the Archipelago, China, Siam, &c. The enterprising Bugis from Wajui, in Celebes, annually arrived in large fleets, and left every year, not less than half a million of dollars in bullion at Pinang, in exchange for the single article of opium. The inhabitants of Siam (although the trade is declared contraband, and there is an article in the treaty that all opium imported shall be liable to seizure and confiscation), as well as Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, &c. still require a large supply of opium. At the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca there is a very large consumption of opium amongst the Chinese and Malay inhabitants, and the natives of the Archipelago resorting there. A considerable revenue is derived by the East India Company, in support of these free ports, from farming the exclusive right to retail the drug in its prepared state.

It appears that before the year 1767, the import of opium into China rarely exceeded 200 chests; it began to increase, and in that year amounted to 400, at which rate it continued for many years in the hands of the Portuguese. About the year 1780, a depot of this article was established by the English on board of the small vessels, in a bay to the southward of Macao, where they sold their opium for 500 or 600 dollars, the price in Bengal being about 500 Rs. per chest. The constant annoyance they met with at this place, both from the Chinese Government and the pirates, induced them (after many unsuccessful attempts to obtain the sanction of the Portuguese Government to establish themselves at Macao) to venture, in 1794, a ship laden exclusively with this article to Whampoa, where she lay for more than 15 months, without the least hindrance or attempt at molestation. At attempt was made to search a vessel in 1819—the only interruption the trade met with during that long interval. Subsequently, in consequence of the more rigorous measures adopted by the Chinese authorities, the depot-vessels were stationed in Lintin. The ships of the East India Company were stationed in Lintin. The ships of the East India Company were strictly prohibited from conveying any opium up the river; nevertheless, considerable quantities were brought to China on board these vessels, on private account. Since the cessation of the East India Company's trade to China the trade opium has been much increased, and less circumspection observed in the mode of disposing it, which no doubt produced the unfortunate rupture a few years ago.

If the opium trade were entirely suppressed, there would be an actual loss of 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 dollars per annum as regards the direct trade to China, besides several millions more for which produce is obtained in the Archipelago for the China as well as the home market in exchange for the drug. The demand for British manufactures in China has hitherto been really trifling, considering the extent of the population and the comparative magnitude of the other branches of commerce; and as they are an ingenious manufacturing nation, any very considerable extension of the sale of British goods may, perhaps, not be effected for some time to come. It should be borne in mind by those who are so sanguine as to a vast demand for British manufactures at the northern ports (said to be thrown open to our ships), that their own junks have been in the habit of resorting for many years past to the British and Dutch settlements at the entrance of the China Sea, conveying their produce there, and bringing back such articles as were required; and they have not infrequently purchased their British manufactures at less than the prime cost in England—such has been the glut at times. It will be useful to those who have not been engaged in the trade to China to keep these facts in view, should they be tempted by the unimpaired opening of the northern ports to embark in what may appear a tempting speculation. Add it will be well not to overlook the difficulty of obtaining returns for the manufactures at some of these ports, if free access is permitted—I mean such freedom of access as would render the trade safe and agreeable.

Bearing in mind the difficulties and embarrassments in the money market of England very recently, with respect to the bullion sent to America and the continent of Europe, we may be able to form some conjecture as to what would have been the effect, if, instead of drawing annually about 10,000,000 dollars in specie from China and paying for a great part of our tea by means of the produce of opium, we had been obliged, for some years past, to send bullion there to the amount of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 dollars yearly. I may here observe, that while the Americans imported in the years 1836-38 about 6,000,000 dollars in specie to purchase their investments, the British actually exported from China about 9,000,000 dollars in hard cash, besides paying for the tea and other commodities, and this was mainly effected by the magical influence of the drug and much complained of. Such a drain, then, of bullion as would be required from England to make up the deficit (if it were possible to stop the sale of opium) cannot be contemplated without apprehension. It must be remembered that the export of money from China is just as

illegal and as strictly prohibited as the import of opium.

The remarks I have offered may suffice to show the necessity of avoiding hasty and precipitate legislation in regard to so peculiar a trade as that connected with China. Tea, which is cultivated in China, from having formerly been an article of luxury, and of very limited consumption, in Great Britain, has now become an article of indispensable necessity. Opium, which is grown on our territories, is as eagerly sought for by the Chinese. The Government of that country do not like the trade for one principal reason—namely, because it drains the country of precious metals, add we cannot very well afford to send gold and silver for the tea; for, as I have observed, the quantity of British manufactures consumed by the Chinese does not equal in value one-fifth of the tea which we require; and if the opium trade ceased, the export of silver from China would cease also, as we have nothing to offer them for sale which would tempt them to smuggle their cash out of the country, as they now do in return for opium, to which they are so passionately addicted. But, however anxious we may be to introduce a better system of morals into China, it is vain to expect that the opium trade will be put down by the most energetic means of the Chinese Government, and it cannot be expected that the British will undertake the duty of maintaining an establishment of vessels to protect their coasts, and prevent the illicit trade. Let the Chinese, if they please, frame such revenue and excise regulations as they see fit, and let them enforce them with rigour, according to the established usage of civilized nations; but neither our interest nor our duty would warrant our establishing a coast guard in a foreign country, which is, in fact, what the Chinese seem to desire, and the anti-opiumists (if I may use the term) appear to expect. The taste is too deep-rooted, and the country affords too many facilities for smuggling that it is quite illusory to expect the contraband trade will cease—the more especially as the profits are very large, and the inclination for the narcotic so decided and fixed. Were we to put a stop to the cultivation of the poppy in India, supplies would be derived from other quarters, from Turkey or the eastern archipelago, and the trade would soon assume a piratical character. Large quantities of Turkish opium used to be imported into China and the eastern islands in American as well as British ships, but this has almost ceased of late in consequence of the superior quality of the produce of Genesee, Patna and Malwa. Let us, finally, take a sober common sense view of the question. It is true that opium, like brandy, gin, whisky, rum, and tobacco, when used in excess, is pernicious; no one will deny this; but has it ever been considered the duty of our legislatures to prohibit the production of those articles of luxury? On the contrary, has not our Government fostered the trade in them all, to the great advantage of the revenue, although, perhaps, to the demoralization of the people? Could our Ministers now suddenly prohibit the import of brandy, rum, and hollands, and direct all the distilleries in the kingdom to be closed? Would the public of Great Britain submit to be deprived of their accustomed luxuries? Is it likely that a half-civilized people like the Chinese will consent, at the bidding of their Emperor, to abandon the use of a drug to which they have been habituated for generations, and to which they are so much addicted? Would the public of this comparatively small country not endeavour to evade, at any risk, the revenue regulations rather than be deprived of their brandy and cigar? Father Mathew may persuade many heretofore dissipated characters to abstain from the use of whisky, but still there are thousands and tens of thousands who must have their glass. And so it is in China: notwithstanding the immense quantity of opium consumed in that country, the proportion of the inhabitants who indulge in that vicious habit is comparatively small—certainly much less than the proportion of those in this country who indulge to excess in spirituous liquors. We can scarcely be expected to be guardians of the morals of a half-civilized nation, habituated to sensual indulgences of many kinds almost unknown to us. If such were our obligation, we should have to extend our restrictions to a variety of other products enumerated in the list of imports into China for the gratification of the taste and vicious propensities of that singular people—articles, indeed, which are used no where else.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ANDERSON.

London, December 30, 1842.

From the Sing. Free Press Extra, 13th April.

Latest Europe News.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, 6th Feby. 1843.

The Queen and Prince Albert remained at Claremont until 16th ult. the Prince enjoying the sports of the field in the neighbourhoods where game abounds. The Royal Pair then returned to Windsor Castle, where they still remain, receiving select parties of Nobility and Gentry,—amongst those who have been honored with invitations are Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, the Marquis of Douglas,

the Earl and Countess of Jersey. On 1st inst. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle when the Royal Speech to be delivered at the opening of the Session of Parliament was arranged. Her Majesty by the suggestion of her Medical advisers directed that Parliament should be opened by Commission, Her Majesty's present delicate and interesting situation rendering it undesirable she should undergo the fatigue of opening the Session in person. The Court will remain at Windsor until the latter part of this month when it will remove to Buckingham Palace preparatory to Her Majesty's accouchement which is expected to take place next month. Rumours are still circulated of the Queen and Prince contemplating a visit to Ireland this Summer. A new Steam Yacht is building for their accommodation at Pembroke Dock Yard which it is to be fitted up with every convenience for Royal comfort, and it is expected she will be launched next month. The Princess Augusta of Cambridge has been seriously indisposed with an attack of Measles but is now happily recovered therefrom.

I regret to have to record an instance of cold blooded assassination which was perpetrated in the public streets of this metropolis on 26th ult. on the person of Mr. Edward Drummond, Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel. That gentleman had proceeded from Downing Street to the Banking House of Messrs. Drummonds in Charing Cross between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to see one of his Brothers who is a partner in the House, and after remaining there about a quarter of an hour was in the act of returning to his office when about one hundred yards from the Banking House a man came up behind him and drawing a Pistol from his breast fired, and wounded his unfortunate victim. Immediately after the Pistol was discharged a Policeman who had witnessed the act rushed up and seized the criminal, who having returned the first pistol to his breast drew out a second and was in the act of presenting that at Mr. Drummond also, when from the Policeman having pinioned him behind, his aim was frustrated and the pistol although discharged did not hurt any one. Mr. Drummond was immediately assisted back to the Banking House when it was discovered the Ball had entered his back but as he did not appear much debilitated it was considered advisable to have him taken to his residence in Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square at once; a carriage was forthwith procured and this was accomplished. Mr. Bransley Cooper and Mr. Guthrie, two eminent Surgeons and Mr. Jackson a skilful Apothecary, were prompt in their attendance. It was then ascertained that the Ball had entered near the spine and was believed to have made a circuit near the lower rib as it was discovered to have lodged near the pit of the stomach under the breast; thence it was extracted by making an incision in the skin. The unfortunate gentleman proceeded favorably until the following day when inflammation in the wounded parts commenced and although recourse was had to copious bleedings it could not be stayed and the sufferer lingered until the 25th when he died. The Assassin immediately after the outrage had been perpetrated was removed in custody to the Station House, and in the following day underwent an examination on Bow-street Police Court, where he gave his name Daniel McNaughten, aged 27 years; after the evidence as to the diabolical act had been gone thro' he was asked if he had anything to say, at the same time being cautioned what he did state might be used against him on his Trial, when he made a few observations to the effect that the Tories of his native city had compelled him to do the deed, they had followed and persecuted him wherever he went and had entirely destroyed his peace of mind. He believed they had driven him into a consumption. He was then remanded for a fortnight. It was discovered that he was a native of Glasgow and had been brought up a Turner, and had carried on business on his own account in his native city for a few years, when he disposed of it, and became a wanderer, having visited France, and subsequently resided in this metropolis,—he had money about him as also an acknowledgement of the Glasgow Bank of their holding £700 belonging to him. Many reports are afloat of his flighty and extraordinary conduct upon various occasions. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate Mr. Drummond on 26th, previous to which a postmortem examination had been made to ascertain the extent of the injury received from the Ball, when it was discovered that in its progress it had injured the lower edge of the left lung, had penetrated the diaphragm, grazed the fat of the left kidney and passed through the great omentum below the stomach to the part where it was extracted. After hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Daniel McNaughten. In consequence of the unfortunate gentleman's decease the final examination of the prisoner was directed to take place on 28th ult., when evidence of that fact having been adduced, the Policeman under whose immediate charge the prisoner was at the Station House, in the course of his evidence stated that he asked him if he was aware whom it was he had shot at. He replied "Sir Robert Peel is it not?" The Policeman said no at the moment, but instantly recalled his words and said he was not exactly aware, but the prisoner said no more on the subject. He was fully committed for Trial, and the Sessions for the Central Criminal Court commencing on 30th ult. a bill of indictment was prepared before the Grand Jury and found on

2nd inst. the prisoner was arraigned at the Bar, when he pleaded that he was guilty of firing, but not guilty of the rest of the charge namely intending to murder Mr. Drummond. Mr. Clarkson who was engaged for the defence then made an application to the Court for the postponement of the Trial until the next Session, on the plea of there not having been sufficient time to procure the attendance of certain necessary Witnesses from Scotland and France, who could depose to the state of the prisoner's mind immediately before and at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. The Attorney General who appeared for the Prosecution stated that he felt he could not resist the application, and it was therefore acceded to, and a sufficient sum of money out of that taken from the Prisoner on his apprehension was ordered to be placed at the disposal of his Attorney, for the purposes of his defence. The most lively sympathy was evinced by Sir Robert Peel upon being informed of the outrage committed on Mr. Drummond, he reacted the unfortunate Gentleman's residence very soon after he had been conveyed home on the afternoon of the attack, and remained until the Ball had been extracted and the Surgeons had reported the state of their Patient and he was most frequent in his enquiries during the period his valued Secretary lingered, as were also the other Cabinet Ministers and various of the leading Families in whom he was personally known. Her Majesty and Prince Albert also exhibited the most lively regret at the outrage, which was communicated to them on the evening it occurred in consequence of Colonel Berkeley Drummond of the Scotch Fusilier Guards on duty of Windsor Castle an one of Grooms in waiting being sent to express. Her Majesty had a Messenger despatched to Windsor Castle twice a day to announce the state of the sufferer, and when informed of his untimely death was much affected. His remains were interred on 31st ult. at Charlton Church, near Woolwich, Kent, of which Parish the Revd. Arthur Drummond another of the unfortunate Gentleman's Brothers is the Rector. The funeral was strictly private, only the immediate relatives of the deceased attending, although Sir Robert Peel was desirous of following him to the Grave and the Duke of Cambridge and several Members of the Nobility offered their Carriages to follow as a mark of respect. A singular coincidence is attached to the place of interment, the late Mr. Spencer Percival, who was shot by Bellingham in the year 1812 having been buried there. The deceased gentleman was 50 years of age, a Bachelor, and has left a Sister's besides the Brothers before named to inherit his untimely fate. He entered the Treasury when young and has had the honor of close communication with many of the leading men of the present day, having been private Secretary to the Earl of Ripon when Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the late Mr. Canning, and to Sir Robert Peel during his former short administration as well as having been confidentially engaged by the Duke of Wellington. The Session of Parliament was opened on 2nd inst., the following speech being delivered by the Lord Chancellor, one of the Lords Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty.

"Mr. Lords and Gentlemen, we are commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you that Her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this Country and of an earnest desire to co-operate with Her Majesty in the maintenance of General Peace. By the treaty which Her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America; and by the adjustment of those differences which from their long continuance had endangered the preservation of Peace, Her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two Countries have been confirmed. The increased exertions which by the liberality of Parliament Her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful. The skill valour and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous and have led to the conclusion of peace upon terms proposed by Her Majesty. Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people. As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged it will be laid before you. In concert with her allies, Her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country. The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian governments had recently led to acts of hostility: but as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted. Her Majesty has concluded with the emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be

laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction as the foundation for increased intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and those of the emperor. Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which these operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valor which have been manifested by the European and native forces. The superiority of Her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters and the complete liberation of Her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom Her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected. We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation by a military force, of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Such reduction have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed computable under present circumstances with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of Her Majesty.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipts from some of the ordinary sources of revenue. Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which Her Majesty has so deeply lamented. In considering however the present state of the revenue, Her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the import duties which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes. Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service. Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that Her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to Her Majesty which were manifested on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Scotland. Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law promptly enforced, was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects for the maintenance of tranquillity. We are commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the Law and with various questions of domestic policy will be submitted for your consideration. Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare and fervently prays that the favor of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people.

The Duke of Wellington entered into an explanation of the measures adopted by the present Government with regard to the Chinese war, and said he had always considered it a just and necessary war in consequence of the conduct of the Government towards the persons representing Her Majesty in China.

The Duke Wellington then gave notice that on 14th inst. he should submit a motion of the thanks of the House to the Naval and Military officers and men engaged in service in China. And on 16th he would propose to give the thanks of the house to the officers and troops concerned in the military operations in the East Indies in which he proposed to include the Governor General, but it would refer only to the subject of thanks and will not touch on my political matters whatever.

Notice was given that on 14th inst. Lord Stanley would propose a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the Chinese war. And on 16th that Sir Robert Peel would propose a vote of thanks to the Governor General of India and to the officers and

men employed in the military operations to the West of the Indus.

Sir Charles Metcalfe formerly in India and latterly Governor of Jamaica has been appointed to succeed Sir Chas. Bagot as Governor of the Canadas. This nomination has given the greatest satisfaction to all parties, as from the example of his good services in Jamaica, the general opinion is that by his able measures he will heal the remaining ill feeling that still shows itself in those extensive provinces. Sir Chas. Bagot continues in a very unfavorable state of health. The *Gazette* of 24th ult. contains the notification of the dignity of Knighthood having been conferred upon Capt. Edward Belcher of the Royal Navy. This gallant officer has just left Sheerness in command of the *Samarang* 26, for China. That of 3d inst. announces that Her Majesty's permission has been given for the following Regiments viz. 18th (Royal Irish) Regt of Foot, the 25th (Cameronian) the 43th (Princess Charlotte of Wales), the 55th (Westmoreland), and the 98th Regiments, to bear on their Colors and appointments the word "China" and the device of the Dragon. Lord Clive was returned representative in Parliament for North Shropshire on 16th ult. without opposition in the room of Sir Rowland Hill who succeeded to the Peerage on the decease of the late Lord Hill. We experienced a dreadful Hurricane on 13th and 14th ult. which did fearful damage to the shipping on our Coasts. The *Conqueror*, Capt. Duggan from Calcutta to London was totally lost off Lorient at the entrance of the Canche on the French Coast, and out of the crew and passengers consisting of nearly 30 persons only one, Henry Abchurch a cuddy servant, was saved. It appears that she struck upon the rocks about 10 o'clock on the night of 13th and remained beating until about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th when she went to pieces, an attempt was made to land some of the Lady passengers by the boats and some of them were embarked along with the young man saved and two other seamen, but the boat was soon overset by the violence of the surf and the lad was the only one who succeeded in regaining her, and was drifted ashore with her, some of the bodies of the Ladies were washed ashore soon afterwards but from the want of assistance, unwillingness and want of skill of the few inhabitants close at hand no efforts were made to restore animation. The passengers were Mr. Thompson, (the lady of a solicitor at Calcutta) four children, and two female servant, Mr. Jenkins, four children, two female and one male servant, Mrs. Major Johnstone (Major Johnstone having died at Cape) Capt. Marshall of 73d Native Infantry and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. Milner 39th Bengal Native Infantry Miss Turton and servant, Master Blake and Reeves and Mr. Stephens. A portion of her cargo of sugar and Rum has been saved. The *Jessie Logan*, Capt. Major from Calcutta to Liverpool was abandoned on 31st ult. having been struck by heavy sea which carried away her Poop and stove in her stern, the crew were carried into Cork by a vessel called the *Lynx*. The ship however drifted ashore on the coast of Cornwall, and a portion of her cargo has been saved.

FRANCE.—The Chambers were opened on the 9th ultimo, by a speech from the King which did not contain anything particularly striking—a debate ensued in house of Peers of three days duration upon the address in reply thereto, the principal topic being the necessity of rescinding the treaties relative to the right of search but the amendment proposed to that effect was negatived by a majority of 41. In the Chamber of Deputies the ministers have not been equally successful for on one of the paragraphs of the address relating to Syria they have been left in a minority of three. The paragraph relative to the right of search has been carried without a division in the terms originally proposed which pledges the ministers at some future time (not named) to negotiate for annulling the treaty with this country which binds France to follow it.

The Government proposed establishing three factories on the coast of Guinea, under the control of the Governor of Senegal.

SPAIN.—The Regent soon after his re-entry into Madrid signed a proclamation declaring the cortes to be dissolved, and that one third of the members of the Senate should be removed. The New Cortes are to meet on the 3d April next, proclamation had been issued against the Press, requiring the political chiefs throughout the Kingdom to suspend the publication of every publication which they had reason to consider likely to compromise the public tranquillity. The Press having reached such a

pitch of licentiousness that it no longer respected the constituted authorities on the monarchical principle—Severe measures were resorted to at Barcelona to enforce the payment of the war contribution.

UNITED STATES.—On the return from Africa of the U. S. 10-gun brig *Somers*, a mutiny was discovered to have been in active preparation, and on the eve of explosion, at the head of which was Mr. Spencer, a midshipman, and the son of the secretary at war. The seizure and examination of the papers disclosed so deep laid and horrible a conspiracy, that summary measures were considered expedient. Spencer and two of the ringleaders were at once hung at the yardarm, the unfortunate young man is only 19 years of age and no cause has been assigned as the possible motive for the contemplation of such a crime.

ITALY.—From Italy, accounts have been received of the continued eruption of Mount Etna, and of the Papal intention of giving the Celestials a chance of going the right way, by the adoption of the Roman Catholic creed; and that a delegate will be forthwith despatched to China with this soul-saving design. His Holiness has no idea of leaving any stone unturned, to swell the ranks of which he is the spiritual guide.

The intelligence from India and China as it arrives in this country, is devoured with scarcely less avidity, than at any previous period, though the painful interest which attached to the late communications, has happily given place to a new order of ideas, and to anticipations of future benefits to be derived—an expectation which concurrent circumstances appear calculated to confirm. The establishment in China of courts of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction—the mission of that intelligent and highly esteemed officer of engineers, Major Aldrich, to Hongkong, with a view to the application of his professional talents to the improvement of the acquired territory—the receipt at the East India House of indents for steam-vessels—the establishment of consular agencies by the British Government at the several Chinese ports, and the probable establishment of a consulate in London on the part of the Chinese Government, are strong and unerring indications of a movement in advance.

COMMERCIAL.

RHUMAR.—Sound, 4s 6d to 5s 7d; Rat, 5s to 5s 9d —RATTARS: common, sell readily at 2s 6d to 5s 6d; Bamboo, 3d to 1 1/4d; Partridge, 1 1/4d to 6d.

RAW SILK.—Arrivals from China have been 300 bales, and about 100 from the old stock have been at rather reduced rates.

TEA.—There has been latterly less desire shown to purchase, and the operations have been upon a small scale only in black Tea, and green has been little asked for; holders generally are firm, but some parties have been more inclined to sell, owing to arrivals being near at hand, however, very few parcels are offering, and no auction is yet declared; low common Congou out of condition has been selling for cash at 1s 2d to 1s 2 1/2d, fair sound 1s 3d, good common 1s 3 1/2d to 1s 4d, mid, and best mid blisk leaf 1s 4 1/2d to 1s 5 1/2d, strong blisk leaf 1s 7d to 1s 8d, good blisk leaf 1s 8 1/2d to 1s 9 1/2d, fine 1s 10d to 2s 3d; Twankay, common 1s 3 1/2d to 1s 3 3/4d, good and fine 1s 4d to 1s 6 1/2d; Hyson, ord. 1s 1 1/2d to 2s 1d, mid-2s 2d to 2s 6d, and superior 2s 7d to 4s per lb. Company's Congou have been selling at 1s 3 1/2d to 1s 3 3/4d per lb. cash.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

From China, —Jan. 23, *British Sovereign*; 24, *Royal Saxon*, *Cleopatra* and *Bombay*; Feb. 1, *Larkins*.

SAILED.

For Singapore and China, —Jan. 5, *Cingalee*; 7, *Isabella*.
For China, —Jan. 19, *Petra*, *James Campbell*; 21, *Natilus*; 24, *Arundel*; 28, *Passadena*.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 6th May, 1843.

By the *Anonymous*, arrived on the 4th, from Bombay 20th March, we have received the February Overland Mail brought to Bombay by the *Atlanta* Steamer on the 15th. We have from the *Sag. Free Press Extra* of 13th April transferred to our

columns the heads of the most interesting news, the more important items of which are the meeting of Parliament and the Queen's speech. More detailed extracts from the many papers we have received from England and Bombay we shall reserve for next week. A gale in the Channel on the 13th January had caused immense damage to the shipping, and the *Conqueror* and *Jessie Logan* both from Calcutta with valuable cargoes have among many others been totally lost. The assassination of Mr. Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's private secretary, is an event that has naturally caused the greatest sensation and indignation; the murderer, whose name is Mr. Mc-Naghten, was seized whilst committing the act; the impression prevailed that Sir Robert Peel was the intended victim. We observe that a number of influential firms had addressed a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, calling the attention of the Government to the claims of those who under the directions of Capt Elliot delivered their Opium to him in March 1839; this document is too long for insertion in this week's paper, but we shall make room for it in our next, as well as for the answer by Mr. Goulburn, who assures the memorialists that their claims have the serious attention of Government; that information has been collected for some time past as to the market value of the Opium so delivered up, but that a settlement of the claims cannot be come to before the Government is informed of the final ratification of the Treaty in China, that, however, Mr. Goulburn in no way agrees with the memorialists as to the principle (invaluable cost and charges) on which the price of the Opium is to be regulated.

We perceive that Captain, now Sir Edward Belcher, has been commissioned to H. M. Ship *Samarang*, and had already sailed for China. It is said that Sir Edward will survey, his voyage being at together for scientific purposes, a great portion of the coasts of Japan. The reports brought by this mail on commercial affairs are not altogether favorable; great distress still existing in many of the manufacturing districts.

Our Bombay papers are to the 30th March, and from them we see that Sir Charles Napier on the 17th of February gave battle to and completely defeated the Amers of Scinde at Meeanee only 6 miles from Hydrabad. It appears that only on the 14th a treaty was signed by the Amers in full Durbar at Hydrabad in which they had agreed to the demands made upon them by the Governor General through Major Outram, the political agent. On the following day about 4000 men attacked Major Outram's residence where he defended himself so bravely with his honorary escort that in spite of the disparity of numbers, he made good his retreat to the steamers with very little loss, and joined the army under Sir Charles Napier, who immediately advanced with his army towards Hydrabad and met the enemy, as before said, at Meeanee 22,000 strong, whilst his own force did not exceed 2,800 men of all arms. A desperate conflict ensued in which the Beloochees were entirely defeated, although they fought with great bravery; the English lost 256 men in killed and wounded, among them many European officers, whilst the loss of the Beloochees is estimated at no less than 5000. Six of the principal Amers surrendered themselves prisoners of war on the field of battle. The consequence of this victory has been the occupation of Hydrabad, where it is said treasure to the amount of two and a half crores of rupees has been found. Lord Ellenborough has issued a Notification annexing Scinde to the Company's territory.

From the Singapore Free Press of 13th April we learn that the French Corvette *Héroïne* had arrived at that port, from Manila and Cochin China, having succeeded in rescuing in the latter country five French Catholic Missionaries, who had at different times within the last two years been seized by the authorities, subjected to the most inhuman treatment, having been hamboozed and tortured on various occasions, and at last sentenced to death, the execution of which sentence having only been deferred on account of some scruples of the king, which fortunately gave an opportunity to Capt. l'Eveque, ere too late, of demanding the immediate liberation and delivery to him of his countrymen, to which the authorities after some equivocation and subterfuges consented. The names of the missionaries thus snatched from a cruel death are, BARNIER, GALT, CHARRIER, MICHE and DUPLOS.

Advices lately received from Chusan state that Captain Hope, senior commanding officer at that station still prevented vessels from leaving that port

if they intended going to any of the ports hereafter to be opened. We hear, however, that as Captain Hope can only be thus acting in compliance with Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation dated Chusan, 14th November, and that having no right to interfere with the movements of merchant ships, the *Vixen* steamer has been despatched to Chusan, carrying instructions to him, no longer to obstruct these vessels.

The French Frigate *Erigone* leaves, we believe this day, for Manila, whence she will proceed to Java, and thence to Polinesia, the Marquesa Islands, and return home after visiting the west-coast of America, by Cape Horn.

H. M. S. *Algerine* and *Pyades* are in a few days to leave Hongkong for England. H. M. Hospital ship *Minden* is shortly expected at Hongkong from Chusan.

From Hongkong we have lately heard nothing but of house breaking and robberies; so frequent indeed have these depredations become that there seems to be no safety for property on shore. This state of things is really most disgraceful; the police seems to be as inefficient as possible, not that we mean to say that any blame is attributable to the Chief Magistrate, who is willing enough we believe to act energetically for the suppression of these disorders, but at whose disposal the necessary means are not placed. If these robberies occurred now and then, we should say that it was nothing more than might be expected, in a place like Hongkong where the population has only recently gathered together, and is not composed of the very best materials, and where therefore, in the short space of its existence means sufficient to prevent all disorders, are not perhaps available; but surely more than what is, might be done by the chief authorities to suppress the almost mighty disorders of this kind. About a week since, at one o'clock in the morning a large gang of thieves attacked the premises of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co at westpoint, got into the Chinese bazar thereto belonging and in order to have a light for their proceedings, set a house on fire; and had they not met with determined resistance from the watchmen (licensors and sepoys) and from Sergeant Fry of the 98th Regiment who happened to be there, they would no doubt have succeeded in carrying off the booty. Being disturbed, and three of their number shot dead, the thieves decamped carrying off only a few hundred dollars and a few balls of opium. Several other houses were attempted and others robbed, as also some Chinese shops we believe that same night, and we shall not wonder to hear of the repetition of these outrages, as we are told that the police keep no regular night watch. The thieves have even gone to headquarters, we are told, and carried off H. M. Penitentiary's *batterie de cuisine*, and we hope His Excellency will take steps for the more efficient protection of Her Majesty's lieges in future.

From Canton we learn that the authorities have again become somewhat more active against opium smuggling, and a Chinese boat was there seized not many days ago with 28 Chests. At a village, the name of which has escaped us but which is described as about half way between Canton and the Maylin pass the police officers and smugglers have come to blows, and several lives were lost.

The last letters from Tinghae (Chusan) mention that a fire had broke out there, which had destroyed a great number of houses and caused great loss and distress to the inhabitants. It was said there, we are informed, that the Peking Government had replied to a communication from Commodore Kearney of the U. S. Ship *Constellation*, that the Americans would be allowed to trade at all five ports open to the English.

Capt. Bamfield, late Deputy Commissary General at Hongkong, has proceeded northward to assume the duties of military magistrate at Chusan in place of Capt. Haviland who will aid at Hongkong in the survey of the island.

The Queen's Road Chapel at Hongkong has been enlarged one fourth, and much improved in appearance, and we learn that large congregations both at the English and Chinese services are in attendance, at the latter the house is frequently as full as it can hold.

It is said that Keying, the new Imperial Commissioner, is expected to arrive at Canton within the next fortnight. He will there be met by Mr. Morrison, and we hope immediately proceed to Hongkong and exchange the ratification of the treaty.

By Circular issued from the British Government Agency Office a few days since we learn that the *Phlegethon* Steamer was to touch here in the course of the day, on her passage from Hongkong to Singapore and Calcutta. The February Mail having since arrived per *Aquama*, and the despatches having probably not reached Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker before noon yesterday, we suppose she will be detained another day or two at Hongkong to allow of answers being sent to the despatches.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 4th May.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Proclamation of the 15th ult., on the Subject of Smuggling in the Canton River, His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, is pleased to publish the following Communication from His Excellency Ke Kung, Governor General of the Two Kwang.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1843.

Ke Kung, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, a President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, &c., hereby makes this communication in reply.

I have this instant, received the Honourable Plenipotentiary's Communication of the 14th day of the 3rd moon, (13th April 1843) which I perfectly understand, and by it may be seen, the Honourable Plenipotentiary's most praise-worthy intentions to maintain peace and harmony.

As to the Hoppo's Clerks and followers receiving bribes to connive at smuggling, it is, I really fear, difficult to guarantee that such is not the case, and I, the Governor General, have communicated the same to His Excellency, the Hoppo, that, by some examples of severity, he may cleanse out this fountain of evil. As regards the English Merchants, no doubt there are good and upright men among them; but yet, it is to be feared, that out of every ten of them, there may at least, be one or two given to deceit. The Honourable Plenipotentiary, for his part, gives no protection or encouragement whatever, to smuggling; and I, the Governor General, never had the smallest suspicion that he did so, still, it is difficult for a single person to oversee so much, —and if, perchance, his supervision is not perfect, there will be less or more of smuggling; so I must, as before, beg of the Honourable Plenipotentiary, that the two countries being now united in friendship, he will be more stringent than ever in his superintendence: the English Merchants should not be permitted to listen to the seductions of the Hoppo's clerks and followers, to league with them in evading the duties; and now that we are engaged in consulting about a Tariff of Duties, I still more devoutly hope, that the Plenipotentiary will come forward with a plan of Rules and Regulations to be inscribed in our Code as a lasting guide, how that we may act together in searching and preventing such abuses.

For this I now reply, and avail myself of the opportunity to wish your Excellency all health and happiness.

To His Excellency.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G. C. B.

H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Taukwang, 23rd. year 3rd Moon, 17th day.

(16th April, 1843.)

True Translation.

(Signed) **R. THOM,**
Joint Interpreter,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

True Copy.

The following Communication, from His Excellency Ke Kung, Governor General of the Two Kwang, is published for general information.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

Government House.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1843.

Ke Kung, Governor-General of the "Two Kwang," &c., &c., has the honour to inform Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, that on the 23rd instant, he received a Despatch from the Ministers of the Grand Council of State, covering a Copy of Imperial Commands, received by the Cabinet on the 6th of April, 1843, and which are of the following terms:—

"Let Ke Ying be made Imperial Commissioner, and let him proceed with all haste, by Post, to Canton, to inquire into, and conduct affairs there."

"Of the Viceroyship of the Two Kwang," let Pichang take acting charge; and till such time as Pichang shall reach that post, let Sun Shempao be temporarily entrusted with the care of its duties." Respect This.

It becomes, then, the Governor General's duty to send, with due respect, a Copy of these commands to the Honourable Plenipotentiary, requesting that he will take the trouble to examine, and set accordingly. (A most necessary Communication.)

SIR HENRY POTTINGERS, Bart., G. C. B.

H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
Taoukwang, 23rd year, 3rd Moon, 24th day.
(23rd April, 1843.)

True Translation,
(Signed) J. ROBERT MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

NOTE.—Pichang was long at Yarkand, and has been recently appointed to command the Tarter Force at Fuchow, but has not yet gone thither. Shun Shempao, is Governor of Kiangsoo, at Soochow.

(Signed) J. R. M.
True Copy. RICHARD WOODHAM.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUAN, CHUNHAE, &c.

H.M.S. Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.
" Harlequin, 18, comr. the honble F. Hastings.
" Pelican, 18, " Justice.
" Childers, 16, " Halsted.
" Serpent, 16, " Navill.
" Wolf, " Hayes.
" Hospital ship Minden capt. Quin:
SURVEYING SHIPS,
" Starling, 6, capt. Kellett, C. B.
" Plover, 8, " Collinson, C. B.
TROOPSHIPS,
" Sapphire, " Cole.
" Rattlesnake,

STEAMERS,
" H. C. Medusa, comr. Hewett, I. N.
" H. M. Driver, " Farmer.
" H.M.S. Frig. Wiken, comr. Bayes.

As Anoy.
" H.M.S. Cambrian, 38, capt. Chads, C. B. senior com-
manding officer.
" Wolverine, comr. Johnston.
" Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

As Hongkong.
" H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, bearing the flag of vice-Ad-
miral sir W. Parker, G. C. B.,
commander in chief, captain
Richards, G. B. Senior Com-
manding Officer.

" Dido, 20, comr. the honble H. Keppell.
" Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal.
" Columbine, 16, capt. Morshead, G. B.
" Algerine, 10, comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.

" H.C. St. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
" Proserpine, comr. Hough, I. N.
" Phlegathon, " McCleverty, R. N.
" H.M.T.S. Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
" Alligator.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
May,
3, (B.) Gendolier, Oliver, Liverpool.
3, " Kelo, Roxburgh, Bombay.
4, " Corsair, Fraser, do.
4, " Anonyma, Hickes, do. and Singapore.
4, " Amelia, Alexander, Calcutta and Sing.
4, " Calypso, " Sydney.
5, " Candahar, Keir, Bombay and Sing.

SAILED
May,
3, (B.) Oriental, Wilson, London.
3, (F) Frig. Erigone, Capt. Cécille, Manils.
6, (Sp.) Syl, Escobar, Manils.

The Sir Herbert Compton to sail for Bombay on the 14th, and the Anonyma on the 15th May.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—St. Vincent.
For Singapore.—Penang, Colombo.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Julia, Affiance, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Ursula, George IV., Coronandel, George Wallis, England's Queen, Cordelia, Sappho, Persidene, Wm. Jardine, John Laird, Julia, Petrus, Adam, Maid of Athens, Arundel, India Re- berry, Zenobia, Eleanor, Duke of Wellington, Emma, Passenger, Iava- hoe, Theo. Fielden, James Campbell.

* The two Kiang, we suppose, are meant here. Ed.C.F.

From Bombay,—Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abraham, Midlothian, England, Alcmena, Manlius, Madonna, John Gray, Bonacoleon, Tyrer, Lady Grnat.

From Calcutta,—Clown, Victory, Bengal Packet, Nabal, Mary Ballantine, Syph.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 6th Feby. SINGAPORE, 14th April.
UNITED STATES, Jan. 14. MANILA, 16th April.
CALCUTTA, 18th March. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 16th March. CHUAN,
Java, 24th March. NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tonn.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
* Athena,	—	White,	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Athenian,	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
Anonyma,	—	Hickes,	"
Amelia,	—	Alexander	Macvicar and Co.
Arun,	—	Killick,	Dent & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
* Bella Marina,	480	Asbridge,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Colonist,	—	Leake,	J. Burd and Co.
* Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
City of Derry,	—	Vincent,	Dallas and Co.
* Caldee,	—	Campbell	Dent and Co.
Candahar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
Corsair,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
D'Arcy,	—	Garrick,	Turner & Co.
Emma,	407	White,	Russell and Co.
Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
* Equestrian,	801	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
Fennella,	—	Self,	"
Gondolier	—	Oliow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* Grenslaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
* Grecian,	—	Wait,	"
Hero,	—	Fowler,	"
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Ira, Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Ira,	—	Lakeland,	Lindsay and Co.
Kelo,	—	Roxburgh,	"
Levant Packet,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Moffat,	—	Gilbert,	Holliday, Wi e & Co.
* Monarch,	—	Robertson	E. Webster.
* Morley,	—	Evans,	Dirom and Co.
Mermaid,	—	Ryle,	Russell & Co.
Maude,	—	—	Jno. Smith.
* Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
Mchael Deano	—	Woodworth,	Jardine M. & Co.
* Oriza,	—	Agar,	Turner and Co.
* Penang,	—	libery,	Macvicar and Co.
Parrock Hall,	344	Wharles,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Poppy,	—	Cole,	J. Hudson.
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	Jardine M. & Co.
Raparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee,
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
* Siam,	—	Wilmott,	Macvicar and Co.
* St. Vincent,	—	Young,	"
Surry,	—	Maylor,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Semiramis,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Susan,	—	Nestby,	Jardine M. & Co.
Scotland,	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Sir H. Compton	—	Bolton,	A. & D. Furdonjee,
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	"
Salopian,	—	Bell,	Farson & Son.
Tenassarim,	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
Thetis,	—	Roche,	H. Henry Pybus.
Warlock,	—	Sullivan	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.
Lema, — | Poor, Russell and Co.
* Lark, — | Tibbets, " "
* Sarah Abigail, — | Prescott, " "
Venice, — | Perit, " "
Louvre, — | Gross, " "
Morrisson, — | Benson, Olyphant & Co.
Janthe, — | Steele, Wetmore & Co.
Albree, — | Henchman, " "

FRANCO.
La Fayette, — | Costey, | Russell and Co.
Dutch,

Japutra, — | Smith, |
HAMBURG,

* Caroline, — | Kundera | G. Nye Jr.
PRUTHIA,

Rimac, — | Valle Riestro | Russell & Co.

* At Whampoa.

Birth.—At Macao, on the 2nd April, the Lady of P. TIERMAN jr. Esq., of a Son.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 19.]

Macao, Saturday, 13th May, 1843.

[No. 397.]

NOTICE—A convenient portion of the Stock-in-Trade, of the late Firm of Messrs. Markwick & Smith, will be put up in every Public Sale, held in the Auction Room of the undersigned, from this date.
JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION

WILLIAM LANE begs to inform the Public in general, and shipmasters particularly, that he intends to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, in the course of this month, of which due notice will be given in handbills, a few barrels of fresh American Flour, MEAL and PRIME BEEF, PORK, NAVY BREAD, a few bolts of Russian CANYA, U. X. heavy and light RAVENSDUCK. Any party wishing to be supplied previous to the sale may obtain any quantity on reasonable terms by applying to the said Auctioneer, Praya Grande, 4th N. E. house.

Macao, 13th April, 1843.

NOTICE—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT SHAW and Company in Pinang and Maulmein was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BINNING is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Maulmein or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
by his constituted attorney,
ROBERT BINNING.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all PACKAGES addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late War. N. DUUS.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1843.

NOTICE—MR. JOSEPH PYBUS and MR. JOHN LEFFLER, are duly authorized to sign for me by Procuration during my absence from China.
HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 5th April, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 A SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong, upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to
FEARON & SON, Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE A. I. British built, Barque "COLOMIST" THOMAS LEIK, Commander, will sail for the above named ports in all April. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao, Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BERG, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to
Macao, 13th February, 1843. B. BARRETTO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship PARROCK HALL, 344 tons, (A. I. for 12 years) Capt. WHARTON. Apply to
Macao, 25th February, 1843. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyne; apply to
Macao, 8th Dec. 1842. C. H. HART.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA. PARCELS AND CASKS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Under arrangement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Undersigned are prepared to convey Parcels, by the Mail, at the following Reduced Rates, if delivered on or before the 27th of each month, from which date until four o'clock on the last day of the month, an extra charge of one shilling per pound will be incurred; and beyond which time no Package whatever can be received for conveyance by the Mail of that month.

packages.	weight.	measurement.	£	s.	d.
" Under..	1 lb.	0 1/2 Cubic Feet..	0	6	0
" .. 2 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	0	10	0
" .. 4 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	1	0	0
" .. 6 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	1	5	0
" .. 10 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	1	10	0
" .. 15 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	2	0	0
" .. 20 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	2	10	0
" .. 25 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	2	15	0
" .. 30 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	3	0	0
" .. 40 ..	0 1/2 ..	" ..	3	10	0

Goods in packages larger or heavier than the above will be taken by Special Agreement. The Freight will be computed by either Weight or Measurement.

JEWELLERY, &c.—Not accountable for any package beyond the value of £10, unless an additional freight of 2 per cent. be paid on delivery.

PERIODICALS, if brought by 4 o'clock on the last day of the month (being that of publication), made up like Newspapers (open at both ends), will be charged—4 lb., 1s.; 5 lb., 1s. 3d.; from 1 lb. to 10 lb., 3s. per lb.

RISK.—To be the Proprietor's from London to India, unless insured at the time of delivery, for which a charge of 2 1/2 per cent. will be made.

TRANSIT DUTY.—Through Egypt one-half per cent. (payable to the Egyptian Government, under agreement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), on the value of every article, will be added to the above rates.

RECEIPT.—Receipts will be given on delivery of each Parcel, and particulars of all Charges will be specified in the Receipt.

CONSIGNMENT.—All packages must be applied for to our Agents* at each Presidency—to facilitate such applications, the marks and particulars will be advertised in the MONTHLY TIMES newspaper, which being des-

patched by the same mail, will furnish the earliest advice to the Consignees—or if the postage (1s.) be paid, we will ourselves write to the party to whom the packages are addressed.

*AGENTS:—Calcutta, Capt. J. R. Engleclue; Madras, Capt. Christopher Biden; Ceylon, Capt. Twynam (who are also Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay, Messrs. William Nicol & Co.

OFFICES:—44 Regent-street Piccadilly; 18, John-street, Crutched-friars; and 17, St. Mary Axe. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. JAMES BARBER & Co.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BARONET,
First Lord of the Treasury and Head of her Majesty's Government.

The Memorial of the Undersigned British Merchants connected with the Trade of India and China.
SHEWETH,

That they address the Head of Her Majesty's Government for and on behalf a very large number of native merchants in India, and of British merchants there and elsewhere, owners of Opium, surrendered in Canton upon the 27th day of March, 1839, to the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China, for the service of Her Majesty's Government, under and in pursuance of a Proclamation or Public Notice issued on that day by such Chief Superintendent.

The object of your Memorialists is respectfully to lay before the Government a brief statement of your Memorialists' view of the principles upon which compensation should be awarded for the Opium thus surrendered; and in doing so they will anxiously abstain from all topics not in their opinion having a direct and important bearing upon the point to which they are desirous of drawing the attention of Her Majesty's Government; involving, as it does, considerations of momentous consequence to those whose interests they represent.

It is peculiarly satisfactory to your Memorialists moreover to advert to the circumstance that the Head of Her Majesty's Government was a Member of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, on the 24th day of March, 1840, to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Petition of merchants interested in the trade with China by reason of such surrender of Opium, and is therefore familiar with the transaction in question. They venture, however, to recall specially to his attention a few leading facts, which they believe to be indisputably established in evidence, and essential to be borne in mind, in order to arrive at correct con-

clusions upon the subject under consideration. This they believe to be the more indispensable, because, in the debate, on the 17th day of March, 1842, upon the motion for an Address to the Crown on the subject of these claims, some very serious misapprehensions of important facts appear to have prevailed amongst some of the Members of Her Majesty's Government, who took part in that debate.

Your Memorialists take the present opportunity of addressing the Head of Her Majesty's Government upon this question, because they understand that Her Majesty has very recently ratified the Treaty with the Emperor of China, in which the late expedition against China terminated; such treaty containing stipulations for the payment of a sum of money (a portion of which is already paid) by the Emperor of China, for (amongst other purposes) the indemnification of such of Her Majesty's subjects as had sustained the loss of the Opium so surrendered; and they most earnestly hope they are warranted in presuming that Her Majesty's Government contemplate a speedy determination upon the principles on which compensation for that Opium is to be calculated.

It can hardly be necessary to state that the Opium in question consisted of two classes: that from Bengal, and that from Malwa. The former had been grown by the Indian Government, and sold by them, (and the purchase-money for it received by them only a few months previously,) for the avowed purpose of its being forthwith shipped for China. The latter species of Opium was from Malwa, grown in the territories of independent Chiefs under the protection of the British Government; and was shipped at a British port to China, after having paid a very heavy duty to the Indian Government. From both these sources has, for a long series of years, been derived a very large revenue to the Indian Government, averaging upwards of 1,250,000l. sterling annually.

From the circumstance of the British Parliament having in the year 1832, as will be in the recollection of the Head of Her Majesty's Government, after fully investigating the Opium trade in all its bearings, formally declared it "expedient to abandon so important a source of revenue as the Opium trade," and thereby undoubtedly sanctioned its continuance, a great impetus was given to that trade, and a very large amount of capital invested in it by both British and native merchants: whose confidence in the stability of the trade was shortly afterwards still more strengthened by the circumstance of the Chinese Government contemplating its express legalisation.

Your Memorialists beg to call attention to the circumstance, that the consignees of the Opium in China were for the most part, only agents of absent principals—that is of many hundreds of native Indian and other merchants, many of whom were and are in only a very small way of business, and entire dependent upon the trade. That such consignees were, in the discharge of their ordinary duty as such agents, bound to obtain the best prices for the articles thus entrusted to them for sale by such absent principals: That both agents and principals were familiar with the peculiarly fluctuating character of the Opium market in China: That such principals were frequently in the habit of ordering their agents to hold their Opium during temporary panics and stagnations in the trade, until such Opium could be sold at remunerating prices: and the Opium has been accordingly often thus held back for many months together, realising ultimately sums deemed satisfactory to all parties.

For a considerable period previous to the surrender of the Opium in question, the trade had been subject to much interruption and depression, owing to the opposition of the Chinese authorities, acting solely, as your Memorialists verily believe, from an erroneous impression that the Chinese authorities could succeed in forcing the dealers in Opium to take Chinese goods in exchange for Opium, instead of being paid for it in bullion; but the holders of the Opium, from long residence and experience in China, were perfectly aware of the nature of these interruptions; regarded them as of only a temporary operation; and were on all occasions prepared to await the issue.

Your Memorialists earnestly entreat attention to the very peculiar character and position, both of the holders of the Opium then in China, and of the Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, and of the relation in which they stood to each other at the time of the transaction above detailed. The Chief Superintendent was by Act of Parliament and

Order in Council invested with all the powers of the Supercargoes of the East India Company; and it is well known that they not only exercised an absolute control over British trade with China, but had the right to condemn the property, and to banish the persons, of British subjects violating their orders. The tenor of the appointment of such Superintendent, therefore, tended to show those under his control in China, that he really possessed the powers which the whole of his proceedings proved that he uniformly assumed to exercise, and did exercise, in the most peremptory and absolute manner; often declaring openly that his instructions warranted him in so doing, at the same time refusing to give any intimation of the precise nature of the instructions.

Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully submit, that in combination with the anomalous position and undefined power of such Chief Superintendent, the representative character of the holders of such Opium, rendered their position, at the time of the transaction in question, one of difficulty and peril wholly unprecedented. It is in evidence before the Select Committee that great uncertainty prevailed both among the Chinese and the foreigners, as to the real object of Commissioner Lin's mission from Peking; very many being under the impression that he had come to legalise on the most favourable terms he might be able to secure, a trade, which it had been found impossible to suppress; and if there had been any belief at Canton that he was coming to make forcible possession of the Opium by detaining the British community, all the holders would of course (as was stated to the Committee) have immediately quitted Canton. The Hong merchants, the sole authorities, declared their opinion, that the surrender of a small quantity of Opium would suffice to satisfy the exigency; and on the 23rd day of March, 1839, the consignees of the Opium were actually engaged in a negotiation with the Hong merchants, which had every prospect of a satisfactory issue; the object of which was to surrender a certain comparatively small number of chests of Opium to the Hong merchants to be delivered to Commissioner Lin, with which it was confidently believed by both parties that the Commissioner would have been well satisfied, as having sufficiently accomplished the object of his mission; and this, even had he been aware (which, however, was not the case) of the immense quantity of Opium then within the control of the parties so negotiating as aforesaid with the Hong merchants; who proposed, moreover, even to become themselves liable to the parties negotiating with them for the quantity thus intended to be surrendered.

Your Memorialists entreat attention to a fact which they deem of the utmost importance. (and which has been frequently lost sight of, and at other times misunderstood), that during the whole of the above-mentioned negotiations, and also at the time of the Chief Superintendent's interference as hereinafter mentioned, although the persons of the holders of the opium at Canton had been put under restraint by Commissioner Lin, the whole of the opium which was afterwards surrendered, was, as it always had been, entirely and utterly beyond the reach and control of the Chinese authorities, whether civil, naval, or military: that the holders of such Opium had resolved at all hazards never to surrender it to the Chinese authorities: and that a considerable portion of it was actually on its way to Singapore, while another portion of it was in process of delivery at other ports of the eastern coast of China, at very high prices.

While the consignees of the Opium were thus in negotiation, the Chief Superintendent suddenly made his appearance at Canton, and in his official capacity issued a Proclamation, or Public Notice, in terms which your Memorialists submit were as stringent and peremptory as could possibly have been devised, "enjoining and requiring in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, all Her Majesty's subjects then present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to him, for the service of Her said Majesty's Government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all Opium belonging to them, or British Opium under their respective control;" assigning as his reasons, "paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners then present in Canton, and other very weighty causes; and in the most full and unscrupulous manner holding himself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of Her Majesty's Subjects surrendering the said British-owned Opium into his hands, to be de-

turned over to the Chinese Government: specially cautioning the aforementioned British Subjects, that failing the surrender of the said Opium into his hands, at or before six o'clock on that day, he, the said Chief Superintendent, thereby declared Her Majesty's Government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British-owned Opium.

"And it was to be specially understood, that proof of British property, and value of all British Opium, surrendered to him agreeably to that Notice, should be determined upon principles and in a manner there after to be defined by Her Majesty's Government." And this Proclamation, or Public Notice, was issued "under the hand and seal of office of the said Chief Superintendent, and "at six o'clock in the morning."

Your Memorialists respectfully ask how the persons to whom such Proclamation was addressed could have dared to disregard or disobey it, with reference to either the interests of their absent principals, or their own sense of duty as British subjects? Great as were the perplexity and evil into which they were so suddenly thrown, with access to no legal advice of any description, and with only a few hours interval for reflection, they were compelled to act at once and irrevocably on behalf of absent principals scattered over all parts of India.

The consignees of this Opium, after the brief interval for deliberation allowed them by the Chief Superintendent, found themselves unable to resist the threats or discredit the assurances of so high a British functionary; and implicitly obeyed his injunctions and requisitions, unreservedly surrendering to him (by placing in his hands delivery orders on the ships lying outside the port) all the Opium which he had demanded of them.

Your Memorialists submit that it was not for such consignees to speculate upon the important political objects contemplated by the Chief Superintendent on the part of the British Government or the "very weighty causes" by which he officially declared himself influenced. It appeared to such consignees possible and even probable, that the Chief Superintendent might have instructions for his guidance in the case of any violent or arbitrary outbreak on the part of the Chinese Government, which would fully account for and explain the sudden, peremptory, and authoritative Proclamation or Public Notice above referred to. Under these circumstances the least appearance of hesitation, distrust, or delay on the part of those to whom it was addressed, might have fatally discredited the Chief Superintendent in the eyes of the Chinese Government, and entirely frustrated all his purposes on the part of his own Government. If, moreover, they had resolved upon disregarding and disobeying the injunctions and requisitions of the Chief Superintendent, they might have subjected themselves to the risk of being considered by the Chinese authorities in the light of outlaws, disentitled to the countenance and protection of even their own government.

Your Memorialists assure the Head of Her Majesty's Government that if the consignees had not fully believed the Chief Superintendent to be possessed of the power to pledge Her Majesty's Government to a full indemnification, they never would have surrendered to him this immense amount of property.

Your Memorialists beg to call attention to a fact disclosed in evidence before the Select Committee, that, in order to protect the Opium in question, complete arrangements had been made by some of the principal holders of it, to place it out of their power to obey any order for its surrender which might have been given by the Chinese Commissioner; but they frankly disclosed the nature of such arrangements to the Chief Superintendent, considering themselves, as between themselves and the British Government, absolutely bound to act with perfect good faith in all respects. They were indeed formally reminded by the Chief Superintendent, "that the maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity, depended on that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he was well assured his countrymen would enable him to fulfil all public obligations to the Chinese Government."

On the completion of the surrender of the Opium in question into his hands, the Chief Superintendent formally notified to those who had so surrendered it, that "the ultimate satisfactory solution of the recent difficulties need give no man an anxious thought." The public objects had in view by the Chief Superintendent thus appeared to have been

completely attained; and the British Government, on being apprised of the transaction, formally declared it a cause of war with the Emperor of China, and that one of the objects of that war was "to obtain indemnification for the loss of property sustained by Her Majesty's Subjects in China."

In obedience to the dictates of a sound policy, and a wise discretion, the British Government has thus distinctly recognised the claims of the owners of the Opium in question to compensation; and has also doubtless required those appointed to conduct the hostile operations, to obtain, as one of the principal conditions of bringing them to a close, a sum sufficient to indemnify Her Majesty's subjects to the full extent of the loss inflicted upon them.

It appears, indeed, upon the statement of the Chinese negotiator, that the Chinese Government have paid, and agreed to pay to the British Government, 12,000,000 dollars on this account: that is to say, 6,000,000 dollars by the Treaty of Nanking, in addition to 6,000,000 dollars paid at Canton, and which are stated by the Chinese to be applicable specifically to the Opium indemnity.

Your Memorialists presume, that, in order to enable the British Plenipotentiary accompanying the expedition against China, to fix the proper amount of indemnification to be obtained from the Chinese, he was furnished with authentic data; and that such data consisted of the cost and charges of the said Opium (with interest thereon), which had been distinctly and specifically laid before the British Parliament in the year 1840, on behalf of the holders of the said Opium, (and to which your Memorialists would now refer the Head of Her Majesty's Government), and which were, as your Memorialists believe themselves warranted in presuming, deemed satisfactory to the Government, inasmuch as no further inquiries upon the subject were instituted, as far as your Memorialists are aware of, before the departure of the expedition for China, and the final instructions given to the British Plenipotentiary accompanying it.

Your Memorialists have been at all times ready, and are now ready, to furnish Her Majesty's Government with every information in their power upon this subject; and in the absence of all inquiry from them or the owners of the Opium on the part of Her Majesty's Government, presume that further information than that already referred to, and in possession of Her Majesty's Government, was deemed unnecessary.

What may have been the steps taken by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in obedience to the instructions sent out by the British Government, to institute a searching inquiry into the value of the Opium surrendered to the Chinese, and whether any return has been made by his Lordship, and whom his Lordship may have consulted, your Memorialists know not; but they submit, with perfect confidence, that the very lowest standard of indemnification to which the owners of the Opium in question are entitled, under the circumstances above detailed, is a sum *per chest*, based upon the cost price of the Opium which had been actually paid for it in India, with charges and interest.

Your Memorialists respectfully beg to say, that it is impossible to lose sight of the fact that a very large portion of the money expended upon the purchase of the Opium went direct into the hands of the British Government in India; that that Government was, moreover, perfectly cognizant of the destination of the Opium; the Indian Government having repeatedly made great exertions to secure the production of such Opium as might meet the taste of its purchasers in China; having also sent samples of various kinds of Opium, for the purposes aforesaid, direct to the Opium agents in China; and having actually caused a series of Government sales of large and increased quantities of Opium to take place at Calcutta, every year since, and immediately after the happening of all the events above detailed. That Government was, also, necessarily well aware of the very fluctuating character of the Opium trade, and the course of proceeding from time to time adopted by the dealers in Opium with reference to any state or the market.

Your Memorialists submit that the true view of the transaction on the 27th day of March, 1839, is that of a compulsory sale to the British Government of an article not in danger from the Chinese Government, and of which the British holders then at Canton were, for the most part, only agents for absent Indian principals; such sale being insisted upon then and there by one apparently entitled to require it, and assigning paramount reasons of state policy

for such sale; under circumstances necessarily precluding the exact settlement at the moment of the price of the article, but with the cost price of it; at all events, capable of being referred to at any time thereafter, as conclusively the lowest rate of price, and also then within the knowledge of the Chief Superintendent.

Your Memorialists are entirely at a loss to imagine any grounds on which it can be successfully contended that in bare and strict justice they are not entitled to the whole of the sum above mentioned. No disingenuousness or fraud of any kind has been at any time, that they are aware of, imputed to the holders or owners of the Opium in question, or even suggested. Their conduct during the whole transaction was made the subject of as searching and severe a parliamentary scrutiny as could have been inflicted by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, specially appointed for that purpose.

Your Memorialists would respectfully suggest that if any indemnification should have been obtained from the Chinese, sufficient should have been obtained; and confidently relying on the wisdom and firmness of the British Government, they doubt not that this has been done.

Your Memorialists venture to remind the Head of Her Majesty's Government that the cession of the Island of Hongkong, with its great prospective advantages as a mere military position, together with the opening of the Chinese ports in a commercial point of view, should be regarded by the British nation as of themselves far more than an equivalent for the whole cost of the recent expedition against China, and amply compensating any possible present national inconvenience which may be felt in attending at once to the suggestion of sound policy, of equity, and justice.

Your Memorialists have not insisted on the serious inconvenience and loss inflicted on the owners of the Opium by the surrender of it to the Chief Superintendent, their sacrifice of the contingent benefit to have been derived from their sale of the Opium, and bringing to a close the extensive mercantile speculations on which they were then engaged—and which surrender, in a great number of cases, compelled a cessation of their whole business. They do, however, most anxiously and urgently venture to press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the long interval which has elapsed since the compulsory surrender of the Opium in question; during which the owners of it have been altogether deprived of their capital and their merchandise; an interval during and owing to which a great number of them have been disabled from carrying on any mercantile operations, and many of them absolutely ruined; some even, as was proved before the Select Committee, having committed suicide in consequence of the embarrassment, disgrace, and misery entailed on them by inability to meet their engagements by reason of the compulsory sacrifice of their property in the manner above detailed.

The trade in Opium carried on by the majority of those whom your Memorialists present has since and in consequence of the transaction on the 27th day of March, 1839, passed to a great extent into other hands, and though undoubtedly considerable profits have since been made by some dealers in Opium, great numbers of those represented by your Memorialists have derived no benefit whatever from such speculations, nor been in any way interested in them; but have been on the contrary as already alleged, not only embarrassed but ruined.

Your Memorialists undoubtedly feel no little anxiety with reference to some expressions which fell from the Head of Her Majesty's Government, in stating in his place in Parliament, during the last session, the nature of the instructions which had been sent out by Her Majesty's Government to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, in order to ascertain "the actual value which each description of Opium confiscated by the Chinese authorities in the months of March and April, 1839, bore in the market, at the time when the confiscation took place."

Your Memorialists submit with confidence to the Head of Her Majesty's Government, that the Opium in question cannot possibly be considered as having been in any point of view, as against the owners of such Opium, confiscated by the Chinese authorities; as will be evident from a consideration of the facts already brought forward in this Memorial.

Your Memorialists further submit, with the utmost respect, that if by the foregoing expressions used by the Head of Her Majesty's Government, it be meant that compensation for the Opium sur-

rendered should be limited to that price which only could have been obtained in China by a sale of the drug at the very moment when the greatest panic prevailed, nothing for the reasons already brought forward, can possibly be more unjust towards the owners of that Opium. That Opium had been by no means shipped in India for immediate sale in China at all hazards, however desperate the state of the market; but, on the contrary, to be dealt with by the consignees of it as on all former occasions, namely, to wait for the arrival, even after many months, of a favorable state of the market. Your Memorialists submit, that it lies on those who would suggest a panic price as the limit of indemnification, to show that the agents in China of the owners of the Opium had orders to sell without reserve directly the Opium reached China; and in the absence of any such proof, your Memorialists are utterly at a loss to conceive why merchandise should be taken from its owners, without giving to them even what they had incontestably paid for it, and had paid, moreover, to a great extent to that very Government whose officer took the Opium at a period so temporarily critical and unfavorable.

At the time of the surrender of the Opium to the Chief Superintendent, and for several months previously, there had been no market price whatever for Opium in China; for although there may have been some trifling sales about the period in question, at a low rate, in Canton and Macao, other large portions of the same Opium were at the same time, selling elsewhere in China at high rates. As under these circumstances neither the consignees of the Opium at Canton nor the Chief Superintendent could fix on any market price, it is submitted that those who surrendered the Opium, and are now entitled to compensation for it, act with obvious moderation and propriety, in naming the cost prices of the Opium as the lowest limit of that compensation. If it should be determined otherwise, your Memorialists cannot but think that they will be justified in regarding it as amounting to an absolute (*confiscation, pro tanto*.) by the British Government, of the lawful property of British subjects.

They now, therefore, ask the British Government, in a confident reliance on the sense of justice entertained by that Government, to fix as the lowest standard of indemnification, the sum which the Opium in question can be proved to have actually cost its owners, at the moment of its delivery to the Chief Superintendent in China, with subsequent interest. They are unable to conjecture on what principles a less rate of compensation should be given to them than that which your memorialists now propose, and are content to accept, on behalf of those whom they represent.

Your Memorialists would finally once more urgently press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government, that a great number of the owners of this Opium in India are at this moment placed by the occurrences above mentioned in a situation most melancholy to contemplate; and that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of their claims to compensation is becoming hourly of more vital consequence to them. Those persons have waited with patience for a period of nearly four years, amidst embarrassment and suffering, in confident reliance on the proverbial good faith and honour of the British Government; having had repeated experience not only of the justice but the prompt liberality exhibited by that government in India. If their reasonable and just expectations on the present momentous occasion be disappointed, not only will ruin overtake great numbers of them, but the confidence of all the native merchants in the scrupulous honour of the British government will be most seriously, and for the first time shaken; the consequences of which may hereafter be felt by Great Britain in some emergency greater even than that out of which their present claims arose.

Whatever steps Her Majesty's Government, in their wisdom, may take to adjust the claims under consideration, your memorialists implore the government to take without further delay. Whatever information may be deemed requisite to enable Her Majesty's Government to ascertain the true value of the Opium in question, your memorialists are prepared forthwith, to the utmost of their power, to lay before Her Majesty's Government, or any other authority or tribunal to which the consideration of the matters in issue may be referred.

With these observations, your memorialists respectfully and anxiously recommend the claims of those whom they represent to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, confident of their meet-

ing with the earliest attention.

PALMER, MACKILLIP, DENT & Co.
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LONDON, 16th January, 1143.

ANSWER.

Downing Street, 1st Feby. 1843.

Sir.—Sir Robert Peel has communicated to me the memorial of certain British Merchants connected with the Trade of India and China which you transmitted to him a short time since.

After an attentive consideration of it we beg to assure you that there is every disposition on our part to expedite as much as possible the settlement of the claims of the owners of the opium surrendered at Canton in March 1839. We can give no better proof of that disposition than by stating to you that finding on our accession to office that under the terms of Capt. Elliot's notice of March 1839 it was left to the Government to decide upon the price to be paid for it, measures were immediately taken to ascertain in the most effective manner the real value of that opium in the market at the time of its surrender, in order that whenever a Treaty with China should be concluded, justice might be done to the claimants in this behalf without the necessity of a further protracted enquiry. It must be obvious however that until the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace lately concluded with China no measures can be taken to give effect to the provisions of that treaty, nor to settle questions which in a great measure depend upon them.

We feel it therefore unnecessary now to enter upon the discussion of the several points put forward in the memorial—at the same time we should not deal candidly either with you or the memorialists if we were to leave you under the impression that we concurred in the principles laid down in that document for the future valuation of the surrendered Opium.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

To H. PALMER, Esq.
From the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

VICTORY IN SCINDE.

From the Bombay Times, 18th March.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th March, 1843.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has the high satisfaction in re-publishing for general information the following Notification, issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, dated the 5th inst.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOV.-GEN. OF INDIA.

Prince of Agra, the 5th March 1843
The Governor General had earnestly hoped that the new provisions, to which various acts in contravention of their existing engagements, and various indications of hostility had compelled him to require the assent of the Amers of Scinde, would have been carried into full effect, as they had been agreed to by their Highnesses, without a recurrence to arms.

This hope has been disappointed.

The Amers having signed the new Treaty proposed to them on the 14th of February, attacked on the following day with a large force, the residence of the British Commissioner. In this treacherous attack they were repulsed. On the 17th, Major General Sir Charles Napier gained a decisive victory over their whole army, and on the 20th, the British troops occupied the city of H.derabad.

Six of the Amers delivered their swords to the British General upon the field of battle. All their guns, ammunition and treasure were taken, together with their camp.

The Beloochees lost 5,000 men.

Thus has victory placed at the disposal of the British Government, the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukkur to the sea, with the exception of such

portions thereof as may belong to Meer Ali Moind of Khyrpoore, and to any other of the Amers who may have remained faithful to his engagements.

The Governor General cannot forgive a treacherous attack upon a representative of the British Government, nor can he forgive hostile aggression prepared by those who were in the act of signing a Treaty.

It will be the first object of the Governor General to use the power victory has placed in his hands, in the manner most conducive to the freedom of trade, and to the prosperity of the people of Scinde, so long misgoverned.

To reward the fidelity of Allies by substantial marks of favor, and so to punish the crime of treachery in Princes, as to deter all from its commission, are further objects which the Governor General will not fail to effect.

To Major General Sir Charles Napier, and to the brave troops he commanded, the Governor General offers the tribute of his own admiration and of the gratitude of the Government and people of India.

The bravery of the enemy against whom they were engaged, has enhanced their glory—the most decisive victory has been gained upon the best fought field.

In perpetual commemoration of this brilliant achievement, the 2d company 2d battalion, and the 3d company 3d battalion of Bombay artillery, and the Calcutta company of the Madras Sappers and Miners, will wear upon their appointments, and the 9th regiment Bengal light cavalry, the Poona horse and the Scinde horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 12th and 25th regiments of Bombay native infantry upon their colours and appointments, the word "Hyderabad, 1843."

The regiment of Scinde horse is on its present establishment, permanently attached to the army of Bombay.

The Governor General will not further anticipate the measures which the Home Authorities informed, before they can receive his despatches, of the victory which has been obtained, may think fit to adopt for the purpose of marking their high sense of the merits of those by whom so great a service has been performed.

The Governor General directs that a salute of 21 guns be fired at all the stations of the army.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. Genl. of India,
J. THOMASON.

Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Genl.

From Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B.,
Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

To the Right Hon'ble LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

Meernee, 6 miles from Hyderabad, 18th Feb. 1843.

My Lord,—The forces under my command have gained a decisive victory over the army of the Amers of Upper and Lower Scinde. A detailed account of the various circumstances which led to this action does not belong to the limited space of a hasty despatch, I therefore begin with the transactions belonging to the battle. On the 14th instant the whole body of the Amers, assembled in full durbar, formally affixed their seals to the draft Treaty. On leaving the durbar, Major Ontram and his companions were in great peril, a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Amers, but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Ontram was attacked by eight thousand of the Amers' troops, headed by one or more of the Amers. The report of this nefarious transaction I have the honor to enclose. I heard of it at Hala, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Ontram joined me with his brave companions in the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, account aided by 6 pieces of cannon. On 16th I marched to Muttraee, having there ascertained that the Amers were in position at Meeranee, (10 miles, distance) in the number of twenty-two thousand men, and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements would both strengthen their confidence and add to their numbers, already seven times that which I commanded, I resolved to attack them, and we marched at 4 a.m. on the morning of the 17th; at 8 o'clock the advanced guard discovered their camp, at 9 o'clock we formed in order of battle, about two thousand eight hundred with all arms and 12 pieces of artillery. We were now within range of the enemy's guns, and 15 pieces of artillery opened upon us and were answered by our cannon. The enemy were very strongly posted, woods were on their flanks, which I did not think could be turned. These two woods were joined by the dry bed of the river Fubillee which had a high bank. The bed of the river was nearly straight and about 1,200 yards in length. Behind this and in both woods were the enemy posted. In front of their extreme right and on the edge of the wood was a village. Having made the best examination of their position which so short a time permitted, the artillery was posted on the right of the line, and some skirmishers of infantry with the Scinde irregular horse were sent in front to try and make the enemy show his force more distinctly. We then advanced from the right in echelon of battalions, refusing the left to save it from the fire of the village. The 9th Bengal light cavalry formed the reserve in rear of the left wing; and the Poona horse, together with four companies of infantry, guarded the baggage. In this order of battle we advanced as at a review across a fine plain swept by the cannon of the enemy. The artillery and H. M.'s 22d regiment in line, formed the leading echelon,

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

the 25th N. I. the second, the 12th N. I. the third, and the 1st grenadier N. I. the fourth.

The enemy was 1,000 yards from our line, which soon traversed the intervening space. Our fire of musketry opened at about 100 yards from the bank in reply to that of the enemy; and in a few minutes the engagement became general along the bank of the river, on which the combatants fought for about three hours or more, with great fury, man to man. Then my Lord, was seen the superiority of the musket and bayonet over the sword and shield and matchlock. The brave Beloochees first discharging their matchlocks and pistols, dashed over the bank with desperate resolution; but down went these bold and skilful swordsmen under superior power of the musket and bayonet. At one time, my Lord, the courage and the numbers of the enemy against the 22d, the 25th and the 12th regiments bore heavily in that part of the battle. There was no time to be lost, and I sent orders to the cavalry to force the right of the enemy's line. This order was very gallantly executed by the 9th Bengal Cavalry and the Scinde horse; the details of which shall be afterwards stated to your Lordship, for the struggle on our right and centre was at that moment so fierce, that I could not go to the left. In this charge the 9th light cavalry took a standard, and several pieces of artillery, and the Scinde horse took the enemy's camp, from which a vast body of their cavalry slowly retired fighting. Lieut. Fitz-Gerald gallantly pursued them for two miles, and I understand, slew three of the enemy in single combat. The brilliant conduct of these two cavalry regiments decided in my opinion the crisis of the action, for from the moment the cavalry were seen in rear of their right flank, the resistance of our opponents slackened; the 22d regiment forced the bank, the 25th and 12th did the same, the latter regiment capturing several guns, and victory was decided. The artillery made great havoc among the dense masses of the enemy, and dismounted several of their guns. The whole of the enemy's artillery, ammunition, standards and camp, with considerable stores and some treasure, were taken.

Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Khyrpore; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hoossein Khan, all of Hyderabad, came into my camp and surrendered their swords as prisoners of war. Their misfortunes are of their own creation, but as they are great, I returned to them their swords. They await your Lordship's orders. Their Highnesses have surrendered Hyderabad, and I shall occupy it to-morrow.

It is not to be supposed that so hard fought an engagement could be sustained without considerable loss on both sides. That of the British force is two hundred and fifty-six men killed and wounded. The enemy is generally supposed to have lost five thousand; Major Teasdale, while animating his sepoy, dashed on horseback over the bank amidst the enemy, and was instantly shot and sabred; dying like a glorious soldier!

Major Jackson, in like manner, rushed forward, two brave havildars followed him: too far advanced before their men, they fell under the sabres of the enemy, but it is said not before he killed several.

Captains Meade, Few and Cookson, with Lieutenant Wood, all fell honorably, urging on the assault with unmitigated valour.

Lieutenant Colonel Pennesfather was severely wounded, as, with the high courage of a soldier, he led his regiment up the desperate bank of the Fatalees. Major Wyllie, Capt. Tucker and Conway, Lieutenants Harding and Phayre, were all wounded while gloriously animating their men to sustain the shock of numbers. And now, my Lord, I have to say, that British officers could not show greater gallantry in leading their men into action than did the Queen's and Company's officers on this day, and the troops well maintained their reputation.

From the heads of departments and regiments I have received every assistance throughout the whole campaign, and in the battle.

The gallant charge of the Bengal cavalry was intrepidly led by Lieut. Colonel Fattle, second in command, and Major Story; nor were the Scinde horse, under Captain Jacob idle. To this able soldier and his regiment I am indebted for the most active services long previous to, and during the combat. He won the enemy's camp from which he drove a body of three or four thousand cavalry.

Major Lloyd powerfully worked his artillery, ably seconded by Captain Whillie and Hunt. The destruction caused by their guns is said to have been immense.

Major Waddington of the Engineers, has given me great assistance throughout the campaign, and in the action lent me his aid in carrying orders.

Nor is the country less indebted to Major Reid for his gallantry at the head of the 12th N. I. The grenadiers under Major Clibborn, owing to a misconception of orders, were but slightly engaged.

Major Poole of the 22d, and Captain Jackson of the 25th, who succeeded to the command of those regiments, proved themselves worthy of their dangerous posts. In the medical and commissariat departments both activity and zeal have been shown by Dr. Dalrymple and Capt. Blekens.

Major Wyllie, Assist.-Adjt. Genl. was wounded while leading up the bank, and I have thereby lost for a time,

his valuable assistance: no man has been more serviceable to me in all our previous operations.

The Acting Assistant Quarter Master-General Lieut. McMurdo, of the 22d regiment, had his horse killed, and while on foot, leading some soldiers in a desperate dash down the enemy's side of the bank he cut down a chieftain. He has greatly assisted me by his activity and zeal during the whole of our operations. Allow me to recommend to your Lordship's notice and protection Major McPherson, my Aide-de-Camp, an old soldier of the light division, from whom I have received that assistance which was expected from a veteran of the 43d regiment. To my acting Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Polley, I am much indebted in many ways both during the campaign and in the action, as also to Lieut. Thompson, 9th light cavalry, who acted as my orderly officer during the day, and Lieut. Youngblood, staff officer.

Captain Henderson of the Madras Engineers, took a standard, and did good service with his excellent little band of Sappers and Miners, not only in this engagement but throughout the campaign. His Lieutenants Boileau and Outlaw, have also distinguished themselves.

Innumerable are the individual acts of intrepidity which took place between our soldiers and their opponents, too numerous for detail in this despatch, yet well meriting a record. I hope that your Lordship will pardon the length of this letter written in the midst of great interruptions and at various times.

Finally, I trust for receiving indulgence from one who so well knows how difficult my position has been for the last five months up to the present moment, and how hard I have labored and how much I have risked to avoid a recourse to arms. This sanguinary engagement has been forced upon me by the duplicity of the Amers, though I must say that until the attack upon the Residency, neither Major Outram nor myself believed they were resolved to fight, and against which duplicity I never ceased to warn them. My conscience acquits me of the blood which has been shed. The tyrannical and deceitful Amers brought on the battle, the fierce tribe of Beloochees robbers were resolved that it should be so, and bravely did they execute their resolution.

I perceive that I have omitted to mention three officers well worthy of being named. To Captain Tait, of the Poona horse, I entrusted charge of the baggage on this day of battle, and I have no doubt that the steadiness and imposing attitude of the detachment under his command, held the enemy aloof, for I assure your Lordship no post gave me greater anxiety than that of the baggage guard. Lieutenants Leeson and Brennan have, throughout the whole campaign, been of the greatest use as baggage master and Provost Marshal, and during the action Lieutenant Brennan was scarcely from my side a moment, except when conveying orders, nor will I omit to mention the Moonshee Ali Akbar, an Arab, who exhibited the coolest courage, and attended me every where.

I ought to have observed in the body of this despatch, that I had, the night before the action, detached Major Outram in the steamers with two hundred sepoy to set fire to the wood, in which we understood the enemy's left flank posted. This was an operation of great difficulty and danger, but would have been most important to the result of the battle. However, the enemy had moved about 8 miles to their right during the night, & Major Outram executed his task without difficulty at the hour appointed, viz., 9 o'clock, and from the field we observed the smoke of the burning wood arise. I am strongly inclined to think that this circumstance had some effect on the enemy. But it deprived me of the able services of Major Outram, Captain Green and Lieut. Brown and Wells, together with two hundred men, which I much regretted for their sakes and for my own; for I much wanted the officers; and here I hope your Lordship will pardon me for saying that the want of European officers in the native regiments at one period endangered the success of the action. The sepoy is a brave and excellent soldier, but like all soldiers he expects to be led on in certain moments, and as he looks to his European officer, if he misses him the greatest danger arises—three times I saw them retreat, evidently because the officers had fallen, and when another appeared and rallied them they at once followed him boldly. This, my Lord, accounts for the great number of European officers killed and wounded in proportion to the whole. I am sure that in observing a defect in the formation of the Company's troops, the effect of which might have been so serious, I shall not be deemed presumptuous or impertinent.

The defence of the Residency by Major Outram and the small force with him, against such numbers of the enemy, was so admirable, that I have scarcely mentioned it in the foregoing despatch, because I propose to send your Lordship a detailed account of it as a brilliant example of defending a military post.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major General.

Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.
This action was fought at Meeanee, within sight of the towers of Hyderabad.

C. J. N.

A Roll of Standards taken in action by the Regiments as specified below. Camp Hyderabad, Feb'y. 19, 1843.

9th Bengal Lieut. Cavalry.—1 standard, dark blue silk spangled with white, of red silk.—My subadar Shaik Emam Bax, and trooper Bhurmoodeen, of the 3d troop;

and rough rider Goolam Rasool, 4th troop.

3rd Coy. 3rd Batta, Golundause, horse and mule battery.—1 standard; also a pair of state drums.

C. Coy. Madras Sappers and Miners.—1 standard. By captain Henderson. This is a sacred standard, with a hand instead of a spear blade at the top.

1st Grenadier N. I.—1 colonel; cloth torn away.

25th Regt. N. I.—3 standards by the grenadier company; and 1 by No. 3 company.

H. M. 2d Regt.—1 standard; pierced with 30 bullets. Scinde Irregular horse.—1 standard; dark green. Nusseer Khan's own standard, with his name written on it.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major General.

(Signed) H. J. PARRY, Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

From Major J. OUTRAM, Commissioner,
To Major General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K. C. B.,
Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

On board the Planet steamer, 15 miles above Hyderabad.
G. P. M. 13th February, 1843.

Sir,—My despatches of the last few days will have led you to expect that my earnest endeavours to effect an amicable arrangement with the Amers of Scinde would fail, and it is with much regret I have now to report, that their Highnesses have commenced hostilities by attacking my residence this morning, which after four hours' most gallant defence by my honorary escort, the light company of Her Majesty's 22nd regiment, commanded by captain Conway, I was compelled to evacuate in consequence of our ammunition running short.

At 9 A. M. this morning a dense body of cavalry and infantry took post on three sides of the Agency compound (the fourth being defended by the Planet steamer about 500 yards distant) in the gardens and houses which immediately command the enclosure, and which it was impossible to hold with our limited numbers: a hot fire was opened by the enemy and continued incessantly for four hours, but all their attempts to enter the Agency enclosure, although merely surrounded by a wall, varying from 4 to 5 feet high, were frustrated by captain Conway's able distribution of his small band, and the admirable conduct of every individual soldier composing it under the gallant example of their commanding officer and his subalterns, Lieut. Harding and Ensign Pennesfather, H. M. 22d regiment, also captain Green of the 21st regiment native infantry, and Wells of the 15th regiment, who volunteered their services, to each of whom was assigned the charge of a separate quarter; also to your A. D. C., captain Brown, Bengal Engineers, who carried my orders to the steamer and assisted in working her guns and directing her flanking fire. Our ammunition being limited to 40 rounds per man, the others directed their whole attention to reserving their fire, and keeping their men close under cover, never showing themselves or returning a shot, except when the enemy attempted to rush, or showed themselves in great numbers, consequently great execution was done with trifling expenditure of ammunition and with little loss. Our hopes of receiving a reinforcement, and a supply of ammunition by the Scinde steamer (hourly expected) being disappointed on the arrival of that vessel, without either, shortly after the commencement of the attack, it was decided at 12 A. M., after being three hours under fire, to retire to the steamer, while still we had sufficient ammunition left to fight the vessel up the river. Accordingly I requested captain Conway to keep the enemy at bay for one hour, while the property was removed, for which the time was ample could the camp followers be induced to exert themselves: after delivering their first loads on board, however, they were so terrified at the enemy's cross fire on the clear space between the compound and the vessel, that none could be persuaded to return except a few of the officer's servants, with whose assistance but little could be removed during the limited time we could afford; consequently much had to be abandoned, and I am sorry to find that the loss chiefly fell upon the officers and men, who were too much occupied in keeping off the enemy to be able to attend to their own interests. Accordingly, after the expiration of another hour (during which the enemy, despairing of otherwise effecting their object, had brought up 6 guns to bear upon us) we took measures to evacuate the Agency. Capt. Conway called in his posts, and all being united, retired in a body, covered by a few skirmishers, as deliberately as on parade, (carrying off our slain and wounded) which, and the fire from the steam boats deterred the enemy from pressing us as they might have done. All being embarked, I then directed Mr. Acting commander Miller, commanding the Scinde steamer to proceed with his vessel to the wood station, three miles up the river on the opposite bank to secure a sufficiency of fuel for our purposes, as it should be destroyed by the enemy, while I remained with the Planet to take off the barge that was moored to the shore. This being a work of some time, during which a hot fire was opened on the vessel from three guns which the enemy brought to bear on her, besides small arms, and requiring much personal exposure of the crew (especially of Mr. Cole, the commander of the vessel,) I deem it my duty to bring to your favorable notice their zealous exertions on the occasion, and also to express my obligations to Messrs. Miller and Cole, for the

flanking fire they maintained on the enemy during their attack on the Agency, and for their support during the retirement and embarkation of the troops. The *Satellite* was also exposed to three guns in her progress up to the woods and station, one of which she dismantled by her fire. The vessels were followed by large bodies of the enemy for about three miles, occasionally opening their guns upon us to no purpose, since then we have pursued our voyage up the Indus about fifteen miles without molestation; and purpose to morrow morning anchoring off Muttarie, where I expect to find our camp. Our casualties amount to two men of H. M. 22d regiment, and one camp follower killed; and Mr. Conductor Kiely, Mr. Carlisle, Agency clerk, two of the steamer's crew four of H. M. 22d regiment, and two camp followers wounded, and four camp followers missing.

Total, three killed, ten wounded, and four missing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, Commissioner.

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, Commissioner.

(True copy) Return of killed and wounded at Hyderabad on the 15th February, 1843

Killed 3 privates; wounded 4 privates, 1 conductor; European writer, 2 native followers; missing 3 native followers (dobbies.)

H. M. 22d Foot.—Lance Corporal F. Gunn, and private George Guthrie killed.—Privates Edward Boyle, Richard Bowles, John Davis, and John Morris wounded.

Wounded.—Mr. Conductor Kiely; Mr. Carlisle, agency writer; Lascar Elleppa Marsoo, and Mahomet, officer's servants.

1 seaman and 1 lascar wounded on board the *Satellite* steamer.

(Signed) J. O.

(Signed) T. S. CONWAY, Capt. 22d regt. comg. detachment.

(True copy) (Signed) G. BROWN, A. D. C.

(True copies) (Signed) J. THOMSON.

Off. Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.

(True copies) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, secy. to Govt.

COCHINCHINA.

From the Sing. Free Press of 13th April.

In the course of the week the French Corvette *L' Heroine*, commanded by M. L'Evaugue arrived at this port from Cochinchina, having on board five French Missionaries, belonging to the same society as the Catholic Missionaries already here, by whom they have been hospitably received. These reverend gentlemen are Messieurs Berneux, Galy, Charrier, Miché and Duclos; all five of whom were detained in prison in Cochinchina, loaded with fetters, and suffering the most cruel treatment, when the *Heroine*, returning from her cruise to China, anchored in Turon Bay, to demand their liberation.

The two first named, Messieurs Berneux and Galy, had been seized on the 11th of April 1841, at a place in western Tonquien, about 460 miles distant from Hue, the Capital of the Cochinchinese empire. After being brutally knocked down, they were thrust into a close narrow cage, in which they were carried to the capital, which it took them 50 days to reach; and where they were more than thirty times brought before the tribunals of different mandarins, and repeatedly scourged in the most inhuman manner, the blood springing forth at every stroke, and even the flesh sometimes flying in pieces under the lash. They were moreover threatened to be tortured with red-hot pincers, which were heated in their own presence, and which threat would have been carried into effect, had the judge whose province it is to award this punishment, at the time presided. The mandarins used every means to compel these unfortunate gentlemen to renounce the religion of which they proclaimed themselves the ministers, and trod under foot the sacred emblem of their faith, which the Missionaries only the more devoutly kissed whenever it was presented to them, while they refused in the most energetic terms to comply. It was then proposed to them that they should marry, under the assurance that on that condition the King of Cochinchina would pardon them for having come into his Kingdom without permission, a proposition which the pious Missionaries rejected with horror. They were at last condemned to death, and sentenced to decapitation in the early part of October, 1841, and to have their heads exposed on the end of a pike in the public Market for the space of three days. The judges were eager to have this sentence carried into execution, but the King made answer to their representation, "they shall die when I desire it." In Cochinchina no sentence of death can be carried into effect without the sanction of the King himself, and on the present occasion it was supposed by his intended victims that this delay was attributable to certain calculations connected with the operations of the English force in China.

M. Charrier was apprehended on the 6th of October 1841, and like his brethren was put into a cage, in which they kept him for 19 days. He was publicly scourged at the Hall of the prefect, loaded with a heavy gongee, or wooden collar, of forty and a chain of twenty pounds weight, and in this condition was conveyed to the Capital where he arrived on the 14th of November following. Repeatedly but vainly urged to apostatise, he was again cruelly scourged, and in consequence of his refusal and

his determined answers to the Mandarins—was condemned about the end of January 1842 to suffer death by decapitation. The King interposed in his case also, knowing by that time that there were French ships of War on the Coast of China.

Messrs Miché and Duclos were not seized until the 16th Feby. 1842, in a territory of the Kingdom of Phau, six days journey from the frontiers of Cochinchina. They were treated as the others, knocked down, deprived of their best clothes, had their hands tied behind their backs, and a heavy gongee round their necks, and after having been four times lashed by the hands of the executioners, they were taken to the capital still loaded with the wooden collar and heavy fetters. Being here brought before the tribunals, they were again scourged and barten with rods in consequence of their refusal to apostatise, and to sign the false account drawn up by the Mandarin of their proceedings, to be laid before the King. These reverend gentlemen were also condemned to decapitation, but as before, the King again postponed the execution of their sentence.

The account given by these French Missionaries of the interrogations they underwent, and the punishments they suffered, contains many curious and interesting details. They were confined in damp dismal cells, on a level with the ground, along with other prisoners, covered with vermin from which it was impossible to keep themselves free.—Their allowance of food was limited to 20 porringers of rice a month, or rather *paddy*, as the husk was not removed, without either means to unhusk it, or wood to cook it; so that they would have perished of hunger had it not been for the succour they covertly received from some native Christians, who found means to bribe the soldier on guard and introduce provisions into their dungeons. For the space of nine months they wore the same clothes without being once allowed even to wash them; and M. Miché having one day reproached the Mandarin with having for five months refused the small quantity of rice and the dolls, which it is customary to give to the prisoners, the latter had the brutality to reply—"If you have neither rice nor money, eat earth;" and it is to be remarked that they had already robbed Messieurs Miché and Duclos of the money they had on them when apprehended.

The captivity of Messrs Berneux and Galy lasted 23 months, that of Mr. Charrier 17 months, and of Messrs Miché and Duclos 13 months, and during the whole time they were each loaded with a heavy chain, which passed round their necks, and hanging down to their middle, when it diverged into two chains, which were fastened round each foot. After they had undergone the cruel punishment of the lash they went forth with a calm countenance, happy at being found worthy to suffer in the name of Jesus Christ, and their joy was at its height on being apprized that they were sentenced to die, daily declaring to the Mandarins that they were alike without fear and without crime, and that it would be the happiest hour of their lives when they should be required to shed their blood for the sake of their blessed religion. This fortitude and resignation astonished their judges, as well as all those who witnessed it—"why do you not cry, why do you not weep when you are beaten," they said to the Missionaries, and they said one to another, these strangers probably possess some charms to deaden pain. More than once the Missionaries heard the soldiers, who led them out of the judge's house where they had been beaten and insulted, say of the mandarins;—"They have themselves more fear than these fathers!"

Although the commander of the *Heroine* had received no directions from his government to effect the liberation of the Missionaries, he took upon himself the responsibility of demanding their surrender in the name of his government and of the French nation, as fellow countrymen groaning in irons, and whose cries he had heard. He wrote from Turon to the chief mandarin of the province requiring that the Missionaries should be given up to him, and had an immediate reply to the effect that there were no Frenchmen in Cochinchina. The commander of the Corvette then despatched a second letter in which he mentioned the name of each Missionary, and specified the dates of their seizure; adding the threat that unless his requisitions were complied with he would at once proceed in his vessel to the capital, and there renew his demand in still more energetic language. The Cochinchinese Governor no longer persisted in his system of evasion, and after some pretended explanation, he consented to deliver up the Missionaries. On the 12th of last March their fetters were removed; and on the 16th they were sent to the Corvette, the commander of which received them with all the enthusiasm of a fellow countrymen and lavished on them all the care and attention their sufferings called for. "Now, you are mine, you belong to me," he told them—"Yes, Monsieur le Commandant, we are now at your order." He shall comply with all your wishes," replied the Missionaries. The corvette had not yet made ready for sailing when a letter came from the Right Reverend Bishop, the Vicar Apostolic of Cochinchina, to the commandant beseeching him to restore his Missionaries to him and land them at *Szeché* a place southward where a small barque would be found ready to receive them and carry them back to their Mission. M. Leveque was not a little astonished at this demand, but the Missionaries as soon they heard the voice of their Bishop calling them, joined

their warm solicitations to those of his lordship, to obtain that favor from the commandant, but this gentleman persisted in his refusal. When they reached Singapore the Missionaries reiterated their eager entreaties, earnestly backed by their brothers in Singapore, to M. Leveque that he would be pleased to leave them here at liberty to act *justa dictamen sua conscientia*. But the commandant declared energetically that he would never agree to the proposition, it being his resolution to deliver them to the French government in the name of which he took on himself the responsibility to claim them from the King of Cochinchina;—nevertheless, after many entreaties he consented to leave in Singapore Messieurs Miché and Duclos, the former being destined by his Superiors to superintend the Chinese college at Pulo Penang and the second suffering much in his health when at sea. Messieurs Berneux, Charrier and Galy are to sail for France in the *Heroine*. The Missionaries on board the Corvette mess at the table of the *Etat Major*, and they receive from the officers the greatest attention; these gentlemen endeavouring to make them forget their sufferings in Cochinchina. Messieurs Berneux, Charrier and Galy hold out the hope that we may again see them here on their way to their Mission to propagate the faith in other regions.

From the Monthly Times, 6th Feby.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We are sorry to say that W. Jardine, Esq. M. P. continues in a most precarious state of health.

The Duke of Wellington has given notice, that on the 14th, he shall move the thanks of the House of Lords to the Naval and Military Officers and men engaged in China; and on the 16th thanks to the officers and troops engaged in the operations in the East India, including in that motion the Governor-General. Similar notices have been given in the House of Commons for the 14th, by Lord Stanley and Sir R. Peel.

Notwithstanding all that has been written upon the subject, we undertake to say that there is no intention of establishing a bi-monthly mail to India; at least not till the present monthly mail is regularly established between England and the different Presidencies of India. We understand that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have proposed, upon a modification of their contract with Government, to convey the mail from Southampton, to Alexandria in twelve days. This if effected would go far to supersede the necessity of the expensive mode of transit through France, especially as regards the outward mail.

Besides the wrecks of the *Conqueror* and *Jessie Logan*, noticed in another column, we have to report the following losses:—The *Santon*, Huxtable, from Bengal to Liverpool, at Ballycogue Bay, on 12th Jan.; master and three men drowned.—The *Arundel*, Richardson, from London to Hongkong, at Winchelsea, on 28th Jan.; crew and part of the cargo saved.—and the *George M'Leod*, Murdoch, from Mauritius to the Clyde, on Dunfermline Bank, on 29th Jan.; crew saved. It is said that no less than 500 persons have been lost in the late gales. For many years there has not been seen so frightful a catalogue of disasters at sea. The *Larkina* lies on shore near Margate.

Notwithstanding the declaration of the Duke of Wellington, that he is prepared, on any day, to justify every order or movement, either one way or the other, the Governor-General has given from the moment he took upon him the administration of India, it is no secret that Lord Ellenborough's government is not in favour at the board of Control, but more especially at the India House. We some time since noticed a communication forwarded to India, referring more particularly to Lord Ellenborough's mode of acting in entire independence of the Council, of which it is perhaps sufficient now to say, that his lordship's resignation would not create much astonishment in this country. Indeed it has been stated that, in anticipation of such an event, a provisional appointment as Governor-General has been forwarded to the Marquis Tweeddale.

A reduction is about to be made in the navy, for which purpose the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the following ships home to be paid off:—

From China and the East Indies.—*Blonde*, *Dreadnought*, *Calliope*, *Molante*, *Favourite*, *Columbine*, *Starling*, *Clio*, *Childers*, *Chameleon*, *Algerine*.

AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHEST. Apply to Macao, 12th May, 1843. JNO: SMITH

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th May, 1843.

By the *Cypri* from Singapore 24th April, and Calcutta 31st March, we have received papers from the former to 24th April and the latter 24th March, but they contain no intelligence of interest. In Singapore Exchange on England, a mo. is quoted at 4s 4d a 4s 4d, much wanted. The *Carle* was loading there direct for Chusan, with Pepper Rat.

tam; and Piecegoods. Prices of Opium are quoted at Calcutta 1205 a 1810 Rs. for *Potna*, and 1140, Rs for *Benares*. At Singapore *Benares*, \$600 a \$10 cash, 680, 2 mos. *Potna* 640-8, 2 mos, *Malwa*, 540-8

We had last week but space to briefly notice the brilliant victory gained by General Sir Charles Napier over the Beloochees near Hyderabad. We now copy from the *Bombay Times* the official documents concerning that event which will, we doubt not, be read with interest. We also copy from the *Sing. Free Press* an account of the sufferings and cruel treatment five French missionaries underwent in Cochinchina, from which they were happily released by being demanded by, and delivered to, the commander of the French Corvette *Heroine*.

We likewise publish, as promised in our last, the memorial addressed to Sir Robert Peel by certain British merchants asking for a settlement of the claims upon H.M. Government, arising from the Opium delivered to Capt. Elliot in March 1839, and Mr. Goulburn's answer thereto. It will be seen that the memorialists claim to be paid cost price and interest; and we regret to perceive that H.M. Government, according to Mr. Goulburn's answer, is not inclined to make payment hereafter, upon a principle which, after all, appears to be the most equitable, since, under the peculiar circumstances in which the trade was placed, and had been for some months even before Commissioner Lin's arrival, no true market value could exist nor can the few sales that were made during that panic at very low prices serve as a criterion, since the holders, waiting for more favorable circumstances, refused sacrificing their property at so heavy a loss, whilst others, even during the imprisonment of the Foreign community at Canton, and while the 20,000 Chests were being delivered at Chuenpee, were selling at profitable prices within a few miles from it, and on other parts of the coast. It must also be recollected that such as did think it not incumbent on them to deliver their Opium, in obedience to Capt. Elliot's proclamation, as not being property of British subjects, sold it afterwards at remunerating prices, and have now been four years in possession of the proceeds, whilst those who surrendered theirs have been all that while deprived of their property, for the safety of which Capt. Elliot pledged the British government, whose duty it therefore is to see it restored to the owners without diminution.

We have been kindly favored with, and give below, the translation of a singular paper circulated at Canton, and purporting to be an address to the people of China by the English Generalissimo, but of so offensive a nature to the former, that its object evidently is to produce or keep alive the hatred of the Chinese towards the English, and is a proof that the machinations to create disturbances are not at an end. We only hope that few Chinese will be found credulous or foolish enough to look upon this most absurd production as really emanating from British authority: As an evidence, however, of the continued intrigues against the English, and even the Chinese authorities, this paper possesses very considerable interest.

We regret to learn that robberies continue of very frequent occurrence at Hongkong, even accompanied by violence, and the last "Friend of China", on all occasions apparently to anxious that nothing tending to the prejudice of the Capital of Anglo China, "should be published by him however well known the circumstances may be to the dwellers at Hongkong, is obliged to sigh and exclaim "To give a list of the robberies committed "during the last fortnight would fill the whole of "our columns" It would indeed be desirable if that paper were to furnish such a list, for it is only by giving all possible publicity to such atrocities, that public attention will be called to them, and measures be forced on the authorities for their suppression. One of the many robberies committed was in the house of the Morrison Education Society, on which occasion the Revd. Mr. Brown, master of the school, was severely wounded Our correspondent gives us the following account of it:

"At two o'clock on Tuesday morning last, 30 armed Chinese robbers entered the house of the Morrison Education Society, cutting, through the doors with axes, When first heard Mr. Brown leaped out of bed and ran out, but was stabbed by a sharp bamboo spear in two places; had the weapon been of iron, he would have been instantly killed. As it is, he is considerably hurt about the region of his weak lungs. Mr. Brown, after being stabbed, immediately returned to his room exhausted, and Mrs. Brown with great presence of mind shut the door, which she had just done, when the robbers broke through it also with axes, and she, with her infant child and

wounded husband, fled barefooted for their lives from the room, and every inmate of the house, in an incredibly short time, was driven from the house at the point of the spear. No one was hurt except Mr. Brown and a coolie. The most wanton havoc now commenced, breaking open drawers, setting fire to furniture, clothes, &c. Three pistols were discharged at the robbers without effect. They took loads and proceeded to their boat, and in 20 minutes returned, and recommenced with increased havoc the work of destruction. Altogether they had full possession of the house for about two hours—daylight alone drove them away. When the family returned, the house was found to be on fire in several places, but the flames were soon extinguished. The robbers, we believe, might have been captured, had Mr. Brown at once repaired to the *General Wood* for an armed boat, or had some effort of this kind been made. Doctor Hobson, who was living in a portion of the house, lost, with surgical instruments, about 1000 dollars worth of property, and Mr. Brown the same; Mr. Morrison likewise lost some property, and the robbers took from his drawer Sir Henry's great seal used for stamping his papers to Chinese functionaries. The great wonder is that so much property was left, and no lives lost. Money seems to have been the main object, but they got only 60-8 belonging to Mrs. Hobson's maid. An armed guard from one of the regiments now stand there at night (locking the stable after the horse is stolen). The government do but little to protect us. A water-pole would have prevented this attack. The robbers did not return to Kowloon, but were said to be seen beating out of the harbour westward between six and seven o'clock in the morning."

Here an open attack has been made on a house—the thieves remain two hours in possession—and yet no alarm seems to have been raised, nothing done to obtain assistance. We confess we do not understand why aid could not be called. Surely such might have been obtained during the two hours, and the robbers secured. We wish our correspondent could explain this circumstance.

We beg to acknowledge, by the *Anonyma*, receipt of the 13 first numbers of *The British Indian Gentlemen's Gazette and Bombay Daily Newspaper*, a paper recently established there, and as its title implies, published daily. We wish this new enterprise every success, which however we think can only be obtained by great exertions, having to compete with the already established, and very ably conducted semi weekly papers there.

We have received copy of a Report of the Medical Missionary Society, to which we shall give our attention hereafter, the long and important documents to be found in our columns this week, precluding any further notice for the present.

The United States Frigate *Castellatien*, Commodore Kearny, left here for Manila on the 21st of last month. We learn from the Repository that the Commodore had frequent official intercourse with Chinese officers on terms of perfect equality. The French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille, sailed for Manila on the 6th inst.

H. M. Steamer *Finsen* returned from Chusan to Hongkong on the 8th inst. She took, as we mentioned last week, directions to the Senior Naval Officer in command at the station of Chusan not to interfere with the movements of English merchant vessels in the Yangtze-kiang; and the restraint put upon them has consequently been removed.

The *Anonyma* is to sail for Bombay on Monday next. She takes, we understand, about 14 lakhs of dollars from here, and would probably have more, if the Insurance Companies could cover a larger amount on one bottom. The export of silver from China within the last seven or eight months has been greater we believe than at any previous period of similar length, since, including the six millions paid by the Chinese at Nanking, the amount of silver exported since October last, does probably not fall short of fifteen Millions of Dollars.

Wang and the Tartar General (the same officers that paid a visit to H. M. Plenipotentiary some

time since at Macao) arrived at Hongkong on Thursday last. What their object is we have not heard. According to Chinese report, the arrival of Keying at Canton may be expected in a few days.

EXPORT OF TEA, from China to England, in the month of April 1841, in 17 vessels.

Bohea,	8,901,349
Congou,	80,254
Caper,	213,011
Souchong,	144,682
Hungmuy,	12,365
Sorts,	148,872
Pekoe,	162,093
Orange Pekoe,	

Total black lbs. .. 9,549,499

Twankay,	1,070,085
Hyson,	311,454
Hysonskin,	1,680
Young Hyson,	105,690
Gunpowder,	137,707
Imperial,	68,494

Total Green, .. 1,700,930

Total Export in April, lbs. .. 11,250,429

Export of Tea from China to England, in the 10 months, from 1st July 1840 to 30th April, 1841 in 73 vessels.

Bohea,	240,329
Congou,	31,360,767
Caper,	218,369
Souchong,	660,468
Hungmuy,	333,516
Sorts,	54,397
Pekoe,	484,924
Orange Pekoe,	773,601

Total black lbs. .. 34,035,204

Twankay,	2,012,881
Hyson,	1,919,083
Hysonskin,	61,347
Young Hyson,	540,364
Gunpowder,	588,655
Imperial,	397,669

Total Green lbs. .. 5,329,960

Grand Total lbs. .. 39,365,164

TRANSLATION.

Ma (Morrison?), generalissimo for subduing the East, created an Earl for pacifying the Chinese, and commander in chief of land and sea forces and of the commissaries, hereby issues distinct commands to officers and people for their implicit obedience, that disaster to the country and ruin to families may be prevented:

Whereas the government of China having lost its authority, insulting those that are weak, and dreading those that are powerful, has plundered our property, forced upon us a bond, imprisoned our subjects, and appropriated the goods of our people, in order to stop the flow from, and supply the deficiencies of, the treasury: It thinks nothing of thwarting men's wishes and bringing calamity upon their persons.

I, the generalissimo, reflect, that China is governed by crafty rulers: such as Hwang Tsiching, who advised to make it (smoking opium) a crime worthy of death, and thus get himself raised to a station of power and profit; he made a law by which innocent persons could be implicated, and the rulers forced the people to flee. I think many a person of talent and bravery must from this cause have left; and because they have gone, much injury and loss of life has ensued; this has been a sort of inducing a contest, and they have willingly hearkened to whoever led them any whither.

I, the generalissimo, looking up to the signs in the heavens, and also observing the feelings of the people, and availing of their indignation, have memorialized my sovereign that she straight appoint a leader with full powers to come hither, and execute judgment upon China, and save the lives of you people. Heaven assists, the tide is rising, the wind moans,—we shall certainly get what we seek. (It will be as when) to Kiangnan and Chekiang, we

* There is some confusion here, probably arising from an incorrect transcript.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

May.	ARRIVED
5, (A.)	<i>Swallow</i> , William, Batavia, 14th April.
5, (P.)	<i>Simplicia</i> , Almeida, Singapore.
5, "	<i>Actus</i> , Souza, Lisbon and Singapore.
6, H. M. S.	<i>Serpent</i> , Capt. Nevills, Chusan.
6, (A.)	<i>Paul Jones</i> , Palmer, Boston, 14th Jan'y.
7, (Sp.)	<i>Cometa</i> , Pardo, Manila.
8, H. M. S.	<i>St. Vixen</i> , Lt. Downs, Chusan.
9, (B.)	<i>John Brewer</i> , Browns, Bombay.
9, "	<i>John Gray</i> , do.
19, "	<i>Sylph</i> , Macdonald, Calcutta and Sing.
12, (Sp.)	<i>Relampago</i> , Lopes, Manila.

PASSENGERS per

Paul Jones, Mrs. Palmer, Messrs Hethrickson and P. S. Forbes.
Sylph, Mrs. Bamfield, Mr. M Davidson.

April,	SAILED
21, U. S. S.	<i>Constellation</i> , Commodore Kearny, Manila.

5, (B.)	<i>Hero</i> , Fowler, Sing and Calcutta.
7, "	<i>Bella Marina</i> , Asbridge, London.
7, "	<i>Grecian</i> , Watt, do.
7, H. C. S.	<i>St. Philegthon</i> , McClevery Sing & Cal.
9, (R.)	<i>Emma</i> , White, London.
9, "	<i>D'Arcy</i> , Garrick, Manila.
9, "	<i>Minerva</i> , Brown, Clyde.
9, "	<i>Athenian</i> , Mann, Manila.
9, "	<i>St. Vincent</i> , Young, London.
—, (A.)	<i>Sarah Abigail</i> , Prescott, New York.
10, (B.)	<i>Marchis of Douro</i> , Woodworth, London.
10, "	<i>Raymond</i> , Mackay, Hull.
11, (A.)	<i>Iantha</i> , Steele, Lumbok.

The *Regina* put back on the 10th, having sprung her foremast. She is to sail again as soon as repaired.

The *Petrel*, arrived in Singapore on the 14th April. The *Lady Grant* from Bombay on the same day, and left for China on the 15th, not yet arrived.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—	<i>Julia</i> , <i>Affano</i> , <i>Claudius</i> , <i>Louisa Jackson</i> , <i>Bolivar</i> , <i>Urrula</i> , <i>George IF</i> , <i>Coremandel</i> , <i>George Wallis</i> , <i>England's Queen</i> , <i>Cordelia</i> , <i>Sappho</i> , <i>Posidone</i> , <i>Wm. Jardine</i> , <i>John Laird</i> , <i>Julia</i> , <i>Palma</i> , <i>Aden</i> , <i>Maid of Athens</i> , <i>India Rookery</i> , <i>Zenobia</i> , <i>Eleanor</i> , <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , <i>Emu</i> , <i>Passenger</i> , <i>Jaunhoe</i> , <i>Thos. Fielden</i> , <i>James Campbell</i> .
From Bombay,—	<i>Asia</i> , <i>Diana</i> , <i>Coron</i> , <i>Woodman</i> , <i>Gilbert Henderson</i> , <i>Wm. Abrahams</i> , <i>Middleton</i> , <i>England</i> , <i>Alcmena</i> , <i>Manlius</i> , <i>Madonna</i> , <i>Benecoolen</i> , <i>Tyrer</i> , <i>Lady Grnat</i> .
From Calcutta,—	<i>Crown</i> , <i>Victory</i> , <i>Bengal Packet</i> , <i>Nabal</i> , <i>Mary Ballantine</i> .

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th Feb'y.	SINGAPORE, 24th April.
UNITED STATES, Jan'y. 14	MANILA, 24th April.
CALCUTTA, 31st March.	AMOY,
BOMBAY, 15th March.	CHUSAN, 2d May.
JAYA, 24th March.	NANKING,

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Athena,	—	White,	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Anonyma,	—	Hicks,	Jardine M. & Co.
Amelia,	—	Alexander	Macvicar and Co.
Arus,	—	Killick,	Dent & Co
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Colonist,	—	Leiske,	J. Burd and Co.
Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybak.
City of Derry,	—	Wingent,	Dallas and Co.
Culdee,	—	Campbell	Dent and Co.
Candahar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
Corair,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Elisa,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Equestrian,	801	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
Fenella,	—	Self,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Gondalier,	—	Oliver,	Lindsay and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	G. Nye Jr.
Hygiea,	378	Woodbury	Pereira and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,	Lindsay and Co.
Isa,	—	Lakeland,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Gray,	—	—	Lindsay and Co.
John Brewer,	—	Browne,	—
Kelso,	—	Roxburgh,	—
Levant Packet,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Moffat,	—	Gilbert,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Monarch,	—	Robertson	R. Webster.
Morley,	—	Evans,	Dirom and Co.
Mermid,	—	Ryle,	Russell & Co.
Mascles,	—	—	Jac. Smith.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
Oriza,	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
Pennang,	—	Ibery,	Macvicar and Co.
Parrock Hall,	344	Wharton,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Poppy,	—	Cole,	J. Hudson.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
Siam,	—	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
Sylph,	—	Macdonald	Jardine M. & Co.
Surry,	—	Naylor,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Bemiramis,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Susaa,	—	Neatby,	Jardine M. & Co.
Scotland,	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Sir H. Compton	—	Bolton,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	—
Salopina,	—	Bell,	Fearon & Son.
Tenassarim,	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
Thetis,	—	Roche, [N	Henry Pybak.
Warlock,	—	Sullivan	—
Swallow,	—	—	AMERICAN.
Lema,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
Lark,	—	Poor,	Russell and Co.
Paul Jones,	—	Tibbets,	—
Venice,	—	Palmer,	—
Louvre,	—	Parit,	—
Morrison,	—	Green,	—
Albree,	—	Benson,	Olyphant & Co.
—	—	Henchman	Westmore & Co.
La Fayette,	—	—	FRENCH.
—	—	Costey,	Russell and Co.
Japatra,	—	Dutch,	—
—	—	Smith,	—
Cometa,	—	—	SPANISH.
Relampago,	—	Pardo,	J. V. George.
—	—	Lopez,	P. de las Heras.
—	—	—	HAMBURG.
—	—	Kundsen,	G. Nye Jr.
—	—	—	PERUVIAN.
—	—	Valle Riestro,	Russell & Co.

At Whampoa.
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snak cities without the least effort, we seized the
 tracts without firing a gun. Wherefore, the great
 army of the empire will flee and hide on the first
 brunt, and not one of the famous generals of the
 army but will submit or else lose his life. By that
 time, not only was Kiangnan in my power, but
 even the imperial capital was completely under my
 control; however, I remembered your ruler, morn-
 ing and evening, venting his tears and cries, and la-
 menting the danger to his power. He knew that
 he had no capable adviser near him, and no brave
 general in the army, and therefore commanded
 Min kien, I'lipu, and Kiyang, who came aboard my
 ship themselves, and presented a submissive state-
 ment, willing to have their country dismembered
 that peace might be obtained, and pay tribute in
 future years, and agreeing to a treaty as evidence of
 all these things. If these princes and statesmen thus
 trembled at heaven's (England's) majesty, the peo-
 ple of the country would of course be submissive;
 but there are in Canton alone certain stupid persons,
 ignorant of heaven's decrees, and careless of life or
 death, who presumed to oppose these arrangements,
 and being set upon stirring up a conflict, petitioned
 the authorities, the while quite unaware that all
 their authorities and rulers are at the beck of my
 subalterns.

Moreover, your high emperor gave me liberty to
 select any place I pleased out of four provinces
 which I might govern entirely in my own right.
 Now, if I erect buildings, the people themselves will
 obtain great profit; why then do they repeatedly
 oppose what is agreed to, starting so many new
 devices, and causing every body to detest them?
 Truly, they act like one pounding a rock with an
 egg, bringing upon themselves ruin and woe.

The people of Canton lightly regarded me, but
 when my troops came to the frontiers, of all those
 who were called gentry, or clever strategists, or brave
 heroes, not a man was to be found. Now, the Chi-
 nese are of such a nature, that without they are co-
 erced they will never agree to anything; but I, the
 generalissimo, well knowing your silly perversity,
 cannot bring myself to inflict upon you additional
 injury.

Besides transmitting orders to the governor, lieut.
 governor, and the other high officers at Canton,
 that they go in person to every place and promulge
 these commands, I fix a limit of two months in
 which they can clear a spot for me to reside, moving
 every thing clean away immediately. I, the generalis-
 simo, will also appoint an officer to arrange for the
 price of the land; I will not at all permit him to
 extort it from you at an inadequate price, nor on
 the other hand, will you be allowed to put a higher
 rate upon it than is reasonable, bringing a severe
 scrutiny upon yourselves. If any set themselves in
 opposition, or dare to resist, there is no two ways
 for them, but I will straight raise a great army of
 troops and ships, sweep away the forts and raze the
 city, leaving not a man, woman, or child, no not a
 foot of grass behind. If there be not a full search
 where to establish, I will fill every house with ex-
 terminating slaughter; and then your repentings
 will be of no avail.

I again issue these commands to the said ru-
 ars and soldiers in those places, that within a month
 they are one and all to go away, and not give rise to
 any trouble by opposing. Wherever there are forts,
 and troops in them who can be relied upon to guard
 them, let them without hesitation fully believe their
 high officers. Thus will officers find promotion, and
 the body of the people be at peace. Let this be im-
 plicitly and fully obeyed. For this, is this procla-
 mation issued.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 20.]

Macao, Saturday, 20th May, 1843.

[No. 398.]

PUBLIC AUCTION

WILLIAM LANE begs to inform the Public in general, and shipmasters particularly, that he intends to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, in the course of this month, of which due notice will be given in handbills, a few barrels of fresh American FLOUR, Mass and PRIME BEER, FORT, NAVY BREAD, a few bolts of Russian CANYAS U. X. heavy and light RAVENAPUCK.

Any party wishing to be supplied previous to the sale may obtain any quantity on reasonable terms by applying to the said Auctioneer, Praya Grande, 4th N. E. house.

Macao, 13th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between **JOHN BUCHANAN** and **FRANCIS DUNNETT** trading under the firm of **BUCHANAN and Company** in Glasgow, and **DUNNETT SHAW and Company** in Pinang and Maulmain was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. **JOHN BUCHANAN** will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. **ROBERT BINNING** is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Maulmain or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
by his constituted attorney,
ROBERT BINNING.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all PACKAGES addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late War. **N. DUBS.**
Hongkong, 15th April, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTANI INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.**
Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUBS.** or to **FEARON & SON, Macao.**

Macao, 1st January, 1843

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE British Schooner **THOMAS CRISP**, Capt. METCAL, A. 1. 287 Tons, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st June. For freight or passage apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1843.

FEARON & SON.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. 1. British built Ship, **MARY**, Captain **KEMP**, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
or **HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA; SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "**JANE**," Captain **BERG**, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

Macao, 15th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE one British Ship **PABROCK HALL**, 344 tons, (A. 1. for 12 years) Capt. **WHARTON**. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 25th February, 1843.

CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, first north east house, Praya Grande, Macao.

WANTED.—As Chief officer of a new Hamburg Barque, a capable person. A native of Germany, Denmark, or Sweden preferred. Apply to **G. NYE JR.** Canton, or at this office.
April 11th, 1843.

AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to

Macao, 12th May, 1843. **JNO. SMITH.**

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, price \$ 350, an excellent Press and the following Founts of TYPE, viz. two of small Pica, one of Primer (or Premier) one of Brevier, and every thing requisite for a Printing establishment; the above cost six months past \$ 550, one May, 8th 1843. Apply to **W. W. FORD.**
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

SYCEE SILVER.—Large Ingots, for sale by **MAY 13th 1843. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

FOR SALE.—Large THIN BLUE WAVE POST. Apply to **M. P. GUTIERREZ.**
Macao, 13th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—PALS SHERRY, Butts and Hogsheads. Apply to **TURNER & Co.**
Macao, 28th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wines SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases. Port in 6 dozen cases.

BOURBON, Monarchet in dozen cases.
ditto Marsault ditto
HERMITAGE, ditto
apply to **WETMORE & Co.**
Macao, 30th March, 1843

FOR SALE.—Brouzed Pedestal Table LAMP, with Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSERS, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in casks and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KINDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **Wm. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADRASS WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KIRKS & Co.** apply to **DENT & Co.**
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to **J. A. DURRAN, Jr.**
Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

THE COMET.

As the Comet is still a subject of much interest with our readers, whether learned or unlearned in the mysteries of astronomy, we have much pleasure in publishing the annexed account of it from a scientific correspondent, by far the best, as it appears to us, of any which have appeared.

"The Comet, on the evening of the 6th instant, when I saw it for the first time, was about twenty degrees east of the sun, and probably four or five degrees westward of *Ara* in the Whale. On the evening of the 11th, by a rough measurement with the sextant, its right ascension was about 23° 30', and its declination nearly 10° 30' south, near the small star *Bates Kales* in the same constellation. It has continued to move steadily eastward nearly along a parallel of declination, and at an average rate of two degrees and a half daily; and this evening (Monday the 20th) at 8 o'clock, it had reached 45° R. A., and 90° 40' S. declination. The moon light, the haze, and the dimness of the nucleus, have prevented me from tracing its path very accurately; but the observations must be very near the truth.

"For the last two or three evenings, in the absence of moonlight, the tail has rather increased than diminished in splendor, and is still more than 43° long, but the nucleus is rapidly disappearing; indeed, to night I could barely discern it with a telescope, having a magnifying power of 130. The only appearance it has, at any time, presented to me was that of a small, irregularly shaped, and not very bright nebula, without the smallest vestige of anything solid or opaque. Had it, therefore, met the earth, there was little to be dreaded from the bare collision: the probable consequence would be a change in the constitution of our atmosphere, which, instead of destroying, might increase the vigour, and prolong the duration of animal and vegetable life, and again realize the ante-diluvian state. If we are to theorize on as event, which is never likely to happen, there is quite as much ground for hope, as for fear.

"From imperfect, but, so far as they go, satisfactory calculations, I have little doubt, that this Comet is a stranger to our system, being the same which appeared in 1264, and again in 1556. It is true, that were its period precisely the same, it could not be looked for until 1847 or 1848; but the mass being small, and the period so very long, the amount of the perturbation must be considerable, and quite sufficient to account for the apparent irregularity. Taking the elements of those Comets from *Pligard* and *Halley*, they agree quite well enough with each other, and with the phenomena of the present (so far as I have observed them) to warrant the conclusion, that all three are identical, and that another Comet will now be added to the very few, whose periods can be accurately calculated.

"If I am correct, the Comet passed its perihelion about seven weeks ago, being then about 53,000,000 of miles from the earth, and 46,000,000 from the sun, and having revolved within 5,000,000 of miles of the orbit of Mercury. It is now distant from us about 200,000,000 of miles, and its tail, stretching over the amazing extent of nearly 144,000,000 of miles, showing that its atmosphere, or whatever else it might be called, is diffused to that height in every direction around it, and that in January last, or the beginning of February, our earth must have passed through it!

"Its motion is now direct, according to the order of the signs; it is fast receding from the sun, and will probably soon cease to be visible. It must have been a splendid object, when near the perihelion; but was then invisible to us, its place, as seen from the earth, being too near the sun.

"Another very striking phenomenon is at present visible in the evening, after nine. The star *Eta* of *Argo* in 53° 51' S. declination, and nearly 1608 R. A. is marked in the catalogues as an ordinary star of the second magnitude. It now appears as a brilliant star of the first, and may be seen about ten, near the meridian, and eight degrees above the horizon, blazing with a lustre equal to that of *Canopus*, or rather of *Arcturus*, which it resembles in colour and brightness. It is not marked as a variable star, and I cannot discover any trace of its being double. It is, at all events, a strange and interesting sight. For those who have telescopes, I may add, that not far from it, to the east, appearing to the naked eye as a nebula, is one of the most glorious clusters in the heavens."—*India Gazette.*

From the India Gazette, 2nd March.

The Bombay Times, gives the following as the latest Science news:—

SCINDS.—Despatches of a late date have been received from Sir Charles Napier, by boat, from Kurrachee. A considerable additional quantity of treasure had been found in Hyderabad beyond that originally fallen in with, so that the total specie now in our hands amounts to above three millions sterling. It did not seem to be well understood what we were either to do with the money or the Amers, both now at our disposal. If we retain it, Government will probably allow its captors, twelve months' batta in lieu of prize money. The General was about to start on another adventure into the desert against the Beloochies, assembled near Omereote. This seemed to be considered a somewhat rash and over-hasty project. The Beloochies, unless in overwhelming numbers, will, in all likelihood, disperse at his approach. Omereote will share the fate of Einsumbar; but were our army to remain where they are, the enemy must quit the desert and disperse in a few days at any rate, for mere want of supplies. We regret to learn that two officers—Captain Ennis of the 26th N. I. and another not named—have fallen into the enemy's hands, having been attacked and captured on the river. Additional troops are said to have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and more artillerymen in particular are about to be dispatched without delay. Apprehensions are entertained of roving bands of depredators making forays into Cutch across the desert. Such is the state of matters Lord Ellenborough has prepared for the ensuing hot season, as an illustration, doubtless, of the truth of the paragraph in the proclamation of the 1st Oct., which declares that—'Content with the limits nature appears to have set to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of peace—to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs, its allies—the Amers to wit! We are now in hourly expectation of the return of the steamer from Vikkur with the wounded, and may expect by her additional and much more recent intelligence than we now possess.

Since writing the above, intelligence of importance, brought yesterday morning by boat from Kurrachee, has reached us, and, we regret to say, that it is eminently unsatisfactory. The whole country, from Sukkur to the sea, seems in a state of universal insurrection. The steamers are said to have been stopped, a very probable circumstance, as firewood could scarcely be got on board with marauders prowling in great numbers in all directions along the banks. It was reported at Kurrachee that nine British officers were missing, having, while on their way up or down the river, fallen into the hands of the enemy—the names of several of them are given—but, as we fondly hope the whole report may either turn out grossly exaggerated, or untrue, we avoid giving publicity to names or particulars calculated to convey alarm for which there may turn out to be no grounds. The above are merely rumours. The subjoined may, in a considerable measure, be relied upon. Sir C. Napier seems determined to fortify a part of his troops in Hyderabad, with a view probably of enabling him more freely to employ the remainder in field service; he states that there is an army larger than that formerly defeated, within 40 miles of him. Additional artillery has been called for, with all the officer, that can be spared from the Presidency; and, accordingly, Captains Willoughby and Unwin, with forty artillerymen and two 18-prs., and a large supply of ammunition, left last night for Kurrachee at a few hours' notice. The spar-Golundauz at Sattara come to the Presidency without delay, to be supplied by others from Ahmednagar. Capt. Leslie's troop of Horse artillery, and Blood's battery, had reached Sukkur, and were on their way to Hyderabad. The 21st Native Infantry, with some other troops from the same quarter, were expected to join General Napier about the 26th. Meanwhile there is a general stir amongst the Infantry troops. The 13th N. I. proceed, without delay, from Surat to Kurrachee, being relieved by the Bombay 19th. The place of this last, again, is supplied at the Presidency by the 23d N. I. from Poona, relieved by a wing of the Grenadiers from Sattara. One wing of the 2d Europeans has already sailed for Mandavee, another now on its way from Poona, will be despatched for Scinde the moment it arrives. Two squadrons of H. M.'s 14th Dragoons are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. We feel no more apprehension of mishaps attending present movements than may be entertained in any case of war; but never certainly did a government, which had just got over its trials and troubles, more deliberately seek out for itself fresh sources of annoyance and difficulty than has that of Lord Ellenborough in his attack on Scinde.—*Bentley Times*, March 11.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Official Correspondence relating to the late provisional session of the Sandwich Islands.
(published by authority.)

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort,
Woahoo, 11th of February, 1843.

Sir,—Having arrived at this port in Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort under my command for the purpose of affording protection to British subjects, as likewise to support the position of Her Britannic Majesty's representative here, who has received repeated insults from the Government Authorities of these Islands,

respecting which it is my intention to communicate only with the King in person.

I require to have immediate information by return of the officer conveying this despatch, whether or not the King (in consequence of my arrival) has been notified that his presence will be required here, and the earliest day on which he may be expected, as otherwise I shall be compelled to proceed to his residence in the ship under my command for the purpose of communicating with him.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. PAULET, Captain.

To Kekuanoo, Governor of Woahoo, &c., &c.
Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 11th, 1843.

Salutations to you Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. Ship Caryfort.—I have received your letter by the hand of the officer, and with respect inform you that we have not as yet sent for the King, as we were not informed of the business, but having learned from your communication that you wish him sent for, I will search for a vessel and send. He is at Wailuku, on the East side of Maui. In case the wind is favorable, he may be expected in six days.

Yours, with respect,
(Signed,) M. KEKUANAOA.

Translated by G. P. JUDD, Recorder and Translator for Government.

H. B. M. Ship Caryfort, Honolulu Harbor, February 16, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint your Majesty of the arrival in this port of H. B. M. Ship under my command, and according to my Instructions, I am desired to demand a private interview with you, to which I shall proceed with a proper and competent Interpreter.

I therefore request to be informed at what hour to-morrow it will be convenient for your Majesty to grant me that interview.

I have the honor to remain your Majesty's most obedient and humble servant,
GEO. PAULET, Captain.

To His Majesty Kamehameha III.
Honolulu, February 17, 1843.

Salutations to you Lord George Paulet, Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort.

Sir,—We have received your communication of yesterday's date, and must decline having any private interview, particularly under the circumstances which you propose. We shall be ready to receive any written communication from you to-morrow, and will give it due consideration.

In case you have business of a private nature, we will appoint Dr. Judd our confidential agent to confer with you, who being a person of integrity and fidelity to our government, and perfectly acquainted with all our affairs, will receive your communications, give you all the information you require (in confidence) and report the same to us.

With respect,
(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULUOHI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. JUDD, Translator and Interpreter for the Government.

H. B. M.'s Ship Caryfort,
Woahoo, 17th of February, 1843.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of this day's date (which I have too good an opinion of your Majesty to allow me to believe ever emanated from yourself, but from your ill advisers) I have to state that I shall hold no communication whatever with Dr. G. P. Judd, who it has been satisfactorily proved to me has been the public mover in the unlawful proceedings of your Government against British subjects.

As you have refused me a personal interview, I enclose you the demands which I consider it my duty to make upon your Government; with which I demand a compliance at or before 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow (Saturday) otherwise I shall be obliged to take immediate coercive steps to obtain these measures for my countrymen.

I have the honor to be your Majesty's most obedient humble servant,
GEO. PAULET, Captain.

His Majesty, Kamehameha III.
Demands made by the Right Honourable Lord George Paulet, Captain R. N., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort, upon the King of the Sandwich Islands.

FIRST. The immediate removal by public advertisement written in the native and English languages, and signed by the Governor of this Island and F. W. Thompson, of the attachment placed upon Mr. Charlton's property, the restoration of the land taken by Government for its own use, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton; and reparation for the heavy loss to which Mr. Charlton's representatives have been exposed by the oppressive and unjust proceedings of the Sandwich Islands Govt.

SECOND. The immediate acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Simpson to perform the functions delegated to him by Mr. Charlton; namely, those of Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul; until Her Majesty's pleasure be known upon the reasonableness of your objections to him. The acknowledgment of that right and the reparation for the insult offered to Her Majesty through Her Acting Representative, to be made by a public reception of his Commission and the saluting the British

Flag with twenty-one guns—which number will be returned by Her Britannic Majesty's Ship under my command.

THIRD. A guarantee that no British subject shall in future be subjected to imprisonment in fetters, unless he is accused of a crime which by the laws of England would be considered a felony.

FOURTH. The compliance with a written promise given by King Kamehameha to Captain Jones, of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Curacao, that a new and fair trial would be granted in a case brought by Henry Skinner, which promise has been evaded.

FIFTH. The immediate adoption of firm steps to arrange the matters in dispute between British subjects and natives of the Country, or others residing here, by referring these cases to Juries. One half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the Consul, and all of whom shall declare on oath, their freedom from pre-judgment upon, or interest in the cases brought before them.

SIXTH. A direct communication between His Majesty Kamehameha and Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, for the immediate settlement of all cases of grievances and complaint on the part of British subjects against the Sandwich Island Government.

Dated on board H. B. M. S. Caryfort, at Woahoo, this 17th day of February, 1843.

GEO. PAULET, Captain.
Her British Majesty's Ship Caryfort,
Woahoo, Feb. 17, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to notify you, that Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort under my command, will be prepared to make an immediate attack upon this Town, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow (Saturday) in the event of the demand now forwarded by me to the King of these Islands, not being complied with by that time.

Sir, I have the honor to be,
Your most obdt. humble servant,
(Signed,) GEO. PAULET, Captain.

To Capt. Long, Commander,
U. S. S. Boston, Honolulu.

A true copy. Attest, WM. BAKER, Tr.
Honolulu, February 18.

Salutations to Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Capt. of H. B. M. S. Caryfort.

We have received your letter and the demands which accompanied it, and in reply would inform your Lordship that we have commissioned Sir George Simpson and William Richards as our Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle the difficulties which you have presented before us, to assure Her Majesty, the Queen, of our uninterrupted affection, and to confer with Her Ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us. Some of the demands which you have laid before us, are of a nature calculated seriously to embarrass our feeble Government, by contravening the laws established for the benefit of all. But we shall comply with your demands as it has never been our intention to insult Her Majesty, the Queen, or injure any of her estimable subjects; but we must do so under protest, and shall embrace the earliest opportunity of representing our case more fully to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, through our Ministers, trusting in the magnanimity of the Sovereign of a great nation, which we have been taught to respect and love,—that we shall there be justified.

Waiting your farther order,
With sentiments of respect,
(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.
(Signed,) KEKAULUOHI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. JUDD, Translator for the Government.

H. M. S. "Caryfort," Woahoo, 18th Feb. 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Majesty's letter of this day's date, wherein you intimate your intention of complying with my demands, which I have considered my duty to make upon your Majesty's Government.

I appoint the hour of 2 o'clock this afternoon for the interchange of Salutes, and I shall expect that you will inform me at what hour on Monday you will be prepared to receive myself and Britannic Majesty's Representative.

I have the honor to be your Majesty's most obedient humble servant

GEO. PAULET, Captain.

His Majesty Kamehameha III.
Honolulu, Oahu, 18th Feb. 2843.

Salutations to Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. Ship Caryfort.

I have received your communication, and make known to you that I will receive yourself and Her British Majesty's Representative on Monday the 20th February, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. JUDD, Tr. for the Government.

Where are you, chiefs, people and commons from my accesor, and people from foreign lands!

Hear ye! I make known to you that I am in perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore, I have given away the

life of our land, bear ye! But my rule over you, my people, and your privileges will continue, for I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct is justified.

Done at Honolulu, Oahu, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1843.

Witness, JOHN D. PAULU.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.
(Signed) KEKAULUOHI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation.
G. P. JUDD, Rec. and Trans. for Government.

In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by her Britannic Majesty's representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects; We do hereby cede the Group of Islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, unto the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, Capt. of H. B. M. S. of War Carysfort, representing H. M. Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date, and for the time being: the said Cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangement that may have been entered into by the representatives appointed us to treat with the Government of H. B. M.: and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous to the date hereof; subject to the decision of H. B. M. Government on conference with the said representatives appointed by us; or in the event of our representatives not being accessible, or not having been acknowledged, subject to the decision which H. B. M. may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet.

In confirmation of the above we hereby affix our names and seals, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

Signed in presence of
G. P. JUDD, Recorder and translator for the Government.

KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULUOHI.

A Provisional Cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands having been made this day by KAMEHAMEHA III., King, and KEKAULUOHI, Premier thereof, unto me, The Right Hon. Lord George Paulet commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; subject to arrangements which may have been or shall be made in Great Britain, with the Government of H. B. Majesty.

I do hereby proclaim,

FIRST, That the British Flag shall be hoisted on all the Islands of the Group; and the natives thereof shall enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

SECOND, That the Government thereof shall be executed, until the receipt of communications from Great Britain, in the following manner:—namely,—By the native King and Chiefs and the Officers employed by them, so far as regards the native population; and by a Commission, consisting of King Kamehameha III., or a Deputy appointed by him. The Right Honorable Lord George Paulet: Duncan Forbes Mackay, Esquire, and Lieutenant Frete, &c., in all that concerns relations with other powers (save and except the negotiations with the British Government) and the arrangements among Foreigners, (others than natives of the Archipelago) resident on these Islands.

THIRD, That the laws at present existing or which may be made at the ensuing Council of the King and Chiefs (after being communicated to the Commission) shall be in full force so far as natives are concerned; and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the Commission, in matters between Foreigners resident on these Islands.

FOURTH, In all that relates to the Collection of the Revenue, the present Officers shall be continued at the pleasure of the native King and Chiefs, their Salaries for the current year being also determined by them, and the Archives of Government remaining in their hands; the accounts are, however, subject to inspection by the Commission heretofore named. The Government vessels shall be in like manner: subject, however, to their employment if required for Her Britannic Majesty's service.

FIFTH, That no sales, leases, or transfers of land shall take place by the action of the Commission appointed as aforesaid, nor from natives to Foreigners, during the period intervening between the 24th of this month, and the receipt of notification from Great Britain of the arrangements made there: they shall not be valid, nor shall they receive the signatures of the King and Premier.

SIXTH, All the existing bona fide engagements of the native King and Premier shall be executed and performed as if this Cession had never been made.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of Feb., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

GEORGE PAULET,
Captain of H. B. M. S. Carysfort.

Signed in presence of
G. P. JUDD, Rec. and Int. to the Govt.
ALEX. SIMPSON, H. B. M. acting Consul.

A true copy of the original. G. PAULET, Captain.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China, 18th May.

We understand that H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger will (on board the *Cornwallis*) this morning, invest Admiral Sir William Parker, with the insignia of G. C. B.

Our harbour has, during the last few days exhibited an unusual appearance, by the arrival and stay of five Chinese War Junks. They conveyed the Mandarins, *Hwang*, Judicial Secretary, and attached to the Imperial Commission, and *Heing ling*, the Tartar General who came to Canton, as second in command to Elepoos, and has all along been attached to the Mission, now on a visit of compliment to His Excellency. A steamer was sent to meet them, but they declined going on board. The Mandarins (five) landed under a salute from the Junks, and were received with honours, by a guard placed at the wharf, where Mr. Thom and Mr. Jay, the interpreters, were in attendance to welcome their arrival, and accompany them to the house which had been fitted up for their accommodation.

Since their arrival, the two principal Mandarins have daily taken an airing in an open carriage. They have been feasted by the authorities; have visited the Men of War, and different parts of the Island, and are loud, we are told, in their expressions of gratification at the very hospitable and kind character of their reception. The most cherished incident in the recollections of their visit will be, the last entertainment of H. E., when the *élite* of the fair were invited to meet the illustrious strangers. The ladies are in raptures at the polished, bland, and truly gentlemanly behaviour of *Hwang*. His bright eyes, black mustaches, handsome intelligent face, graceful person, small and alabaster white hands, would, irrespective of his high talents make him a Lion of the greatest magnitude, in the first circles of London society, should the Emperor ever permit him to realize his wish, of paying a visit to Great Britain.

Many resident ladies and gentlemen have called on the Mandarins, who have uniformly seen the callers. As far as the English population is concerned, much satisfaction has been expressed at this visit, all hailing it as the precursor of those friendly relations and mutual confidence which H. E. has untiringly endeavoured to create between the two nations.

We wish we could add that this satisfaction was shared by the Chinese residents. It is evident they looked at the advent of the Mandarins with fright, and still expect they will rue it. This impression may be, and no doubt is, erroneous; but it is very prevalent, and many of the resident Chinese allege they are afraid to visit Macao, as heretofore, and some who still risk the consequences of placing themselves under native authority, make up their minds to be squeezed if discovered to be inhabitants of this Island.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—We have had several robberies here of late and last night a prowler visited my bathhouse about 10 o'clock, when he was caught by the watchman in the act of carrying off a box. It appears to me that if every body treated these vagabonds as I did my visitor, there would be less work for the magistrate and less thieving too. I, in place of putting the police to the trouble of investigating to insignificant a case, and myself to the trouble of attending to have it investigated, tied the fellow up and gave him a good sound drubbing on the spot. It would have done you good to see the speed with which he bolted when I let him loose. In hope the medicine administered to this scamp may do him good. I remain,
Your humble servant,

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1843.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 20th May, 1843.

Per the *Anna Eliza* from Bombay and Singapore, we have received papers to 29th March from the former and of 27th April from the latter place, but they contain little news of interest. The rumours of the rising of the people in Scinde had not been confirmed; on the contrary, everything there continued quiet, and Major General Sir Charles J. Napier had been appointed by the Governor General, Governor of the new "Province of Scinde."

A large steamer was met on Thursday night near the Bogue proceeding to Whampoa; we have not heard on what business, but it is thought not unlikely that some officer may have proceeded in her from Hongkong to Canton on public business, regarding the payment of another instalment towards the Mongolias, out of the Consol fund: Letters from Canton state that the Chinese authorities are "squeezing" the Hongmerchants to pay the losses occasioned by the riots on the 7th to the English and Americans, amounting altogether we believe, to somewhat over 900,000 \$, out of the moneys accumulated by the Cohong. Notice of this circumstance has, we hear, been sent to Sir Henry Pottinger, and it is thought not unlikely that H. E. may have sent an officer to Canton to remonstrate against the misapplication of a fund specially set apart for the payment of the Hong-debt, the whole of which ought to be discharged in July next, and which would certainly not be adequate to the demands on it for this purpose were it permitted to make payments for claims altogether due by the local authorities at Canton, and with the discharge of which the Hong merchants, or at least their Cohong ought not to be burdened.

Translated from the *Semario Filipino*, 23rd April. H. M. S. *Agincourt* 32 Capt. H. W. Broeze, arrived here on the 16th inst., having on board Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, second in command of the British naval force in China. He saluted the place and the salute was returned with the usual number of guns.

The English Rear Admiral demanded an audience of H. E. the Captain General, by whom he was to have been received at one o'clock on the 17th. Sir Thomas Cochrane disembarked at the appointed time, but finding in his reception some formalities of etiquette omitted, which perhaps are superfluous in a friendly interview between the representatives of two nations so closely allied, he saw fit to turn back even at the entrance to the palace, and to return on board his ship, without, of course, seeing H. E.

This occurrence has caused some correspondence between H. E. the Captain General and Sir Thomas Cochrane, in which they agreed on the ceremonies to be observed at the reception of this gentleman, which took place at 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday. By a general order of the day the garrison was ordered for this purpose to be in full uniform; that a guard of 30 men and the band should receive the Rear Admiral at the landing, there show him the honours as agreed on, and wait to do the same should he wish to re-embark on his return from the palace; all which was done accordingly. The Rear Admiral and his staff disembarked at the Customhouse gate, where an Aid de camp was waiting for him with H. E.'s coaches, in which they proceeded to the palace. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the fort and answered from the *Agincourt*.

The Spanish Brig *Flecha* which anchored yesterday from Singapore, has picked up, near Pulo Condore at noon on the 2d of this month, 25 men, in two boats, belonging to the *Christopher Rawson*, of London, which vessel was lost on a bank, not laid down in any chart, at one A. M. on the 2d. This bank bears E. N. E. from Pulo Zapata, about 20 miles distant, and has about 15 feet of water, nearly the draught of the vessel, which after having struck, got off, but went down two hours after, the crew getting into the two boats. The vessel sailed from Manila for Singapore on the 22d March.

The Captain of the English ship *Urgent*, arrived yesterday from China, spoke on the coast of Luzon the English whaler *Pacific*, Capt. Coffin, two years out from London, with 1100 barrels of oil, all well on board.

We regret to observe that the Cholera has broken out in Manila, this dreadful scourge not having visited that island since the year 1820, when, besides the ravages it committed, it became also the cause of exciting the deluded populace to acts of violence and blood. We are glad to learn from the *Filipino* of 30th April that the authorities were taking all proper measures to prevent the spreading of the epidemic. The following is a return of the deaths in Manila and its environs, comprising a space of two leagues in diameter.

20th April,	.....	5
21st "	.....	19
22nd "	.....	14
23rd "	.....	27
24th "	.....	19
25th "	.....	51
26th "	.....	58
27th "	.....	61

We are very sorry to learn from the same paper that the Cholera had found its way on board H. M. S. *Agincourt*, which vessel suddenly left Manila on the 27th, leaving on shore eight officers who had leave to visit the Laguna. The *Agincourt* it was thought, would anchor at Mariveles and there wait for their joining.

By the *Jos. Peabody* the important news have been received that the Sandwich Islands have become, provisionally at least, a portion of the British Empire. We have copied into our columns the official correspondence (published by authority at Honolulu) between Lord George Paulet, commanding H. M. S. *Carysfort*, and the Honolulu authorities, with a copy of which Captain Dominis of the *Jos. Peabody* has obligingly favored us. We must however observe that this correspondence appears in a garbled state, since no letters are to be found between the 18th and 25th February, the date on which King Kamehameha III made known his resolution of divesting himself of the Government in favor of Lord George Paulet, and we are consequently left in ignorance what circumstances led to this resolution, as from the tenor of the previous correspondence we are induced to suppose that Lord Paulet's demands on the Sandwich Islands Government were about to be complied with. The intercourse between the Sandwich Islands and China is at present much less frequent than it used to be, and news from these remote parts reach us so rarely that we are even unacquainted with all the occurrences that caused the *Carysfort*'s visit at Waohu. We observe that the U. S. Sloop of war *Boston*, Commander Long, was also at the port of Honolulu.

Communicated from Hongkong.

Sir Thomas Cochrane conceived himself coolly received by the Captain General at Manila, and in no sweet mood forthwith returned to his ship, H. E. the Captain General therefore sent a deputation to the offended Rear Admiral, which we understand, effected a conciliation. The cholera broke out on board the *Agincourt*, and the in consequence immediately left Manila, not however until the disease had carried off seven men. Major Aldrich is chief expected from England to assume the duties of Chief Engineer of the Colony of Hongkong. These duties have hitherto been performed by Lt. Ouchterlony of the Madras Engineers, who has just returned from Manila with a large quantity of timber for the public buildings now in course of erection both on the Queen's Road and at Chekechoo.

The survey of the Town of Hongkong is in satisfactory progress under the immediate superintendence and personal labor of Captain Edwards of the 18th and Haviland of the 55th regiments. A kind of Water Police has been established, and no boats are to be allowed moving about after 9 o'clock at night. The *Scabar* steamer is moved near the east point, and the *Proserpine* steamer near west point, and we have heard of no robberies since these measures have been adopted. A proposition was made to the Authorities here to send for a Police corps of Ceylon men, but this is not likely to be done. The high mandarins now at Hongkong have no other business than a visit of ceremony to Sir Henry. They are the lions of the place, and take daily rides in English two horse carriages driven by men in livery. They sometimes ride alone and sometimes with foreigners, and crowds of Chinese flock to see the wonderful sight of celestial officers thus regaling in the customs of the *fanquis*. Between them and the vice Admiral there have been mutual visits, salutations, &c. &c. They occupy a neat new building-rented for them specially by Sir Henry, and are attended by guards of English soldiers. They leave in a few days for Canton.

It is said that H. M. 10th regiment are soon expected at Hongkong from Calcutta to relieve the 55th regiment, who are to return to England, having more than completed their allotted period of foreign service. The 49th and 96th regiments which so long and so gallantly served in China, embarked for England from Calcutta in February last. Lord Saltoun, who has suffered much from the fall from his horse, is rapidly recovering. We understand that there is at present an unusual amount of sickness among the officers of the 98th stationed at Chekechoo.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation posted on the wall about Hongkong for the observance of those on land.

Caine, a military officer, having the direction of the great English nation's territory of Hongkong

and its dependencies, issues his clear commands. It appears that in these regions there are numerous thieves and robbers, and it is of highest importance that their movements be frustrated, and therefore this Edict is issued for all to behold. After eight o'clock at night none will be permitted to beat their gongs, and play upon their drums; to let off crackers, nor to be engaged in loud and noisy vociferation. Whenever a Chinese goes out (after 8 o'clock at night) he is required to take a lantern with him, and should he be accosted by a Policeman upon his rounds he is required to give attention, and if he does not thus give attention, he may be fired upon and perhaps killed. After ten o'clock at night not one individual is to be seen out walking. If anything of importance is to call him out, he is required to have an English pass, and then he will be allowed to proceed. If any one designedly disobeys (this Proclamation) he will be forthwith arrested and brought up for trial.

Let each tremblingly obey. Let there be no opposition. A Special Proclamation.
Tsuukwang, 23rd year, 4th moon, 12th day,
May, 10th 1843.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 18th May.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
With reference to the Government Notification published in the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette*, of the 13th and 20th of last month, it is hereby announced that the Land Officer has been instructed to report, finally, on the subject of that Notification, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, and that any lands, regarding which he may not have received explanations, &c., before that day, will be resumed.

In cases where such lands have buildings of any description, or materials on them, the owners of such buildings or materials will be called on to remove them, or that will be done by the land officer, at the expense and risk of the owners.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Government House, Hongkong,
16th May, 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
May, 14 (B) *Sarah*, Mossman, Manila.
14, " *Engle*, Sawell, Singapore.
16, " *Kestrel*, ———, Sing. and Madras.
16 (Sp.) *Esperanza*, Ahuja, Pangasinan.
17 (A) *Jos. Peabody*, Dominis, Sandwich Islands.
18 (B) *Anna Eliza*, ———, Bombay.
SAILED
May, 9 (B) *Monarch*, Robertson, Leith.
12, " *Colonist*, Leisk, Chusan.
12, H. M. S. *Harlequin*, Capt. Hastings, Singapore.
12, H. M. S. *Serpent*, Capt. Neville, Amoy.
12, H. M. S. *Algerine*, Lieut. Dolling, England.
14 (B) *John Cooper*, Salmon, Calcutta.
16, " *Anonyma*, Hiekes, Bombay.
—, " *Abberion*, Catt, London.
17, " *Maudra*, ———, Singapore.
18, " *Culdee*, Campbell, London.
18, " *Ametia*, Alexander, Sing. and Calcutta.
18, " *Regina*, Poole, do. do.
20, " *Surrey*, Naylor, Manila.
20, " *Sir H. Compton*, Bolton, Bombay.
—, " *Thetis*, Roche, ———.
20 (Sp.) *Reidmango*, Lopez, Pangasinan.
The *Zephyr*, arrived in Bombay on the 28th March.

Vessels seen or spoken with by the *Anna Eliza*, during her passage from Bombay to China.

March 31st, in 17° North on the Malabar coast, exchanged numbers with the *John Barry*.
April 6th, spoke the *Prince Albert* from Calcutta off Mt. Dilly.

April 10th, in 7. 21 North, and 77. 25 East exchanged numbers with the ship *Caroline*.

April 23rd, off Penang, off Diamond Point passed a fore and aft Schooner, with Messrs Dent's flag flying.

April 27th, off Malacca, exchanged numbers with *General Kgd*.

April 29th, spoke the *Harmony* going into Sing.

May 13th, spoke the Steamer *Phlegathon*, five days from Macao, in 16 North, 110 East.

May 14th, spoke the *Marchioness of Douro* in 18 North, 110. 50 East.

The *Sygh* for Singapore and Calcutta to be dispatched on the 24th.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England, — *Julia*, *Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*

Jackson, *Boliver*, *Ursula*, *George IV.*, *Coromandel*, *George Wallis*, *England*, *Queen*, *Cordelia*, *Sappho*, *Provident*, *Wm. Jardine*, *John Laird*, *Polan*, *Aden*, *Maid of Athens*, *India Rookery*, *Zenobia*, *Blennar*, *Bake of Wellington*, *Emu*, *Passenger*, *Ivanhoe*, *Thos. Ficklen*, *James Campbell*.
From Bombay, — *Asia*, *Diana*, *Coron*, *Woodman*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Wm. Abraham*, *Midlothian*, *England*, *Bencolten*, *Manlius*, *Madonna*, *Lady Grant*, *Tyrer*, *Alemana*, *Scotchby*, *Harriet Scott*, *Devonport*, *Salem*, *Polatine*, *Lady Wright*, *Earl of Clare*, *Inglin*.
From Calcutta, — *Clown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *John Brighton*, *LATEST DATES*.

ENGLAND, 6th Feby. SINGAPORE, 1st May.
UNITED STATES, Jan. 14. MANILA, 30th April.
CALCUTTA, 31st March. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 30th March. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 10th April. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Anna</i> , Eliza,	—	—	D & M Rustonjee & Co
<i>Arin</i> ,	—	Killick,	Dent & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Columbus</i> ,	—	Short,	Dixon and Co.
<i>City of Derry</i> ,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Candahar</i> ,	—	Vincent,	Dallas and Co.
<i>Eliza</i> ,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Equestrian</i> ,	801	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
<i>Eagle</i> ,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Gondolier</i> ,	—	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Greenlaw</i> ,	—	Sawell,	—
<i>Hygiea</i> ,	—	Olow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> ,	378	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Inglewood</i> ,	—	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Ina</i> ,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>John Gray</i> ,	577	Kerr,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>John Brewer</i> ,	—	Lakeland,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Kelso</i> ,	—	Andl,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
<i>Kestrel</i> ,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Levant Packet</i> ,	—	Roxburgh,	—
<i>Mofat</i> ,	—	—	Russell & Co.
<i>Morley</i> ,	—	—	Dent and Co.
<i>Mermanid</i> ,	—	Gilbert,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Manly</i> ,	—	Evans,	Dixon and Co.
<i>Mary</i> ,	—	Ryle,	Russell & Co.
<i>Orion</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Penang</i> ,	—	Keup,	H. Rustonjee.
<i>Patrick Hall</i> ,	434	Ager,	Turner and Co.
<i>Ruparell</i> ,	—	Ilbery,	Macvicar and Co
<i>Roxe</i> ,	—	Wharton,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Saim</i> ,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
<i>Sylph</i> ,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
<i>Semiramis</i> ,	365	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Susan</i> ,	—	Macdonald,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Scotland</i> ,	—	Cairns,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Sarah</i> ,	—	Neathy,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Sarah</i> ,	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Salopian</i> ,	—	Mossman	—
<i>Tennant</i> ,	—	Heidrich,	—
<i>Thomas Crisp</i> ,	287	Hell,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Warlock</i> ,	—	Townsend	A. A. & Mello.
		Metcalfe	Fearon & Son.
		Sullivan	—
		AMERICAN	
<i>Swallow</i> ,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
<i>Lema</i> ,	—	Poor,	Russell and Co.
<i>Thibets</i> ,	—	Palmer,	—
<i>Paul Jones</i> ,	626	Perit,	—
<i>Venice</i> ,	—	Green,	—
<i>Louise</i> ,	—	Dominis,	—
<i>Jos. Peabody</i> ,	—	Benson,	Glyphant & Co.
<i>Morrison</i> ,	—	Beneham,	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Albree</i> ,	—	FRENCH	
<i>La Fayette</i> ,	—	Contey,	Russell and Co.
<i>Japutra</i> ,	—	Durch,	—
<i>Cometa</i> ,	—	Pardo,	J. V. George.
<i>Esperanza</i> ,	—	Ahuja,	P. de las Heras.
<i>Caroline</i> ,	—	Kunthen	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Rim</i> ,	—	PERUVIAN	
		Valle Rostro	Russell & Co.

At Whampoa.
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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 21.] Macao, Saturday, 27th May, 1843.

[No. 399.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will offer for sale on Thursday, the 1st of June, a choice selection of **LISBON, BUCCELAS, and PORT WINES**, (in wood and bottle) as "*Wine of the Whig*," the whole are to be sold to the highest bidders, and therefore claims the attention of Messrs and families requiring *really good Wines*, and probably at extremely cheap rates.

At the same time will be sold, a quantity of *Damaged Chints*, and a variety of *Sandries*. Further particulars will appear in Hand bills.

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

NOTICE—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between **JOHN BUCHANAN** and **FRANCIS DUNNETT** trading under the firm of **BUCHANAN and Company** in Glasgow, and **DUNNETT SHAW and Company** in Pinang and Maulmain was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. **JOHN BUCHANAN** will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. **ROBERT BINNING** is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Maulmain or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
by his constituted attorney,
ROBERT BINNING,
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all PACKAGES addressed to the Officers or Messrs of any of the Regiments employed during the late War. **N. DUUS.**
Hongkong, 16th April, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta. **A. A. De MELLO.**

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS,** or to **FEARON & SON,** Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE British Schooner **THOMAS CRISP,** Capt. **METCALF,** A. I. 287 Tons, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st June. For freight or passage apply to
Macao, 30th May, 1843. **FEARON & SON.**

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "**SWALLOW**," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. **W. P. FRISCH.**

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built Ship, **MARY,** Captain **KEMP,** will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE,** Macao.
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "**JAN,**" Captain **BEAN,** expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 16th March. Apply to
B. BARRETO.

Macao, 18th February, 1843.

WANTED—A Chief officer of a new Hamburg Barque, a capable person. A native of Germany, Denmark, or Sweden preferred. Apply to **G. NYE JR.** Canton, or at this office.
April 11th, 1843.

FOR SALE—**SEBRATHING COPPER;** FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; **HOCK;** SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR SALE—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 12th May, 1843.

A BARGAIN—**FOR SALE,** price \$550, an excellent Press and the following Founts of TYPE, viz. two of small Pica, one of Primer (or Premier) one of Brevier, and every thing requisite for a Printing establishment; the above cost six months past \$550, one Point of Type is new. Apply to
W. W. FORD.
May, 8th 1843. Queen's Road, Hongkong.

SYCEE SILVER—Large Ingots, for sale by
May 13th 1843. **HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

FOR SALE—Large TRIN BLUE WINE. Apply to
M. P. GUTIERREZ.
Macao, 13th May, 1843.

FOR SALE—**PALE SHERRY,** Botts and Halfheads. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Macao, 28th April, 1843.

FOR SALE—**WINE SHERRY,** in 6 dozen cases. Port in 6 dozen cases.
BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases.
ditto **Marsault** ditto
HERMITAGE, ditto
Apply to
Macao, 30th March, 1843. **WETMORE & Co.**

FOR SALE—**Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps,** 40, Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astimoth Compasses, Hour and half-Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE**

FOR SALE—**Bully Rice,** COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARABIC in cases and casks. Singapore BEANS and PLANKS. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATENT CARPETING;** TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUOS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. **Wm. LANE**
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—**MEXICAN DOLLARS,** BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE—**MADIRA WINE** in Pipes, Halfheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KRIAS & Co.** apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three „..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

Feb'y. Overland Mail.

From the Atlas for India.

THE REVENUE.

We deeply regret that it is not in our power to congratulate the country upon the quarter's revenue. The decrease in the revenue of the year ending on the 8th of January, 1843, as compared with that which ended 8th of January, 1842, is \$22,636. While the decrease in this quarter's revenue as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year is no less than \$46,083.

The greatest falling off is under the head of Excise; the deficiency for the year being 1,173,614; that for the quarter, 717,262. The customs also exhibit a great, though not equally alarming diminution in their returns, the quarter's deficiency being \$81,184; the year's, \$24,975.

The only consoling contrast is presented in the Post-office returns, which show an increase, for the year, of 189,000; for the quarter, of 14,000. The income-tax is not yet collected; and, when collected, may more than compensate for the loss sustained in the other branches of our revenue.

We wish it had been our lot to present to our readers a more cheering statement at the commencement of a new year. The great falling off in the amount of the Customs and Excise duties demonstrates that a great decrease must have taken place in the consumption of articles from which those duties are raised, and it is not difficult to conjecture by what cause this privation has been chiefly sustained.

At the same time, it must be borne in mind, that among the minor evils which have sprung from that great evil, the income-tax, which the inauspicious and recklessness of the Whigs brought upon us, doubt and uncertainty as to future arrangements predominate; and the natural effect of these will be, to curtail the usual expenses and habitual enjoyments of many families. When, however, its operation has become more easy and familiar, if it is possible that such should ever be the case, it may be assumed that people will then recur to their usual habits, and find the advantages, which we suspect very few have yet fairly tried, of the new tariff.

(One question will naturally suggest itself to all readers. Seeing our present financial condition, could the income-tax, or some other tax of a very mild and sweeping character, have remained untaxed for another year? After making all legitimate deductions on the score of what we have never conceded or underrated—the uncertainty or the self-doubt which its urgency has occasioned—does any one believe that it would have been possible to carry on the government without it?)

We have only one further remark to make. It seems to us very clear, whatever our free-trade friends may say, that any alteration which may be made in the corn laws ought not to be made irrespective of financial considerations. We cannot in these times afford to throw away a revenue—*Times.*

We are happy to see that Sir John Pirie, Bart., has received several subscriptions in aid of the Lascar Fund, which is intended for the support of a Refuge, the object of which is to provide shelter, food, clothing, and religious instruction for Lascars and other Asiatics brought to the port of London.

Letters from Constantinople seem to leave no doubt, that Col. Stoddard and Capt. Conolly have been murdered at Bokhara. It is stated that they could have got away through the favour of the Russian political agent, but refused his assistance; and after a number of trials and sufferings, they were at last taken from prison to the market-place, where Col. Stoddard was first beheaded, Capt. Conolly could still have saved himself had he consented to embrace Islamism; but he firmly rejected the offer, and immediately fell under the executioner's knife.

At a meeting of merchants and shipowners which recently took place at the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most advisable plan of relief for the widows and children of the unfortunate seamen who were lost by the wreck of the *Reliance* and *Conqueror* in the late dreadful gale, Sir J. Pirie in the chair, it was resolved that a fund for this laudable purpose should be raised by means of a public concert.

The armed barque *Payson*, which has sailed from the London Docks for Hongkong and Macao, carries out for our lately acquired settlement a full cargo of general merchandise, and several respectable passengers.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship, *Bentick*, a magnificent vessel, was launched on the 19th January from the building-yard of Messrs. T. Wilson and Co., of Liverpool. The *Bentick* is almost in every respect the twin-ship of the *Hindustan*. She is built, in fact, from the same moulds, and is consequently of the same burden, which is about 2,020 tons. The only difference is that in place of diagonal timber fastenings, she has diagonal timber ceiling—the two modes being equally approved by scientific men, and both so closely approximating to what is dreamed perfection as regards strength, that argument in behalf of either resolves itself into a mere matter of taste, rather than experience, in the respective merits. A more beautiful model was never turned out of any yard. She has a fine figure-head of Lord W. Bentinck, a carved stern, with the coat of arms and motto, "Craigrex honts." Mrs. Williams undertook the duty of "throwing the bottle," and all being in readiness, at about 20 minutes past one o'clock, Mr. Thomas Wilson gave the necessary orders, and she started off splendidly, without a perceptible creak on her bed (notwithstanding her weight was nearly equal to her tonnage), but went on majestically along the ways, increasing in speed until she plunged into the deep, and released from her ties to land, bounded lightly, and rushed rapidly from the shore.

The following is an extract from a Message lately forwarded to the American Congress by the President: "Being of opinion, however, that the commercial interests of the United States, connected with China, require at the present moment a degree of attention and vigilance such as there is no agent of this Government on the spot to bestow, I recommend to Congress to make appropriation for the compensation of a commissioner, to reside in China, to exercise a watchful care over the concerns of American citizens, and for the protection of their persons and property; empowered to hold intercourse with the local authorities, and ready, under the instructions from his Government, should such instructions become necessary and proper hereafter, to address himself to the high functionaries of the empire, or through them to the Emperor himself."

"It will not escape the observation of Congress, that, in order to secure the important objects of any such measure, a citizen of much intelligence and weight of character should be employed on such agency; and that to secure the services of such an individual a compensation should be made corresponding with the magnitude and importance of the mission."

Several of the New York papers have articles on the Chinese Treaty. They take it for granted that the opening of the five Chinese ports applies to the trade of all the world, as well as that of England; and that America, France, and other nations will be equally entitled to participate directly in the advantageous terms of the treaty.

From the Atlas for India.

RESUME OF FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MARQUESES ISLANDS, AND THE NEW CONQUEST BY THE FRENCH.

The French are fond of conquests, for three reasons: 1st. Because they love war, dominion, and influence;—2d. Because they are dissatisfied at home, i. e. in their own country; 3d. Because they are jealous of the foreign possessions of Great Britain. The following account, from the French *Moniteur* of Monday last, containing the report of the occupation of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, will abundantly illustrate the accuracy of these charges. That report is addressed by Rear Admiral Dupetit Thouars to the Minister of Marine, "dated on board the 'Reine Blanche' frigate, Bay of Taihu, June 12, 1842." He states that he reached Fatuiva (the southernmost of these islands) on the 26th of April. On the 28th he anchored on the western coast of Tahuata, where he was immediately afterwards waited upon by M. Francois de Paule, the superior of the French missionaries in the Pacific, and King Yoté. The subjects of the latter, it appears, had been guilty of some outrages against certain American whalers, and, fearing reprisals, he applied for protection to the French. The Admiral replied that he would land a portion of his men and a few pieces of artillery for that purpose, provided that the king consented to recognise the sovereignty of King Louis Philippe. This proposal was accepted, and it was agreed between them that the occupation should take place on the 1st of May. On that day, accordingly, the Admiral landed with his staff and a guard of honour, and after formally taking possession of the island of Tahuata, and of the south-east group of the Marquesas, the tricoloured flag was unfurled. The act of submission was signed by Yoté. On the same day, M. Dupetit Thouars, accompanied by the latter, proceeded to select the spot on which the French establishment should be formed; and the next day the works were commenced and carried on with so much activity, that on the 23d the barracks for the accommodation of the 12th company of Marines, which constituted the garrison, a large storehouse, an oven, and a gunpowder magazine, were completed. On the 24d, just as the "Reine Blanche" was preparing to sail for Nukuhiva, the Admiral having heard that a Spaniard whom he had

engaged as an interpreter had been assailed by an individual well known to be the blind instrument of the will of the king, he immediately waited on the king, and told the assailant in his presence, that if he offered another insult to any individual of the establishment, he would transport him to some distant region, whence he would never return to his country. The same man having, two days afterwards, pursued an Englishman into the garden of the Catholic missionary, where he would have killed him but for the timely interference of the superior, M. Dupetit Thouars repaired to the king's residence, and not finding him, sent for his nephew, who spoke good English, and bade him tell his uncle that if he did not return forthwith, he would depose him, and make him (the nephew) king in his stead. This young man set out in search of Yoté, and found him concealed in a wooded ravine, near the bay of Hanamilial, and delivered to him his message. The king, however, refused to follow him, and replied that he would only return in the company of the superior of the mission. M. Francois de Paule did not hesitate to undertake that mission, and returned soon after with the king, his wife, and their eldest son. Yoté confessed his guilt, and admitted having concealed himself from fear. The Admiral reproached him with want of confidence in him, and told him that he was not accountable for the crime of another, if he had not acted by his orders. He then enjoined him to give up the offender, promising that he would merely detain him on board for a few days, and do him no harm, and said that he would keep his son as a hostage until he fulfilled that condition. Yoté was very much affected by that resolve, and landed with the apparent intention of satisfying the Admiral; but two days having gone by, and Panau, the individual in question, not being delivered up, the "Reine Blanche" sailed for the Bay of Taihu, in the island of Nukuhiva, bringing with him young Timao, the son of the king, and the superior of the mission, who was anxious to know the fate of some clergymen who had gone to Nukuhiva and Upou. The frigate having anchored in the bay of Hakahan, the residence of the king of Upou, a boat was sent ashore, and brought back intelligence that M. Oaret and the missionaries had been driven from the island three months before. On the 31st of May, M. Dupetit Thouars cast anchor in the bay of Taihu, and sent for the king, who hastened to repair on board. After conversing for some time with him, through the medium of M. Francois de Paule, he proposed to him to recognise King Louis Philippe, offering to leave a garrison in the bay for his defence, and to compel the tribe of Taihia to make peace with him, and restore his wife, whom they had carried off by surprise. The king readily consented, and on the 1st of June the principal chiefs of the latter having met the French, peace was concluded, the sovereignty of Louis Philippe was recognised, and on the next day formal possession was taken of the island of Nukuhiva, and of the north-western group of the Marquesas. On the same day the French pitched their tents in the bay of Kakapehi, at the foot of Mount Taihu, where they immediately set about constructing a fort, called Collet (the name of the captain of a corvette of the expedition, who was appointed commandant of that section of the archipelago).

On the 4th the "Reine Blanche" was joined by the "Triomphante" corvette, which had recently visited the islands of Gambier, where the Catholic missionaries had just erected a church, at the inauguration of which the crew of the corvette had assisted. On the 7th the "Julius Cesar" arrived; with eight months' provisions for the personnel of the two establishments, between which the artillery and cannoners who reached in the "Triomphante" were equally divided.

On the 9th, M. Dupetit Thouars, accompanied by the superior of the mission, visited the dominions of King Temeana, renewed with the chiefs of the Taihia the treaty concluded on board the frigate, and M. Francois de Paule succeeded by his exhortations to induce Taihia, the wife of Temeana (who, it appears, became enamoured, during her captivity, of a young Taihia chief) to return with her husband.

The "Julius Cesar" having brought a stallion, two mares with foal, and a number of asses, M. Dupetit Thouars made a present of the former to Temeana.

From the Bombay Times.

According to the Secretary of the London East India and China Association, comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, which have entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter in the years 1841 and 1842, the following results are shown:

Of the number of vessels entered inwards: "London.—A decrease in 1842 of 12 ships, 15,007 tonnage, and 1593 men—the difference between: 537 ships, 216,507 tonnage and 11654 men, and 525 ships, 200600 tonnage, and 10,061 men. Liverpool.—An increase in 1842 of 1 ship, 708 tonnage, and 24 men. Bristol and Hull.—A decrease in 1842 of 4 ships, 918 tonnage, and 51 men. Clyde, Leith and other British ports.—A decrease in 1842 of 22 ships, 9,438 tonnage, and 506 men. Total results of the above ports.—A decrease in 1842 of 37 ships 25,533 tonnage, and 2,126

men—the difference between 788 ships, 319,990 tonnage, and 16,834 men, and 751 ships, 293,427 tonnage, and 14,478 men. Of the number of vessels cleared outwards, London.—A decrease in 1842 of 76 ships, 16,069 tonnage, and 485 men—being the difference between 530 ships 213,407 tonnage, and 12,101 men, and 454 ships, 197,338 tonnage, and 11,256 men. Liverpool.—A decrease in 1842 of 56 ships, 25,581 tonnage, and 1,073 men. Bristol and Hull.—A decrease in 1842 of 9 ships 3,751 tonnage, and 213 men. Clyde Leith, and other British ports.—A decrease in 1842 of 48 ships, 16,337 tonnage, and 982 men. Total result of the above ports. A decrease of 186 ships, 61, 639 tonnage, and 3,113 men—the difference between 1,006 ships, 408,07 tonnage, and 21,392 men, and 820 ships, 346,869 tonnage, and 16,279 men.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 27th May, 1843.

We have had during the week no arrival from any place beyond China bringing later dates than we were previously in possession of, although the now prevailing southerly winds ought to bring vessels in. The last accounts from Canton are of little interest, except that the animosity of the people against foreigners, which we hoped would gradually subside, has again shewn itself, it being said that the bearing of the people is again more insolent than it has been for some time. On the occasion of a fire happening at Honan (on the other side of the river opposite to the Factories) at about nine o'clock in the evening, about a week since, a good many people collected, and some foreigners that went out to look at the fire were pelted with bricks and stones and had to take shelter again in their houses. This disorder was, however, of very short duration, nor do we suppose was the mob large on this occasion, the noise caused by it being insufficient to apprise many of the inmates of the factories that there was any disturbance at all. The Steamer that we mentioned last week as having been seen proceeding up the river was the H. C. Steamer *Alber*, in which the Chinese officers who had paid a visit to Hongkong, as mentioned in our last, returned to Whampoa. The losses occasioned by the riots in December last, amounting altogether to the sum of about 320,000 \$ have been paid out of the Consolofund, to the prejudice of the claimants on that fund for Hongmerchants debts. Keying's arrival seems to be deferred from week to week; last week it was said he was expected in Canton on the 25th: we now hear it said that he is not expected before the first week in June. This officer seems to travel extraordinarily slow. Some officers from Canton have, it is said, been sent to meet him on the way.

We copy from the *Hongkong Gazette* the official account of the investiture, by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, G. C. B., of H. E. Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath, on Thursday week last, on board H. M. S. *Cornwallis*. On the Saturday following Sir William Parker decorated Sir Henry Pottinger with the same marks of Her Majesty's approbation at the Plenipotentiary's residence in Hongkong, on which occasion a numerous company had been invited. Sir William Parker acquitted himself of the pleasing task devolved on him in an appropriate address and after the ceremony the company sat down to a most excellent tiffin. We may here mention that the Mandarin Wang and Heynling were present at the investiture on board the *Cornwallis*.

We sometime since copied some remarks from the *Examiner* concerning the cry that was raised in England against the enormities of the Opium-trade. The London paper called this cry "the newest cant"; we ourselves at the same time ventured some observations to shew that those loudest against this trade were exactly those that thought to gain by its abolition, namely the manufacturers of England, however mistaken their notion may be, that John Chinaman, if he can no longer indulge in his pipe, will take the balance of his expenditure in woollens and manufactured cotton. The following observations from the *Bombay Times* of 19th Feby. are in tenour similar to our own, nor do we think that legislation in England against the Opium-trade will cause one pipe less to be smoked in China, and

* See Canton Press, 25th March.

we entertain no doubt, that the moment it cannot be imported under the English flag, other nations will have no scruple in lending theirs, and the English legislature will experience the mortification to find that not only have they signally failed in lessening the evil, but have, without due foresight, forfeited a revenue which it is supposed the Indian Government can barely be without, and find it difficult to raise it from other sources. The only means of lessening the use of Opium (for whilst there is a demand, there will be a trade in it) must come from the Chinese people themselves; a moral regeneration—since the experience of the last seven years has sufficiently proved that their government has not the means of coercing the tastes of the people. Thus says the *Bombay Times*:

"The amount realised to the Government Treasury by the second opium sale is 22,11,650 Rs.—an acceptable addition to the large sum obtained at the January Sale, which amounted to 69,70,075 making together Rs 91,84,725 of easily collected Revenue. We observe that a "League" against the Opium Trade is being formed at home, and there can be no doubt that the question will be warmly discussed in the ensuing, or rather present, Parliament, and a strong effort made by the manufacturing interests to get it abolished, under the extraordinary delusion that the Chinese would take a larger supply of British Manufactures, were they deprived of the pleasure of smoking themselves senseless with Opium!—The tone and style of the prevailing views on the subject, will be seen on reference to an article from the *London Times*, reprinted in the *London Mail*; and although there is a vast deal of virtuous indignation and pseudo-philanthropy expended on the vice of Opium-eating,—yet it is not difficult to see that the "six and eight pennies" is at the bottom of the whole; that it is only because the trade is considered—whether right or wrongly—an obstacle to the extended consumption of our Woolleens and Cottons, that it is desired to be discouraged. Even in this, the lowest point of view, we think the objections wrong;—but be this as it may, it requires little foresight to perceive that in prohibiting the Opium trade in British possessions, and under the British Flag,—you will only transfer it to foreign possessions and a foreign flag; for we apprehend that the wildest of the enthusiasts in England do not contemplate effecting a change of Chinese tastes by Act of Parliament! It is therefore to be hoped that the Legislature will pause before it interferes with so important a source of Indian Revenue, and which both directly and indirectly promotes in no slight degree the consumption of, and that in, British Manufactures in this country. It is the characteristic of all visionary Reformers to lose sight of present, while they grasp at distant and doubtful, benefits. The apothegm is peculiarly applicable to the "Reformed Parliament": let them reflect on it and profit by past experience!"

We learn that the American Schooner *Ariel* which arrived here on Wednesday last from the East Coast, was detained for some days at Amoy, by Commodore Kearny, of the U. S. S. *Constellation*, on account of some supposed irregularity in her papers; which consisted of a bill of sale (the vessel having changed owners here) certified by J. P. Sturgis Esq., the U. S. Vice Consul at Macao. On the 18th inst. the Commodore addressed the following letter to Capt Shaunon of the *Ariel*.

U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
Harbour of Amoy, May 18, 1843.

Sir,—After a strict examination into your papers in connexion with the right and privileges, or benefits of an American vessel under the navigation laws enacted by the Congress of the United States in relation to the registry and record of vessels, I have made up my mind clearly on the subject that the schooner *Ariel* has not the privilege of carrying the American flag, or to take goods on board belonging to other citizens or subjects of any nation.

The *Ariel* cannot leave this port, where I found her, unless to return to Macao; and every item of either merchandise or treasure on freight must first be discharged here; and on having done which to my perfect satisfaction, I will place in your hands a sealed package containing all the papers and documents of the vessel, which you brought on board this ship; and they are not to be opened except by James P. Sturgis Esq., the U. S. Vice Consul at Macao, to whom the package is addressed, unless on your passage thither you should fall in with a Na-

tional ship of war and be boarded, or be cast on shore, and evidence, such as you have, may be required for immediate relief from capture or oppression.

The Officer and men now on board the *Ariel* will be withdrawn, and her own crew returned precisely at six o'clock to-morrow morning, when you can if you please assume the command of your vessel, but the American flag is not to be hoisted aboard of her.

It is to be understood that in the event of her coming out of Macao, it will be necessary, to avoid capture, to obtain a clear and an unquestionable right to display the American flag.

I remain,

Your's respectfully,

L. KEARNY.

Commanding the U. S. Squadron in the East Indies.

To JOHN L. SHANNON,
Master of the schooner *Ariel*.

The orders of the Commodore having been instantly complied with, the *Ariel* was allowed to proceed on her voyage, and on the same day the Commodore issued the following notice:

To American Merchants and others.

All persons having goods, merchandise, or treasure to ship from one port to another on this coast are hereby cautioned against intrusting the same on board any vessel in the "Opium Trade" sailing under the flag of the United States of North America.

Dated on board U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Harbour of Amoy, Coast of China, this 18th day of May A. D. 1843

(Signed) L. KEARNY.

Commanding the U. S. Squadron in the East Indies.

Immediately on the *Ariel's* arriving here, the following correspondence took place between the owner of the vessel, Mr. George Washington Fraser, and Mr. J. P. Sturgis, the U. S. Vice Consul.

J. P. STURGIS, Esq.
Resident Consul U. S. A.

Sir,—As my Schooner the "*Ariel*," has lately been seized by Commodore Kearny of the U. S. F. "*Constellation*," in consequence of some informality in her papers, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to state to me in what particular they are incorrect, that I may take the necessary steps to have them made perfect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt. humble servant.

(Signed) G. W. FRASER.

Macao, 25th May, 1843

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. AMERICA

Macao, 25th May, 1843.

George W. Fraser, Esq.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry of this day's date, I beg to inform you that I am not aware of any informality in the papers of the American Schooner *Ariel*; they being of such a tenour as are generally held by vessels sold abroad, and which vessels by the Laws of the United States of America are not entitled to an entry in the ports of the United States, except on payment of duties as levied on foreign bottoms.

I am, Sir,

Your very obt. servt.

(Signed) JAS. P. STURGIS.

Vice Consul of the U. S. America.

We learn that the *Constellation* has arrived at Hongkong, and is hourly expected in Macao Roads. There are several vessels in the China Seas trading under the American flag with papers similar to the *Ariel's*, the validity of which have not hitherto been called in question. We refrain for the present expressing any opinion of our own on the subject, as we understand it is the intention of Mr. Fraser to bring the whole affair before a legal tribunal in the United States, and to sue Commodore Kearny for damages.

As regards the Commodore's caution to American merchants and others against intrusting property to vessels under American colors engaged in the Opium trade, we imagine that any danger to be apprehended for them is that which has ever, in a greater or less degree, existed, namely from the Chinese authorities, as we can not for a moment suppose that commanders of American ships of war would take upon themselves the responsibility of interfering in a trade

carried on by their fellow citizens, which, as far as we know, is not prohibited by any law in their country, and which, at the same time, is certainly not less illegal than the present trading on the China coast at all in whatever commodity. Should, however, Commodore Kearny intend interfering with such American vessels as may carry Opium, he ought likewise to do so with others that trade in other goods, and should touch at any port or place on the Coast of China not at the present moment occupied by the English, not one port being yet opened to foreign trade on the coast, and all sorts of goods therefore being fully as much contraband as Opium. We do not think that the United States can ever contemplate employing their Navy for the protection of the Chinese revenue; but, although such notices as the above issued by Commodore Kearny may not in reality at all influence the trade carried on under the American flag on the coast, the Chinese government may prove grateful for this show of anxiety for the welfare of its people.

The following is a Translation of a Proclamation passed on the walls at Hongkong in relation to the dwellers upon the water.

HIS EXCELLENCY PORTINOR, Plenipotentiary by royal Authority, and CAINE, Magistrate of Hongkong and its dependencies, issue these commands for the information of all. It appears that in this region there have recently risen up large numbers of robbers in a most daring manner rushing with torches into houses and plundering in bands which is occasion for deepest regret and detestation. Upon examination it is found that these banditti are all from other places but who have congregated here, who come in boats to accomplish their designs. After this no boat shall be allowed to be seen moving about after nine o'clock at night. If any act in disobedience to this law, and the guard boats from the ships of war should fire upon them and inflict wounds and distress it will not be matter of regret.

This Proclamation is now issued for the information of all, and therefore it is now declared that all boats after nine o'clock at night must lay quietly at their anchors, and not be sailing to and from, but wait until daylight when they will be permitted to move.

If any scheme to disobey they will at once be arrested and no leniency shown them.

Let each tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A Special

Edict

Taooukwang 25d year, 4th moon, 18th day.
(May 21th, 1843.)

From the *Hongkong Gazette*, 25th May,
OFFICIAL REPORT.

OF THE CEREMONY OF THE INVESTITURE
OF HIS EXCELLENCY VICE ADMIRAL
SIR WILLIAM PARKER.

With the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. On the 18th of May, 1843, on board Her Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*.

When His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., &c., proceeded on board the *Cornwallis*, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Batteries on shore, as he embarked,—and, as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, he was received on board the *Cornwallis*, at half past ten o'clock, with a similar salute, and a Guard of Honour.

A Throne, decorated with Flags, was erected on a Platform, at the fore part of the Quarter Deck; a Portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, being suspended in the centre of a canopy over the Throne.

The Royal Standard being hoisted on board the *Cornwallis*, was saluted with royal salutes by all the Man of War ships in the harbour, and the batteries on shore; the *Cornwallis* (bearing the Standard) accepted.

The Procession of His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Her Majesty's Representative, then proceeded from the Larboard door of the State-Cabin in the following order:—

Lieut. Pedder, R. N. Marine Magistrate, &c.	C. E. Stewart, Esq. Acting Secretary and Treasurer to Government, Captain C. Edwards, H. M.'s 16th Regt., Surveyor, &c.
A. T. Gordon, Esq., Land Officer, &c.	Capt. Ouchterlony Executive Engineer.
Capt. Davidson, Assistant Com.-Gen.	

Capt. Edwards,
H. M.'s 98th Regt.
Asst. Quarter-Master Gen.
The Rev. Mr. Burrows, Chaplain of the *Cornwallis*.
J. R. Morrison, Esq.,
Chinese Secy. & Interpreter
to H. M.'s Mission.
Lieut. Col. Wilson, C. B.,
Paymaster to the Forces in
China.

Richard Woosnam Esq.
Secy. to H. E. Sir Henry
Pottinger.
Major Moore, C. B.
Dep. Judge Advocate-
General.
Major William Caine,
Chief Magistrate of
Hongkong.

A. R. Johnston, Esq., Her Majesty's Deputy
Superintendent of Trade, bearing on a Cushion the
Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Ho-
nourable Military Order of the Bath.

Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, C. B., Secretary of
Legation, bearing on a Salver, a Letter from His
Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Acting Great
Master of the Order, transmitting Her Majesty's
Warrant, and also the Royal Warrant to Sir Henry
Pottinger, for investing Sir William Parker with
the Insignia of the Order. Knight Grand Cross of
the Bath.

Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm was attended by Mr
Midshipman Commerell, of H. M. S. *Cornwallis*,
as a Page, who held the Salver during the time of
reading the Letter and Warrant.

The Representative of the Crown, His Excellency
Major General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Plimpotentiary in China.

This Procession advanced from the Larboard
State-Cabin door, to the Throne, between Guards
of Royal Marines, drawn up on each side of the
Quarter-Deck, who saluted with presented Arms, as
the Representative of the Crown passed. A Mate
of the Royal Navy, and the Junior Officer of the
Royal Marines, at the same time, lowered the Co-
lours with which they were stationed on each side
of the Throne.

Sir Henry Pottinger taking his station then
seated himself on the right of the Throne, and Sir
William Parker, on receiving intimation from Her
Majesty's Representative to advance, was preceded
by his Suite, moving from the Larboard door of
the State Cabin, in the following order:—

Lieutenant Wilmot, Flag Lieutenant.	Lieutenant Morris, of the <i>Cornwallis</i> .
Mr. Phayre, Mate of the <i>Cornwallis</i> .	Mr. Forbes, Mate of the <i>Cornwallis</i> .
Dr. King, Surgeon of the <i>Cornwallis</i> .	Mr. Jackson, Master of the <i>Cornwallis</i> .
Lieutenant Barrow, Madras Artillery.	Mr. Chimmio, Sec to the Commr. in Chief.
Captain Haythorne, H. M.'s 98th Regiment.	Commander Vyner, H. M.'s Sloop Wolf.
Captain Conynghame, Aid-de-camp to Major-Genl. Lord Saltoun.	Commander Wise, of the <i>Cornwallis</i> .

Commander Hough, H. C. S. vessel <i>Proserpine</i> .	Major Grant, C. B., Asst. Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col. Knowles, Royal Artillery.	Captain Collinson, C. B., of the <i>Plover</i> .
Captain Keltett, C. B., of the <i>Starling</i> .	Colonel Campbell, C. B., H. M.'s 98th Regt.
Captain Richards, C. B., His Excellency the Vice Admiral, supported by Major General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, and Capt. Peter Richards, C. B. of H. M. S. <i>Cornwallis</i> , on approaching the Throne made his obeisance, and was received by Her Majesty's Representative.	Maj. Genl. The Right Ho- nourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B.

Lieut. Colonel Malcolm, the Secretary of Lega-
tion, then read and published the letter from His
Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, communicating
the Queen's Warrant. The Lieut. Colonel also read
and published the Royal Warrant from H. M. the
Queen; at the conclusion of which Mandate, the
Chaplain of the *Cornwallis* delivered the usual
prayer.

Sir Henry Pottinger addressing Sir William
Parker as follows, invested him with the decora-
tions:—

SIR WILLIAM PARKER,
In obedience to the Queen's Most Gracious War-
rant, which we have just heard read. I have the sin-
cere gratification in proceeding to invest you with
the Decorations of a Knight Grand Cross of the
Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

In carrying H. M. commands into effect on this
Quarter-Deck, I am vividly reminded that on this
spot, I have had many opportunities of personally
witnessing that rare union of valour, skill, energy,
foresight, and decision which, as one of its results
has directly led to the auspicious occasion on which
we are now assembled, and thence I am led, as a

matter of course, to turn to the ample field that is
opened to me, on which I might enlarge, without
the fear of being charged with flattery or exaggera-
tion, on your long devoted and brilliant career in
the service of your country; but, I feel, Sir William,
that no observations from me could enhance or exalt
the merits of that career, and I also feel that it
might appear superfluous, if not presumptuous, on
my part to pass any lengthened eulogium or opinion
on your services, at a moment when I am here, by
H. M. special commands, to bestow on you these
honourable insignia, as a lasting and public memorial
of the exalted and distinguished approbation and ap-
plause with which your sovereign is pleased to
proclaim to the world, her sense of your claims to
these pre-eminent honours.

For these reasons, I abstain, Sir William, from
intruding on your notice, and on the notice of the
friends and admirers by whom you stand surround-
ed, any lengthened expression of my own senti-
ments, and, after this explanation, my motive can-
not be misunderstood.

It is, however, due to myself, and also right to
add, that I am highly sensible of the honour that is
reflected on me, by becoming the humble instrument
of giving effect to the Queen's Royal and gracious
Favour towards you, and I entreat you to believe,
that Her Majesty could not have delegated this high
duty to any individual who could feel more pride
and happiness than I do, in executing Her Majesty's
high behests towards one of her trusty and valued
servants,—for whom, from a long course of associa-
tion of the most important and intimate nature, I
have learned to entertain the highest sentiments of
public and private regard, esteem, and respect.

I, now, Sir William, place these insignia in your
possession, with an unfeigned prayer, that you may
long be spared to enjoy them, and to add to their
honours, by serving your Queen and country,
whenever, and wherever, your exertions may be cal-
led for:—that an increase to their honours will be
the result, should opportunity offer, the past is a
sufficient earnest for the future, and whether, on
your next return to your native land, it may be your
destiny to pass the remainder of your days, sur-
rounded by those whom you love, and troops of
valued friends, or to go forth again to fight your
country's battles and uphold her good cause.—I
will conclude, by humbly and devoutly praying the
great disposer of all events to shield you with his
protection and blessing.

Sir William Parker having given the following
reply, the Royal Standard and decoration Flags on
board the *Cornwallis*, and the other Ships of the
Squadron were hoisted down.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

Permit me to assure your Excellency that I re-
ceive this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's ap-
probation and favour, with becoming pride and
gratitude.

I can truly say, that, for upwards of fifty years
since I entered the Navy, it has been my unde-
vating desire to fulfil my duties with zeal and fidelity.

With an honest ambition for the honour and suc-
cess of my profession, I have never ceased to con-
template with admiration and delight, the glorious
deeds of the sister service, nor have they failed to
inspire a firm belief that, hand in hand, we shall, in
every quarter of the Globe, continue the triumphant
defenders of the honour and dignity of the Crown,
and the interests of our Country.

It is no small gratification to me, Sir, to receive
these flattering badges of distinction from the hands
of Your Excellency, who has been so closely, and
beneficially, for our Country, associated with the
late operations of the Combined Forces in China,
I feel most sensibly the courtesy and kindness with
which Your Excellency has conveyed Her Majesty's
conceding favour to myself, and beg to return you
my most cordial and sincere thanks.

Her Majesty's Ships of War and the Batteries on
shore then fired a salute of 15 guns, as a personal
compliment to the vice-Admiral, which was return-
ed by the *Cornwallis* with an equal number of guns.

(True Copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It has been lately notified by Proclamation of
the Chief Magistrate, to the Chinese inhabitants of
Hongkong, that, between the hours of eight and ten
p. m., they are prohibited from being out of their
houses without lanterns, and that after ten o'clock

p. m., and until daylight on the following morning,
no Chinese will, in future, be permitted to go out
under any consideration, unless he can produce a
pass in English, specifying his object in being out
at so late an hour.

A Proclamation has also been issued, prohibiting,
under penalty of severe punishment, all Chinese
Boats or Vessels, from moving about the harbour
after gun-fire at nine o'clock p. m., and until gun-
fire at daylight on the following morning.

W. CAINE.—Chief Magistrate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May. ARRIVED
19, (Du.) *Mass*, van Wanang, Manila.
20, H. M. S. *Agincourt*, Capt. Bruch, Manila.
20, (B.) *Peina*, Ponsonby, Liverpool.
21, " *Sappho*, Dunlop, London.
22, " *Urgent*, Netherland, Singapore.
23, " *Vriocpede*, Woodward, Singapore.
24, H. M. S. *Sapphyra*, Fittock Amoy.
26, (R.) *Bombay Castle*, ———, Sing. & Bombay

PASSENGERS per
Sappho, Mrs. Wade and two children, Captain H.
Geary, Royal Artillery with 10 men; Mr. E. P.
Dent, R. N., Messrs R. S. Cammisa, L. C.
Carvalho, and L. T. Meadows.

May. SAILED
22, (B.) *Mafat*, Gilbert, Lombok.
24, " *Mormaid*, Ryle, Manila.
24, " *Susan*, Neahby, do.
26, " *Penang*, Ilbery, London.
27, " *Morley*, Evans, do.
27, " *Syph*, McDonald, Sing. and Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Bombay.—*Aras*, 1st of June.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Lady
Grant*, she having left Singapore on the 14th April,
and not yet arrived.

Capt. Ponsonby of the *Peina*, from Liverpool
16th January, arrived here 90th May; reports hav-
ing spoken the *James Matheson* from China in
Gasper Strait on the 23rd April, having struck on
the Belvedere Shoal the previous night. On the
11th May spoke Spanish Ship *Bella Pascogoda*
from Cadix for Manila, out 154 days:—12th May
at midnight, off Cape Varella, passed a steamer
standing southward, apparently under steam alone.

The *Sappho* from London, last from Lombok
20th March, left there the *Centrales* loading for
China and the *Susan Taylor* for Singapore.

Vessels spoken by the *Sappho*: April 26th, at
Lawrence, in Lat. 1° 30' S. Long. 107° 30' E., 21th,
Liverpool, Lat. 1° N. Long. 107° E. The *Ardeur*
was spoken by the *Bella Pascogoda*, May 13th,
saw a steamer in Lat. 13° 10' N. 110° E.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England,—*Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Boltour*, *Urnde*,
Comandant, *George Wallis*, En-
gland's *Queen*, *Cordelia*, *Psiddont*,
Wm. Jordine, *John Laird*, *Adm*,
Maid of Athens, *India Roskery*,
Zinnab, *Eleanor*, *Duke of Wel-*
lington, *Edna*, *Passenger*, *Isanhol*,
Thos. Pickers, *James Campbell*
From Bombay,—*England*, *Bracegirdle*, *Manilus*,
Madonna, *Lady Grant*, *Tyrer*,
Alcmene, *Scathly Castle*, *Harriet*,
Scot, *Desamport*, *Salm*, *Palatine*,
Lady Wreith, *Earl of Clara*, *Ingile*,
From Calcutta,—*Clawson*, *Pictory*, *Bengal Packet*,
Nabal, *Mary Ballantine*, *John*
Brightman, *Rustamjee Cowasjee*,
Water Witch.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 6th Feb., SINGAPORE, 1st May.
UNITED STATES, Jan. 14, MANILA, 4th May.
CALCUTTA, 31st March. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 30th March. CHUAN.
JAVA, 10th April. NANKING.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 22.]

Macao, Saturday, 3rd June, 1843.

[No. 400.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

POSTPONED. Until the 5th of June, 1843, (Instead of the 1st of June, as advertised in the "Canton Press," and "Register.") JOHN SMITH, has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on Monday, the 5th of June, 1843, a quantity of very superior Lisbon, Buccellas, and Port, landed as "WILL O' THE WISP," (in wood and Bottle), also, bottled Beer, Porter and Brandy, (the whole claiming the particular attention of Messrs and Families.) Likewise, a small lot of Damaged Chintzes, and a variety of other sundry useful articles, too numerous to be detailed. Precisely at 1 o'clock, will be sold: A handsome Manila Pony, and a healthy Cow, in Calif. In this Sale will be included a portion of the Effects of the late firm of Markwick and Smith.

Macao, 31st May, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILLIAM LANE has the pleasure to intimate to the public that he will sell in the course of this month, of which due notice will be given by Hand-bills, the following goods viz:—Handsome MAHOGANY COUCHES & SOFAS, ROSEWOOD TABLES and MAHOGANY CARD TABLES, RAVENS DUCK, superior FLEMISH LINEN, GLASS WARE, FOWLING PIECES and RIFLES, GERMAN SAIL CLOTH, NAILS, FLOWERS, and sundry other articles.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT SHAW and Company in Pinang and Maulmain was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BINNING is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Maulmain or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
by his constituted attorney,
ROBERT BINNING.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,
46 Queen's Road,
HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to **FEARON & SON**,—Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE "CITY OF DERRY," A.L. 474 Tons, Capt. A. VINCENT, will have immediate despatch.

This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and sails fast. For passage apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "WISSAHICKON," now in the Type, 168 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 34 years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BEAG, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

B. BARRETTO.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious HOUSE, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LIGHTON, Esq. Apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPPHO." **FOR SALE.**—Hams; Cheeses; Pickles; Sauces; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Buccellas and Brandy; copying and Foaalcap. Letter Paper; Wa-fels; India Rubber; copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallets; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Answered." "Unanswered." "Private," and plain Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music Paper; Office Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pencil cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; black and white brown Hats; Air Guns, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mechi and Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, Dagger, Table and Penknives; Razor Strops and Paste; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candlesticks; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking, Perfumery; patent and plain Cork Screws; Tab e covers, and a few very-usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to

JNO. SMITH

Macao, 12th May, 1843.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, price \$350, an excellent Press and the following Founts of TYPE, viz. two of small Pica, one of Primer (or Premier) one of Brevier, and every thing requisite for a Printing establishment; the above cost six months past \$550, one Fount of Type is new. Apply to

W. W. FORD.

May, 8th 1843. Queen's Road, Hongkong.

SILVER.—Large Ingots, for sale by May 13th 1843. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Large Thin Blue Wave Post. Apply to

M. P. GUTIERREZ.

Macao, 13th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—FINE SHERRY, Butts and Hogsheads. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wines SHERRY, in 8 dozen cases. PORT in 6 dozen cases. BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases. ditto Maraschino ditto. HERMITAGE, ditto.

apply to **WETMORE & Co.** Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronsed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEY, JAVA ARRAK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Baumels and Kipperminsters CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter cases, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 30th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest translation of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITH, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, \$ 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages " " " \$ 5.
Letter paper size " " " \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Of Ships " " " \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines " " " \$ 1.
" " " for 3 months " " " \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance. \$ 12
For six Months:..... " " " \$ 7
For three " " " " " " " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Bombay Times, 25th March.

We extract from the London *Mercantile Journal*, an article criticising the supposed expressions in Her Majesty's Speech on opening Parliament, and the debates supposed to follow. We publish it with the view of showing the feelings that are gaining ground among the intelligent middle classes of the community; for the *Mercantile Journal* being no party paper, may be taken as expressing the opinions of a large body of the Merchants of London! There is evidently an unjust and dissatisfied feeling growing up amongst the people at home, which will find expression in acts if something be not done by the Legislature, to show that it looks more to the public weal, and less to the interests of faction, than has of late been the case. One thing is certain, that if Sir Robert Peel would now take his stand on public principle, discountenance faction fights, and throw party overboard altogether, he would have the support of the intelligent portion of the community of every

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 3d June, 1843.

Again have we had no arrivals from any part bringing us later intelligence. Our advices from Singapore are rather more than a month old—and vessels lately come up the China Sea met with chiefly northerly winds—a proof that the South-west monsoon sets in remarkably late this year. Here we also had northerly winds during three days, and a low temperature very unusual at this advanced season of the year. The March mail is still expected in the *Zepphr* from Bombay. Here nothing is doing or can be done, in the settlement of details of the treaty, until after the arrival of Keying, and in this state of expectation and “hope deferred” our readers must find the cause why, for some weeks past, and at present also, our columns have contained but little matter of interest. The questions concerning the trade and relations between this and foreign countries for the future, have been so often considered and reconsidered, that we despair of being able to say anything new on this somewhat threadbare subject, until it be known upon what basis these very important matters will be treated by the contracting powers. From Hongkong, at present the seat of the Chief British authorities, we hear little or nothing of interest, except it be the investiture with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath of H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger by H. E. Sir William Parker, of which we have copied an official account from the Hongkong Gazette. The occupiers of land in the town of Hongkong have we believe mostly settled with the land-officer the limits of their respective lots, and it remains to be decided by Her Majesty's government on what tenure they are in future to hold them. The late measures against robberies appear to have suppressed that evil in a great measure, and we hope that the present vigilance may be continued, in order that merchants may safely confide goods to their stores there, which hitherto has been but reluctantly done. The house building, which owing to the unfixed limits of the several lots, had for some months in a great proportion been put a stop to, is now being resumed, and we doubt not the number of buildings will, in a short time, greatly increase. Some few really wealthy Chinese, and well-known before as substantial Canton outside merchants, have purchased houses, and we hope others will follow the example. The trade at present there, carried on, although as yet not of very great importance, seems to be on the increase, and cannot fail to become considerable if piracy in these waters as it at present seems, continues to be suppressed.—From Canton we hear little worth reporting—the season's business is drawing to a close, and little activity prevails in consequence in commerce.

The *John Laird*, the first iron built sailing vessel that has as yet come to China, arrived at Hongkong during the week, from Liverpool and Singapore.

Much uncertainty seems still to prevail as to the time Keying's arrival in Canton may be expected; although it is by some said that he will be there in a few days more. The excessively slow progress the Imperial Commissioner is making has already caused much greater delay in the exchange of ratifications than was thought unavoidable by Elepo's death. The final arrangements of the tariff, and the footing on which the British trade is in future to be carried on, seem also postponed for an indefinite time, and the trade almost threatens to become subject to the old regulations again for another season, contrary to the general expectation, grown out of several communications between H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, the Canton authorities, and from the former to the British merchants, that the Cohong would cease to exist as a monopoly of the foreign trade after the first of July next, after which date the new system of things was to begin. The “loitering by the wayside” of Keying, three months having now elapsed since the death of his predecessor, is exceedingly unfortunate, as thereby the arrangement of details, and the opening of the new ports is by so much retarded, and as everything remains in a state of uncertainty by no means generally expected likely to be so long protracted. We have it on good authority that Elepo was ready, immediately on the return of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm,

to have gone to Hongkong, there to exchange ratifications, the Imperial Seal having been long since affixed to the Treaty, and for some time in the hands of the Imperial Commissioner, and there can be no doubt that, at that time, the Imperial Government had no wish but to have the exchange made with the least possible delay. We sincerely hope the long deferred arrival of Keying may not be attributable to any change of sentiments at Peking, but having never entertained any high opinion of the sincerity, faith, or steadiness of purpose of the Chinese government, we cannot but regard this unexplained procrastination with some degree of apprehension.

From the Hongkong Gazette 1st June.
STATEMENT
OF THE FORMS AND CEREMONIES,
OBSERVED AT THE INVESTITURE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL,
SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G. C. B.
HER MAJESTY'S PLÉNIPOTENTIARY IN CHINA,
With the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of
the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,

AT THE
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
At Hong-Kong, on the 30th day of May, 1843.
On Saturday, the 30th of May 1843, being the day appointed for the Public Investiture of His Excellency, Major General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B., Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, and China, the Vice-Admiral, attended by the Captains and Officers of the Squadron, left the *Cornwallis* at ten o'clock, with a procession of Barges, the yards of the Ships of War being manned in compliment. On landing he was received by a Guard of Honour.

His Excellency and party joined the Civil and Military Officers of the Island, at half past ten o'clock, at the Government House, at Hongkong, where a Guard of Honour of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment was also posted for his reception.

The ceremony commenced at eleven, when the Royal Standard was hoisted in front of the Government House, and saluted by Her Majesty's Ships, and those of the Indian Navy, then present, and by the Batteries on shore; the Ships being decorated with Flags used on occasions of Royal Festivals, and their yards manned during the Royal Salute.

A Throne was erected in the Reception Room of the Government House, on a Platform, decorated with Flags—a Portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, being suspended in the centre of the canopy, over the Throne.

His Excellency, Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B., who was delegated to represent his Sovereign, on the occasion, began his Procession from the Ante-Room of the Government House in the following order:—

AIDES-DE-CAMP.
Lieutenant Wilmot, of Cornwallis, Flag Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Morris, of Cornwallis, senior Lieutenant.
Mr. Hill, Mate, Mr. Blake, Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. Willes, Mate, all of the Cornwallis.

Lieutenant Hav, 41st M. N. Infantry.
Dr. Graham, Medical Store-keeper.
Mr. Hoffmeister, Master, Com. H. M.'s troop ship *Jupiter*.
Captain Haythorne, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Saltoun.

Mr. McKnight, Naval Store-keeper, & Agent Victualler,
Captain Graham, R. M., H. M. S. *Cornwallis*.
Captain Conynghame, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Saltoun.

Rev. Mr. Burrough, Chaplain of H. M. S. *Cornwallis*.
Capt. Young, commanding wing of H. M.'s 55th Regt.
Captain Hall, Commanding wing of 41st M. N. I.

Lieutenant Carter, of Cornwallis.
Major Grant, C. B., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Commander Wise, of Cornwallis.
Lieut.-Colonel Knowles, C. B., commanding Royal Art.
Captain Henry Kellist, C. B., of Her Majesty's Surveying Vessel *Starling*, bearing on a tapestried Cushion, the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Benjamin Chimmoo, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Admiral, bearing on a Silver Salver, a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Acting Great Master of the Order, transmitting Her Majesty's Warrant to Sir William Parker, for investing Sir Henry Pottinger, with the Insignia of the Order

of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and also the Royal Warrant.

Mr. Chimmoo was attended by Mr. Robert Gibson, a Volunteer of the First Class, belonging to the Cornwallis, as Page, to hold the Salver during the period of reading the aforesaid Documents.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CROWN,
His Excellency, Vice-Admiral,
SIR WILLIAM PARKER, G. C. B.

This Procession passed on from the Ante Room towards the Throne, between Guards of H. M.'s 98th Regt., which were drawn up on each side of the Reception Room; saluting with presented Arms, as the Representative of the Crown passed:—

The Band of that Regiment playing “God save the Queen.”

The Vice-Admiral, having first made his reverence to the Throne, took his seat on the right hand of it;—His Aides de Camp were then directed to inform His Excellency, the Plenipotentiary, that all was in readiness for his reception.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, immediately advanced from the Ante Room, towards the Throne in the following order:—

Lieut. Daniell (Indian Navy) H. C. S. vessel *Aeolus*.
Lieut. Pedder, R. N. Marine Magistrate.

A. T. Gordon, Esq. Land Officer, &c.
C. E. Stewart, Esq. Assistant Treasurer, & Secretary to Government.

Mr. Phayre, Mate of the *Cornwallis*.
Mr. Sharp, Mate of the *Cornwallis*.

Capt. C. Edwards, H. M. 18th Regt. Surveyor, &c.
Lieut. Davidson, Sub. Asst. Commissary-General.

Capt. Barrow, Madras Artillery.
Lieut. Young, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. Downes, R. N. Com. H. M. S. vessel *Vixen*.
Lieut. Phelps, B. N. of the *Cornwallis*.

Robert Thom, Esq. Interpreter to H. M.'s Mission.
Richard Wooman, Esq. Secretary to His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger.

Commander Vyner, H. M. Sloop *Wolf*.
Lieut. Bate, R. N., H. M. Surveying vessel *Plow*.

Major Moore, C. B., Dep. Judge Advocate General.
Commander Hough, R. N., Commanding H. C. S. vessel *Proserpine*.

Major Cairns, Chief Magistrate of Hongkong.
Capt. Collinson, E. M., C. B., H. M. Surveying vessel *Plow*.

A. R. Johnston, Esq. Dept. Superintendent of trade.
Lieut.-Col. Wilson, C. B., Paymaster to the Forces.

Col. Campbell, C. B., H. M. 91th Regiment.
Capt. P. Richards, C. B., H. M. S. *Cornwallis*.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary,
SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

Supported by the Right Honourable, Major-General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., G. C. H., Commanding the Land Forces in China; and Lieut. Colonel Malcolm, C. B., the Secretary of Legation.

As the Plenipotentiary approached the Throne (to which he made due obeisance) Her Majesty's Representative rose to receive him.

Mr. Chimmoo, the Secretary to the Vice-Admiral, then read, and published the letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, communicating the Queen's Warrant.

Kensington Palace, Dec. 12th, 1842.

Sir,—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased, as a Mark of Her Royal approbation, of the distinguished services of Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, to nominate him to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable order of the Bath, I am to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure, that you should invest him with the insignia of that order (herewith transmitted), in conformity to the enclosed Royal Warrant, and it being Her Majesty's intention, that the same be done in the most honourable, and distinguished manner that circumstances will allow of, you will concert, and adjust with him, such time, and manner for investing him with the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross, of that most honourable order, as shall appear to you most proper for shewing all due respect to Her Majesty's order, and at the same time, mark in the most public manner, Her Majesty's just sense of the zeal and abilities Sir Henry Pottinger has displayed in the service of his sovereign and country.

I am, with consideration,
Sir, yours &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FREDERICK
Acting Great Master.

To-Vice Admiral, Sir WILLIAM PARKER, P. C. S. Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces, in China, &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary, also, read and published the Royal Warrant, from Her Majesty the Queen.

VICTORIA. R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith and Sovereign of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

To our trusty and well beloved Sir William Parker, Knight Grand Cross of our said most honourable Military Order, Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of our fleet, and Commanding our Naval Forces in China—Greeting:

Whereas, we have been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint, Major General Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, Our Plenipotentiary in China, to be a Knight Grand Cross, of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and whereas, in consequence of Sir Henry Pottinger's absence from Great Britain, the ceremony of investing him cannot personally be performed by us,—know, Ye, that We, of our Princely Grace, and Special Favour, do hereby authorise and require you, at such time and place, as may appear to you most proper and expedient, to proceed in our name, and on our behalf, to the Ceremony of the Investiture of the said Sir Henry Pottinger, with the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross, of our said Most Honourable Order.

Wherein you are to take especial care that nothing be omitted, which may redound to the honour, splendour, and dignity of our said Most Honourable Order, and which may at the same time evince the sense we entertain for the said Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet.

Given at our Court at Windsor, under our Sign Manual, this Seventh day of December, 1842 in the Sixth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

[Signed] AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Acting Great Master.

At the conclusion of this Mandate, the Chaplain of the Cornwallis, delivered the following appropriate Prayer:—

"O Lord our God, who governest all things in Heaven and Earth, receive our humble prayers, with our hearty thanks-givings for that Thou hast set over us by thy grace and providence, Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, to be our Queen; and so together with her, Bless our Gracious Queen Dowager, Adelaide, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family: that they, ever trusting in thy goodness, and protected by thy power, may live long and happy lives on Earth, and after death obtain everlasting life and glory in the Kingdom of Heaven. And do Thou, O Lord, teach us, and all mankind, so to number our days, that neither the splendour of any thing that is great, nor the conceit of any thing that is good in us, may withdraw our eyes from looking on ourselves as sinful dust and ashes; but that, after the example of thy blessed Son, we may so pass the time of our mortal lives, that hereafter we may dwell with thee in all glory and honour. And humbly we beseech thee O Lord, as for ourselves in general so especially for this, thy servant, whom thou hast signally blessed with the marks of thy favour; endue him with all the virtues of his Most Honourable Order, and grant unto him long to live, so that in thy, and in his sovereign's service, he may, both by his life and deeds approve himself a true knight, and so fight under thy banner against Sin, the world, and the devil, that finally, O Father, he may come to thine everlasting Kingdom, through the merits, and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord."

Sir WILLIAM PARKER addressing Sir HENRY POTTINGER as follows, invested him with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath:—

By Her Majesty's Commands, I take upon me with a sincere feeling of personal satisfaction, the honourable office of investing your Excellency with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable order of the Bath.

This high distinction conferred by our sovereign, will, I am sure, be appreciated by your Excellency, as a proud testimony of the sense entertained by Her Majesty, of your eminently valuable services: the result of a life devoted to public duty, and of talents energetically and successfully exerted in the service of your country.

It would be superfluous to dilate on the public advantages derived by the firmness and wisdom, with which the various important missions confided to your Excellency have been conducted: they are

recorded in the Archives of India, and will, I am persuaded, be felt for ages to come in the extended commerce and intercourse which will be opened by the honourable peace, recently concluded with the neighbouring Great Empire.

Your Excellency may rely, that I shall ever retain a lively remembrance of the benefits afforded by your enlightened and friendly counsel, as a Colleague, during the progress of the late expedition.

In presenting these dignifying decorations, allow me in the purest feeling of warm friendship, to express an ardent hope, that they may be long worn by your Excellency, with re-established health, to enable you to render further service to your country and in the uninterrupted enjoyment of all earthly happiness.

Sir Henry Pottinger thus invested, addressed the representative of the Crown in reply:—

Sir William Parker,

There are some situations in which it is not possible to give utterance to the feelings of the heart.—In such a situation I now stand before you. I feel all the heartfelt pride, and deep and loyal gratitude, that should fill my bosom in return for the Queen's Royal and Most Gracious approbation and appreciation of my humble services; but I am not capable of expressing those feelings, as I could wish to do at this moment.

My life, from my earliest boyhood up to the present time, has been, literally, uninterruptedly passed abroad in the Service of my Country; and when I declare that this moment is, in my estimation, an ample reward for that long exile from my native land, it will be understood how truly I value the honours which you have just bestowed on me in Her Majesty's name.

During the remainder of my days, whilst I have, under God's blessing, strength and health, my devoted exertions shall ever be at the disposal of my Sovereign and my Country, in any part of the world where they may be thought useful.

I will only add, that it forms an additional source of gratification to me, to have received from your hands, in the kind and flattering terms in which you have conveyed them, those high tokens of Her Majesty's most distinguished and gracious goodness and favour; and I beg to assure you, from the bottom of my heart, of my lasting esteem and regard, both for your health* and public character.

After which, Sir Henry Pottinger made his reverence to the Throne, when the Royal Standard, at the Government House, as well as the Decorative Flags on board the Ships, were hauled down, and the ceremony concluded.

All the Ships present, and the Batteries on shore, then fired a salute of fifteen guns each, as a personal compliment to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, the St. George's Flag being displayed at the Main-top-gallant-Mast-head of the Cornwallis during the continuance of the salute.

The Vice-Admiral afterwards entertained Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, the Right Honourable Major-General Lord Maltoun, commanding the Land Forces, and the principal Naval and Military Officers at dinner, in honour of the distinguished ceremonies of the day.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

29. (Hamb.) *Gustav*, Jensen, Singapore.
30. (Danish) *Dan*, ———, Valparaiso, 20th March.
30. (R.) *John Laird*, St. Croix, Liverpool & Sing.
31. *Tyler*, ———, Bombay.
31. (A.) *Wissahickon*, Webber, Philadelphia.

June.
1. (Sp.) *Madriena*, Bordenave, Pangasinan.

PASSENGERS per

Gustav, Mr. M. Wilhelm.

SAILED

25. (B.) *Parrock Hall*, Wharton, Manila.
25. *Scotland*, Cunningham, Cork.
25. *Greenlaw*, Morrice, London.
25. (A.) *Venice*, Perit, Manila.
29. (B.) *Sir R. Peel*, Richardson, Manila.
30. H. M. S. *Flam*, ———, Amoy.

June.

1. H. M. T. S. *Jupiter*, Hofmeister, England.
1. (R.) *Urgent*, Sutherland, Singapore.
2. *Arun*, Killick, Bombay.
2. (Sp.) *Comela*, Pardo, Manila.
3. *Esperanza*, Aguja, do.

* There seems to be some misprint here—"private" we suppose ought to be read instead of "health."—Ed. C. P.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—*Kestrel*, on Monday the 5th inst.
For Manila.—*La Fayette*, on the 5th inst.
For Bombay.—*Anna Eliza*, on the 10th inst.
The *Mellish*, Fawcett, passed Anjer on the 30th April.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Bellona*, *Ursula*, *Coromandel*, *George Wallis*, *England's Queen*, *Cordelia*, *Possidonae*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Thos. Fielden*, *Adm.*, *Maid of Athens*, *India Hookery*, *Zenobia*, *Eleanor*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Emu*, *Passenger*, *Ivanhoe*, *James Campbell*.
From Bombay.—*England*, *Bencoolen*, *Manlius*, *Madonna*, *Lady Grant*, *Ingis*, *Alcmene*, *Scotch Castle*, *Harriet Scott*, *Devonport*, *Salem*, *Polantine*, *Lady Wright*, *Earl of Clare*.
From Calcutta.—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *John Brightman*, *Rustomjee Gowsajee*, *Water Witch*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Feby. SINGAPORE, 1st May.
UNITED STATES, Jan. 14 MANILA, 4th May.
CALCUTTA, 31st March. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 30th March. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 30th April. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Anna, Eliza</i> , —	—	Granger,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i> , —	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Bombay Castle</i> , —	—	Baxter,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Columbus</i> , —	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> , —	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>City of Derry</i> , 474	—	Vincent,	Dallas and Co.
<i>Candahar</i> , —	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Corsair</i> , —	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Eliza</i> , —	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Equestrian</i> , 801	—	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Eagle</i> , —	—	Sawell,	—
<i>Gondalier</i> , —	—	Olow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Hygeia</i> , 378	—	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> , —	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Isa</i> , —	—	Lakeland,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>John Gray</i> , 577	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>John Laird</i> , —	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
<i>John Brewer</i> , —	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Kelso</i> , —	—	Roxburgh,	—
<i>Kestrel</i> , —	—	Beauvais,	Russell & Co.
<i>Levant Packet</i> , —	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
<i>Manly</i> , —	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Mary</i> , —	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Oriza</i> , —	—	Ager,	Turcia and Co.
<i>Patna</i> , —	—	Ponsonby,	D. & M. Co.
<i>Parrock Hall</i> , 434	—	Wharton,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Ruparell</i> , —	—	Rieby,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
<i>Siam</i> , —	—	Wilmott,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Sappho</i> , 446	—	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
<i>Sarah</i> , —	—	Mossman	—
<i>Sarah</i> , —	—	Heidrich,	—
<i>Salopian</i> , —	—	Hell,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Tenassarim</i> , —	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Thomas Crisp</i> , 287	—	Metcalfe,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Tyler</i> , —	—	—	Dent and Co.
<i>Velocipede</i> , —	—	Woodward	—
<i>Warlock</i> , —	—	Autlavan	—

AMERICAN.			
<i>Swallow</i> , —	—	Williams,	W. P. Pierce.
<i>Lena</i> , —	—	—	Russell and Co.
<i>Lark</i> , —	—	Tibbets,	—
<i>Paul Jones</i> , 626	—	Palmer,	—
<i>Louise</i> , —	—	Green,	—
<i>Joe. Peabody</i> , —	—	Dominis,	—
<i>Morrison</i> , —	—	Benson,	Olyphant & Co.
<i>Albree</i> , —	—	Henchman	Westmore & Co.
<i>Wissahickon</i> , —	—	Webber,	—
FRENCH.			
<i>La Fayette</i> , —	—	Costey,	Russell and Co.
<i>Japetra</i> , —	—	Dutch,	—
<i>Mass</i> , —	—	Smith,	—
SPANISH.			
<i>Madriena</i> , —	—	Waning,	Reynolds & Co.
HAMBURG.			
<i>Caroline</i> , —	—	Bordenave	P. de las Heras.
<i>Gustav</i> , —	—	Kunden	G. Nye Jr.
PRUSSIAN.			
<i>Rimac</i> , —	—	Jensen,	Westmore and Co.
DANISH.			
<i>Dan</i> , —	—	Valle Riestro	Russell & Co.
At Whampoa.			

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Overland Mail

From the London Mail of 4th March.
PRECIS MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

FROM 7TH TO 11TH FEB.—The sacrifice of life and property at sea during the last six weeks has been, we regret to say, without parallel in the history of our mercantile affairs. Upon reference to Lloyd's books and other authentic documents, it appears that the total number of vessels lost during the dreadful hurricane on the night of the 13th of last month was about 180, and that the number of persons who perished with them amounted to not less than 453. The value of the vessels and cargoes have been roughly estimated at 585,000l.—viz., the vessels at 405,000l. and the cargoes at 180,000l. On the three following days after the 13th numerous other wrecks occurred, to the extent of nearly 60, the losses of which were upwards of 240,000l., this, with the others, making a total of 825,000l. To this is to be added the great loss of vessels that has since occurred.—A sudden stop has been put to the further progress of the Artesian well forming at the head of the Chain Pier, Brighton, at the depth of 96 feet below the surface, a stratum of rock having been encountered, which defied all the efforts of the workmen to hew through it.—More sketches by "H. R." The prolific power of the pencil of this artist has long ceased to be a matter of wonder. It is notorious that his imagination is inexhaustible, and as long as the varieties of absurdity and folly continue to develop themselves, so long will his amusing allegories continue to amuse the public. Four new sketches have just made their appearance; in one of these the Prime Minister of Great Britain is represented on a winged horse, soaring amongst the clouds. A goodly countenance is seen aloft, supposed to be an effigy of John Bull, and midway between the two is a sort of insect which buzzes in the proposed orbit of the Premier, and perhaps may sting, on the wings of the epitaphological specimen is inscribed Income-tax and Corn Laws. Another of the sketches represents a heavy, burly, personification of dulness, bearing a striking resemblance to Mr. Joseph Hume; this lumpy figure is apparently cut from a block of solid granite, or from some other solid and ponderous fossil, and is placed upon a pedestal, having the legend, "Josephus Hume, Martyr Marylebone Vestry traditus et confectus, anno 1843. Proculamboni Humi." The figure holds in one hand a sort of roll, on which is written "Bill of costs." A third sketch represents a cook's shop, full of the good things of this world. A figure resembling Sir R. Peel presides over the distribution of the viands, and is in the act to help two persons, who might be mistaken for Lords Aberdeen and Stanley. A disreputable group, in shape and face the counterpart of Lords Melbourne, Palmerston, Morpeth, and John Russell, are looking in at the window of the establishment with evident disappointment at not being able to get hold of the loaves and fishes of the establishment. There is a look of hungry rapacity about these four figures which shows evidently they are only prevented from making a rush into the shop by the fear of the severity of punishment which would follow such an invasion. In the last sketch, the "Modern Samson," a figure with a profusion of curly hair, is carrying on his back the gates of Somersham. A group of wondering Hindoos, or, more probably, Mahometans, are staring in amazement at the feat of this strange functionary, and seem to marvel to what door posts the gates are to be affixed. Meanwhile, Samson jogs on with his load, and is in ecstasy at this performance.—A valuable gold ring, supposed to have belonged to Queen Mary, has lately fallen into the hands of a travelling Jew, named Solomon, residing in Barnard-castle, who appears to have received it, with fourpence "to boot," in exchange for some trifling article, from an old housekeeper, who had found it some time ago, and, ignorant of its value, parted with it as above stated. The Antiquarian Society of London have intimated that it belonged to Queen Mary, and that the value was somewhere about 250 guineas.

FROM 13TH TO 18TH FEB.—Mr. Joshua Jones, Ashley, a member of the Junior United Service and several other clubs, and formerly one of the members of the firm of Ashley and Son, the bankers and army-agents of Regent-street, was charged with stealing plate from the club, and committed for trial.—A young man about 18 years of age, has been committed to the country goal, Gloucester, charged with having intentionally shot the Rev. H. P. Rennett, curate of Norton, a parish situated four miles from that city, on the road to Tewkesbury. A surgeon was sent for express, and ascertained that the ball, after penetrating the throat, through the centre of the stock worn by the unfortunate gentleman, passed by the larynx, taking an oblique direction towards what is called the painter's muscle, and then descended downwards towards the shoulder.—At Liverpool, a large iron mansion has been built by Mr. W. Laycock. The fabric, which has been made in separate plates, is now erecting for the purpose of public exhibition, previous to its transmission to Africa, where it will be used as a palace by one of the native kings. This singular building has three floors, exclusive of an attic. The basement story is seven feet high; the second, 10 feet; and the third, in which is the grand suite of state apartments, is 12 feet high. The principal reception room, the presen-

ce-chamber, is 50 feet by 30, and ornamented throughout in a style of most gorgeous magnificence. The contractor any annoyance from heat, the inventor has contrived the means of admitting a current of air, which can be regulated at pleasure, to pass through an aperture left between the outer plate and the inner panel.—It is on record that three bishops, in 15 years, left 700,000l. to their families. A bishop of Clogher went to Ireland without a shilling, and after eight years died worth 400,000l. The Bishop of Cloyne, who died in 1820, left 120,000l. to his children; and a Welsh bishop, who died recently, although his bishopric was called a *poor one*, left 100,000l. to his children. By the probates at Doctors Commons, it appeared in 1828 that the personal property of 24 bishops who had died within the preceding twenty years, amounted to the enormous sum of 1,649,000l.—an average of nearly 70,000l. for each bishop. This was the sworn value of the personal property only, and some of the bishops are known to have had very large possessions in real property.—The Bishop of Chester has had, during the last few months, upwards of 30 applications from dissenting ministers for admission into holy orders. Few facts could be more expressive.

FROM 20TH TO 25TH FEB.—The inquiries now in progress respecting the Custom-house frauds, and the extensive smuggling understood to have been carried on with the connivance of the revenue officers, seem likely to important results. The disappearance of several of the employees charged with corrupt practices argues a degree of delinquency in this department of Her Majesty's service for which few persons were prepared; but a hope is generally expressed that the abuse may be probed to the bottom. A firm in Watling-street, largely implicated, has been sequestrated for 160,000l. Independent of this enormous sum, others of minor importance, and particularly one firm, rather celebrated at the west end, have had the same process served on them.—A very general expression of dissatisfaction is current in the City at the fact, assuming the assertion to be true, that a firm of some standing in the vicinity of St. Paul's has been permitted to pay from 160,000l. to 170,000l. to render nugatory, as far as open trial is concerned, an Exchequer process filed against it, for having participated in committing frauds upon the revenue.—Much excitement is caused in Stamford by the conversion of Miss Amelia Perkins, niece of the Rev. D. E. Jones, Rector of St. John's church. She left Stamford on the 18th for the house of the Roman Catholic bishop at Northampton (Dr. Bowring), and made a public declaration of faith at the chapel in that town.—Joshua Jones Ashley, formerly Ensign in the 40th Regt., has been committed from Marlborough-street Police-office, charged with stealing silver spoons and forks to a very large amount from the Junior United Service, the Union, Army and Navy, Brechein, Reform, and Colonial Club-houses, of each of which he has been a member. The court was crowded with noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the several clubs; whose regard he met with a steady gaze. A number of pawnbrokers were also present, hearing the stolen plate. It is said that the prisoner's proper name is Joshua Jones, and that he is the stepson of Mr. James Ashley, of the late firm of Ashley and Son, bankers and army-agents.—The forcing into a gaming-house by the Police, early on the morning of 23d, had a melancholy result. The house was No. 34, St. James's-st., and it had been visited by a Police-inspector in plain clothes, who took part in gaming Superintendent Baker, having heard of the Inspector's success in entering the house, repaired thither with a party of constables, and was admitted. In the alarm, Henry Smart, the son of the proprietor of the house, escaped to the roof; but he slipped, and fell into the next house in Jernyn-st. He was dreadfully shattered; and he died next morning at St. George's Hospital.—At a late meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Lord Brougham told the following anecdote, illustrative of a barrister's zeal for his client:—I remember a cause at Guildhall, before Lord Tenterden, in which, upon the cross-examination of a witness, I brought out the fact that he had an interest in the case, upon which my noble and learned friend, Lord Campbell (then at the bar), took a tepid note out of his own pocket—such was his zeal for his client—and handed it over to the witness, who agreed to receive it in discharge of his interest; upon which my learned friend said, 'Now do you confirm what you stated to me upon your examination?' to which the witness, of course, replied in the affirmative. Lord Tenterden then turned round and said, 'Now, Mr. Brougham, what have you to say against the witness?' I felt that my objection was removed to another ground, and endeavoured to convince the jury that the man having pledged himself by his evidence while he had an interest, could not possibly go back now that his interest was at an end, without committing perjury; but that having given his evidence, and thus implicated himself, while he had an interest, no credit ought to be given to his testimony. However, the jury, contrary to all propriety, made a great mistake, and found against me. (Laughter.) They were so pleased with the nimbleness and tact of my learned friend, and with his great generosity too, that they could not forbear giving him a verdict.' (Great laughter.)

FROM 27TH FEB. TO 3D MARCH.—On the 27th the

Eastern Counties-Railway was opened from Shoreditch to Colchester, a distance of 51, and an addition to the line of upwards of 30 miles from the Breatwood Station to Colchester.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

CHINA WAR.—THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Feb. 14th.—The Duke of Wellington, after directing that the paragraphs in the Royal Speech which related to our victories in China should be read, proposed that their lordships should express their approbation of the services of Her Majesty's fleet and army in the course of the operations by which such important success had been attained. He narrated with extreme particularity, but without adverting to any subject of dispute, the places at which the forces had been engaged, and the circumstances of their achievements from the first commencement of hostilities, comparing, as he proceeded, the relative difficulties which the troops had respectively to overcome, and especially specifying the series of operations by the united services from the attack of the heights of Canton to the conclusion of the war, as unprecedented in the naval and military history of this country, and attended by "wonderful success." The excellent arrangements by which ships and soldiers had been in each instance so combined as to co-operate most effectually, and the good understanding which subsisted between the commanders of the naval and land forces, deserved particular commendation, as it was to this that their uniform, rapid, and almost bloodless victories were to be attributed. He enlarged upon the advantages to be expected from the treaty which our success had extorted from the Emperor—the admirable discipline, forbearance, and humanity of the troops; and concluded by requesting their lordships' unanimous concurrence in the resolutions he proposed.

Lord Auckland had the more satisfaction in expressing his perfect accordance with the high praise which had been bestowed upon the forces, as he had selected Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker for the service. The noble lord then drew attention to the claims of the native Indian army, which appeared to have been somewhat overlooked; but the omission was instantly supplied by the Duke of Wellington.

The Marquis of Lansdowne regretted that the name of Sir H. Pottinger, who had acted as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, was omitted from the resolutions. The Duke of Wellington, however, explained, that as the vote was one of thanks for military services alone, his name could not with propriety be included.

Lord Brougham, Lord Haddington, and Lord Minto, shortly expressed their entire concurrence in the vote; and after a few words of high eulogium upon Sir H. Pottinger from Lord Aberdeen, the resolutions were carried unanimously, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Stanley moved a vote of thanks to the officers and men who have been employed in the naval and military operations in China. He would mix no disputable topics with this motion; nor had he any party feeling connected with it, the commanders having all been appointed under the late Administration. The commencement of the war in China might be properly dated from about February, 1841, the operations in 1840 having been on a very small and partial scale. In that month it had been judged expedient to advance our naval force into the interior waters of China, under the very walls of Canton. The fortifications there were of great strength; but, almost impregnable as they seemed, they were forced by a comparatively insignificant squadron, which, in little more than one hour, through a navigation unknown and difficult, and in many parts unattempted before, and without the aid even of a native pilot, took up its position and retained it. A second attack on Canton was afterwards rendered necessary by the misbehaviour of the Chinese: and whereas the former had been chiefly a naval operation, this was principally, though by no means exclusively, a military one. By a force hardly amounting to 3,000 men in all, a line of hills was occupied and the forts captured, in the manner described in Sir Hugh Gough's despatch, against a body of from 35,000 to 45,000 Chinese troops. Lord Stanley mentioned with especial honour the conduct of a company of Sepoys, who, cut off from all assistance, had, in circumstances of great difficulty, kept at bay a force of many thousand Chinese. He then described the subsequent expedition to Amoy, and eulogised the skill with which the captains laid their ships in line within the harbour, and the gallantry of the escalade by which the troops possessed themselves of the town. Not less gallantry and ability had been exhibited in the capture of Chinghai and Ningpo. The good order and discipline of the troops, naval and military, British and Indian, had merited the highest praise, and had left among the native population a deep sense of respect for the British name. He then proceeded to give a narrative of the expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang, and of the capture of Ching-Kiang-Fo. So desperate was the valour of the defenders, that a large body of the Tartars, ignorant of the mercy which follows British victory, set fire to a pile, on which they had heaped their effects, their families, and themselves, and perished in the flames. He enlarged upon the difficulties and important consequences

of this achievement, which had placed in our power Nankin, the second city of China, and forced the emperor to a final pacification. Victories there had been which had involved more bloodshed—never any which more merited the thanks of the country. It had been usual to vote separate thanks to the naval and military forces; but here both had been so generally and so zealously combined in their services to their country, that he thought it best to couple both in the expression of their gratitude. There were several officers whose names, not enumerated in this vote, he would gladly have included, but that the practice had been to mention by name those individuals only who held a certain rank of command. On the consequences of these events he would not enlarge; he would only caution the mercantile world against a too sanguine expectation of immediate results to our commerce from the opening of markets in China.

Lord Palmerston, in seconding a motion upon a subject with which it had been his lot to be connected, would introduce no topic that could cast even a shade of difference. He applauded the skill and courage of the British, and did justice to the personal valour which had distinguished the Chinese amid their utter ignorance of the arts of war. He gave especial credit to our officers for their restraint of all license on the part of the troops—a forbearance which had much conduced to establish among the Chinese a favourable opinion of, and disposition towards, the British. He agreed in deprecating premature speculation for the markets of China—but expressed his persuasion that in process of time a considerable exchange of produce would take place between the two countries. Meanwhile he rejoiced that long years of misrule had not impaired the efficiency of the British forces—that their swords, though they had rested in their scabbards, had not rusted there.

Sir C. Napier bore testimony to the merits of several of the officers mentioned in the notice of motion.

Sir G. Staunton desired to add to the enumeration of the advantages likely to accrue from these successes, the probable introduction of Christianity into China. He wished to see justice done to the merits of Sir Henry Pottinger, who was not named among these officers.

Mr. Hume also desired the introduction of Sir Henry Pottinger's name.

Sir R. Peel declared his cordial concurrence in the general praises of our officers. To Sir H. Pottinger he had before paid his tribute of applause. He wished it had been consistent with usage to introduce the name of that meritorious functionary; but precedent did not sanction the mention of services merely diplomatic in votes of this nature. He was happy, however, to acquaint the house, that the Government, sensible of Sir H. Pottinger's high services, had offered to him whatever official employment in China he might be willing to undertake, with the assurance of their entire confidence in him.

The vote then passed, including by name Sir Hugh Gough, Sir W. Parker, Sir G. Bremer, and General Lord Saltoun, G. Burrell, Sir R. Bartley, & Sir J. H. Schofield.

PARLIAMENT MISCELLANEA.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made a declaration to the effect, that forged Exchequer-bills to the amount of 377,000*l.* had been put into circulation, of which 262,000*l.* had to be supplied by the public. Thus of course bills to the amount of 115,000*l.* are excluded. To account accurately for this amount, figures have been furnished, clearly showing that the greater part has been delivered up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that nearly all the rest have been paid by the forger.

The debate on the condition of the country was brought to a close at a quarter to four o'clock on the morning of the 18th February, by a division that gave a majority of 115 against the motion of Lord Howick, for going into a committee to consider the existing distress, and to provide remedial measures. The numbers were, 306 to 191.

Sir R. Peel opposed himself to the motion, his foremost argument against it being, that it must inevitably be followed by some proposition by Lord Howick—general and abstract, and therefore useless;—or specific, and therefore interfering with the functions of the Executive Government in the management of finance, and rendering it impossible for Government to deal with the revenue, and estimates, not yet produced. Nothing could more tend to paralyze commerce and aggravate the distress. Sir Robert retraced ground mainly anticipated by Sir J. Graham; repeated his own recent declaration respecting the corn-laws; and announced, that although the two wars in the East were so recently concluded that the full benefit could not be felt, 4000 troops had been withdrawn from Canada, and the naval, military, and civil estimates would show a reduction of about 850,000*l.*—the first, he hoped, of a series of diminished estimates. He finished by desiring that no consideration of party might prevent any one from voting for the motion, who thought that it would tend to alleviate the public distress.

On the 21st Feb. Mr. T. Duncombe moved that petitions having been presented to the house, complaining of the conduct of Lord Chief Justice Abinger, when presiding as Judge upon the execution of the late special commission, the house do summon witnesses to the bar, for the purpose of ascertaining the language used by him

a charge on the Grand Jury, and in summing up the cases to the Petty Jury, and also in passing sentences upon the prisoners convicted. After a lengthened debate the house divided—for the motion 73; against it 228; majority against the motion 155.

In the house of Lords on 23d Feb., Lord Campbell asked whether Government intended to introduce any measure with a view to settling disputes in the Church of Scotland? Lord Wharnclyfe said, that pending an appeal lately made from the Court of Session to the house of Lords, on the subject of the *quoad sacra* parishes, it would be unadvisable to introduce any measure. Should the decision of the Court of Session be affirmed, against the right of the Church to constitute *quoad sacra* parishes, as it would interfere with the expansion of religious instruction in Scotland, Government would be disposed to legislate on that part of the subject. For their views respecting the Non-intrusion question, he referred to Sir James Graham's letter to the Moderator of the General Assembly; there was no intention to legislate on that part of the subject. Lord Brougham, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Campbell expressed their satisfaction at the declaration, as tending to remove hopes that keep-up agitation in Scotland.

Mr. Campbell put a similar question in the house of commons, and obtained a similar reply from Sir J. Graham.

On the 24th Feb. the house went into a committee of supply; and Mr. Sydney Herbert rose to move the Navy Estimates. Compared with the previous year, there is to be a reduction of 4,000 men, and a decrease in expense of 143,000*l.*; and on the entire estimates there will be a saving of 435,000*l.*

COMPENSATION TO OPIUM MERCHANTS.—Lord J. Russell put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of the petition he had presented just previously from Bombay. He wanted to ascertain the causes of the delay which had taken place in the payment of the indemnity for the opium surrendered to the Chinese. The right hon. gentleman had stated that some inquiry was to be made this year as to the value of the opium. He begged to ask whether the inquiry had yet been made, or was now proceeding, or was intended? at what time it was likely to be terminated, and whether there was any valid objection to the payment of the indemnity?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had already apprised certain parties interested in the payment for the opium, that until the ratification of the treaty with China, it was impossible that Government could act on the stipulations therein contained. The ratification on our part had been sent out from this country; it would probably soon be exchanged with the Chinese, and then Her Majesty's Government would be enabled to take steps in fulfilment of the conditions of the treaty. With respect to the payment of indemnity, so anxious was the Government to prevent any delay in the settlement of the just claims of the opium holders, that reference had been made to India and China, and when the inquiry into the claims was completed, reports would be received from both those quarters, on which Her Majesty's Government would be able maturely to form their judgment.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

In the case of Spencer and others, who were executed on board the *Somers* as mutineers by Commander M. Kenzie, the court of inquiry have unanimously approved of his conduct. A court-martial is however ordered to try him, and to try several seamen charged as accomplices of Spencer. The court, which would commence on board the *North Carolina*, 74, on the 1st of February, is composed as follows:—President: Commodore Downes. Commodore Read. Captains: W. Compton Bolton, Daniel Turner, Charles W. Skinner, Isaac M. Keever, John H. Aulick, Bladen DuRoi, John Gwynn, and Thomas W. Wyman. Commanders: Henry W. Ogden, Irvine Shubrick, and William W. McKean.

Commander M'Kenzie would be tried, it is said, on three charges, viz., first murder; second, cruelty and oppression; third, not known.

Three unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain a warrant from the District Court of the United States against Com. M'Kenzie and Lieut. Gansvoort, for illegally putting to death Spencer, Cronwell, and Small, on board the United States brig *Somers*. In the last instance the Judge says,—"That there is at least a colour of jurisdiction in a court-martial, I entertain no doubt; and as the offence charged was a military execution of the deceased by the accused, acting as commissioned officers of the navy, and in the exercise of their command on board a ship of war of the United States on the high seas; and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, and in the open assertion of their rightful authority to give such orders, and compel obedience to them, I think the Civil Court cannot properly intercept the proceedings of the President in bringing the matter to trial before a navy court-martial."

"I accordingly again decline granting the warrant prayed, for the arrest of Commander M'Kenzie and Lieutenant Gansvoort."

Congress have been engaged in discussing various

topics of a public character, and some of them highly important. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law of the last session has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, and is before the Senate. By the provisions of the repealing law, all persons who may have commenced proceedings in their case before it becomes a law are allowed to continue them as if no legislation on the subject had taken place. It is doubtful what the Senate will do, but the prospects are that they will adopt the bill of the House.

The 6 per cent. loan authorised by Congress during their last session, has been taken at par. Previous to which, however, the banks of New York had offered the Treasury department par for 1,000,000 dollars of Treasury notes, which offer was not accepted. Since the loan has been disposed of there has been some bustle among the banks and private capitalists to obtain a part.

That there is a feeling in some part of America to take decisive steps against the doctrine of "repudiation," there can be no doubt; nor that some are willing to follow the plan recommended by General Cast Johnston for the adoption of the State debts by the Federal Govt.

The shares on board the *Credie* were valued at 20,000 dollars, and insured at New Orleans: the underwriters refused to pay; a suit was commenced, and was recently decided in favour of the claimants.

The United States Tariff, which took effect on the 4th August last, according to the last accounts works ill. The entire revenue from Customs during the quarter ending 31st Dec. last inclusive was only 3,116,370 dollars; being considerably less than in the corresponding quarter of 1841, when the old tariff was in full operation, and the duties were reduced to the lowest rate established by the Compromise Act, except what was to have been the final reduction to a minimum of 20 per cent.; less also by half a million than in the corresponding quarter of 1840; and less by 189,135 dollars 58 cents, than in the third quarter of the last year, during two-thirds of which quarter the duty on no article exceeded 20 per cent. The causes of this failure are said to be the unusual depression of business, the enforcement of the cash system, and the excess of duties upon some articles of import.

SPAIN.

The Duke de Victoria has issued a manifesto to the Spanish nation, in which he calls upon the people to assist him in maintaining order. After expressing his anxiety to maintain the rights and privileges of the Spanish people, the Regent says—

"Often have I said and sworn it—as often do I now repeat and confirm it—to preserve and consolidate the freedom of our common country, to support unhurt the constitutional throne of Isabel II., and to resign at her feet the authority with which I am invested at the hour prescribed by the fundamental law of the state for this purpose. Such are my duties, and so will they be fulfilled. These duties are clear, precise, defined, neither requiring explanation nor interpretation; less still for me than for any one else, and you may confide in me that they will be accomplished."

The manifesto is altogether in a conciliatory tone, but, nevertheless, it has been attacked by some of the Spanish journals.

The Spanish Government has yielded in the contest with France; and the fact is thus announced by the *Messenger*—

"The King's Government having demanded of the Spanish Government the disavowal of the imputation made by the Ex-Political Chief at Barcelona, M. Guterres, against the French Consul, M. de Lencastre, the official *Gazette* of Madrid, of the 10th instant, contains this disavowal, under the form of a letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior by the Minister of War, and of which the last paragraph is couched in the following terms:—

"Consequently the Government of her Majesty, which ever acts with justice and impartiality, deems it just to declare that the assertion of the Political Chief was not accurate, and had not, without doubt, any other foundation than the rumours circulated by persons flying from Barcelona—rumours which the inquiries of the Captain-General had dissipated."

Another concession made by the Spanish Government has been to remit the remainder of the war-contribution which had been demanded of the city of Barcelona, and of which only a small portion had been paid. The continued endeavours to enforce the impost had kept the place in an increasing ferment of discontent.

PORTUGAL.

There have been some serious disturbances in Oporto, resulting from the collection of the decima and other taxes; which the inhabitants, in the present distressed state of the wine-trade, represent themselves as unable to pay. The troops were afraid to act, and they were withdrawn; but as the cause was not political, no serious results were expected. The Governor forwarded a memorial of the people's grievances to the Government at Lisbon.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India, via Marsa, with

accounts from Bombay to the 2d January, reached London on the evening of the 6th February. Letters and papers via Falmouth, were delivered in London on the 12th February.

We regret extremely to announce the decease of William Jardine, Esq., M. P., for many years a resident in China.

A letter from Montreuil (Pas de Calais) states that the persons taken up for pillaging the wrecks of the *Reliance* and *Conqueror* have already, in part, been brought to trial, and several condemned to imprisonment. Two men named Lausour and Prudhomme, from Camiers, who were proved to have received some of the goods, have been sentenced, one to six and the other to four months' imprisonment.

The concert which was given in the Hall of Commerce for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the crews of the *Reliance* and *Conqueror*, was thronged to excess by the charitably disposed inhabitants of the City, and attended by many of the more fashionable denizens from the west end of London.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Pottinger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, the able negotiator of our peace with China, has been selected by the Government for the chief office as resident at Hongkong, and is to take his departure forthwith. The appointment is in every respect a good one.

At the same Court, Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G. C. B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India; and also an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

Under the provisions of the 3 and 4 William IV., entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China, and India," Her Majesty in Council is pleased to prohibit her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and Her Majesty is pleased to order that any of her subjects committing a breach or violation of this direction shall, upon conviction thereof in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice-Admiralty, be, for every such offence, liable to a penalty not exceeding 100l., or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall take place; and Her Majesty is hereby further pleased to order that all proceedings which may be had under this order shall be, as far as circumstances will permit, in conformity with the law of England.

COMMERCIAL.

CASSIA LEONEA.—Prices have rather improved, good mid. has sold at 69s to 71s 6d; mid. 66s to 68s; low mid. 62s to 64s; ord. and coarse 55s to 57s 6d.

SILK.—In this article there is little to notice since our last, particularly as to the Bengal Silk. The demand continues very dull, and buyers can get suited on terms even below our quotations; but of the stock on hand (4216) several large parcels are held for much higher prices. The quantity likely to arrive for the next two or three months is expected to be very small.

A public sale will probably take place about the middle of the month, but the quantity offered will be smaller than usual. In Chinese prices remain about the same. The Italian market is still lower, with very little doing. There is nothing new in the Brussa market, and prices range about the same, though some little business has been done. The *Tux* is 810 of Brussa and 215 of Persia.

Teasles,	16 6—21 0
Yun-fa,	16 0—20 0
Jaysam,	17 0—28 0 none
Yellow China, ..	11 6—13 6 do.
Canton,	9 0—14 0
Chin Chew,	9 0—13 0

TEX.—The public sales were brought to a conclusion on 24th Feb. The demand during the first four days was brisk, and merchants generally obtained the rates established at the last auctions. On the fifth day, however, merchants showing less firmness, caused the trade to be less inclined to operate; biddings became languid, and prices closed at a reduction on the public sales held on the 10th January, of 1d to 1½d for common and good; 1½d to 2d for fine Congou; 1½d to 4d for common, and 2d for good Pouchong; 2d to 2½d for Flowery and Orange Pekoe; 1½d for Twankay, and 1d to 2d for Hyson, but see descriptions of Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, brought an advance of 1d to 2d per lb. Of the 92,000 packages offered, 41,800 were disposed of upon the following terms:—

Fokien imported as Congou, sold at 1s; Congou out of condition, 1½d to 1s, ord. 1s 1d to 1½d, ra on 1s 2d, ra con to str 1½d to 1s 3d, bikas 1s to ra str 1s 3d to 1s 4d, bikas 1s to ra str 1s 5d to 1s 1d, bikas 1s to ra str 1s 6d to 1s 2d, very fine 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Pouchong 2d to 1s 5d; Souehong low 1½d to 1s 2d, fair to good 1½d to 2s 2d, and very fine 2s 10d to 2s 3d; Flowery Pekoe fair to good 2s 6d to 2s 6d; bikas 1s Pekoe or Hung Muey common to good 1½d to 1s 3d; Caper in chests 1s 3d to 1s 3½d, in boxes ord. 1s 3d; Orange Pekoe fair to fine 1s 10d to 1s 1½d,

scanted good to fine 2s 1d to 2s 6d; Twankay good in half-chests 1s 7d to 4d, fine to Hyson kind 1s 5d to 1s 10d; Hyson skin 1s 10d; Hyson common 1s 8d to 1s 9d, fair to good 2s to 2s 6d, fine 2s 9d to 3d 3d; Young Hyson 1s 1d to 3s 2d; Imperial 1s 6d to 3s; Gunpowder 1s 9d to 4s 7d; Ning Yung 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; Hung Muey low 8d to 1½d; Oolong good 3s 9d to 4s 0½d per lb. After the close of the sales a fair business was transacted in Congou, at 1s 2½d to 1s 3d for good common sound Congou cash, and for fair Twankay several parcels were sold at 1s 4d per lb; Caper of low quality and Pouchong have been in excellent request, and the parcels that were sold at very low rates at the auction have commanded a profit of 3d to 4d for the former, and 2d per lb for the latter. Company's Congou in small parcels have been disposed of at 1s 3d per lb. cash.

At a still later date a good demand was experienced for black Tea, and green sorts have been in fair request; the rates established at the public sales have been sustained, and a large proportion of the bought in lots have been disposed of; indeed, low Caper and Pouchong have brought advanced prices; Congou of common sound quality has been selling at 1s 2d to 1s 2½d, good common 1s 3½d to 1s 3½d, but mid. blackish leaf rather strong 1s 3d to 1s 4d, wrong blackish leaf 1s 5d to 1s 8d, Pekoe description 1s 9d to 2s 4d, Twankay common sound 1s 4d per lb. Holders show firmness, and few parcels are pressing for sale; no auction is declared. The deliveries continue large, exceeding those of last year. Congou is 7d per lb. lower than last season at this period.

The stock of black Tea 1st of March was 22,508,000 lbs. and of green 5,084,000 lbs; last year at the same time it was 23,646,000 lbs of black, and 6,563,000 lbs of green. The deliveries this year have been 4,262,000 lbs of black, and 1,161,000 lbs of green; last year the quantity was 4,409,000 lbs of black and 1,571,000 lbs of green. The arrivals of Tea in February were 3,627,000 lbs, and the deliveries 2,525,000 lbs.

SCINDE.

From the Bombay Times, 8th April.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—Bombay Castle April 5, 1843.

1. The Honorable the Governor in Council feels the highest gratification in announcing for general information, that official intelligence has this day been received, that it hath pleased Almighty God again to bless our Arms with Victory.

2. On the 24th ultimo, the British Force in Scinde, consisting of about 5,000 men under the command of His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., attacked and signally defeated an Army of 20,000 Beloochers posted in a very strong and difficult position, four miles from Hyderabad, and commanded in person by Ameer Sher Mahomed, the Chief of Meerpoor.

3. The battle lasted for more than three hours, the resistance of the Enemy was brave and determined, but in the end, unable to cope against British prowess, they were defeated with great slaughter, and with the loss of all their Artillery and Standards.

4. The Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in now stating that in this decisive combat, the Troops of all Arms highly distinguished themselves and nobly maintained the honor of their Country, under the guidance of the distinguished and intrepid Commander.

5. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs, that a Royal Salute be fired this day from the Garrison of Bombay, in honor of this Victory, and that on receipt of this Order a similar Salute be fired at all the Principal Military Stations under this Presidency.

6. Annexed are Returns of the killed and wounded, and of the Ordnance and Standards captured from the Enemy, during this action, as furnished to this Government by His Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy to Govt.

Casualty Roll of Killed and Wounded in action near Hyderabad on the 24th March, 1843.

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.—1 lieutenant killed, and 2 troopers wounded.
2nd Co. 1st Battn. Foot Arty.—No casualties.
2nd Co. 2d Battn. do. do.—1 camel killed, and 2 wounded.
3rd Co. Golundauze.—1 lieutenant, 1 syce, and 1 horse wounded.
3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry.—1 trooper killed, and 9 wounded, 3 horses killed, & 12 wounded.
9th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry.—1 capt. killed, 3 troopers, 1 syce, and 9 horses wounded.
Poonah Horse.—3 troopers killed, 1 lieutenant, and 12 troopers wounded, 7 horses killed, and 6 wounded.

Scinde Horse.—1 trumpeter, and 17 troopers wounded, 13 horses killed.

C. Company Madras Sappers.—1 private wounded. H. M.'s 22d Regiment.—23 r. and file killed, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 111 r. and file wounded.

1st Grenadier Regt. Bombay N. I.—2 sepoy killed, and 1 wounded.

8th Regiment N. I.—1 sepoy wounded.

12th Regt. N. I.—1 sepoy killed, and 1 wounded.

21st Regt. N. I.—1 drummer, and 3 sepoy killed, 2 lieutenants, 1 subedar, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, and 21 sepoy wounded.

25th Regt. N. I.—3 sepoy killed, 3 jemadars, 3 havildars, and 16 sepoy wounded.

Staff.—1 lieutenant wounded.

Total killed, 39: wounded, 231: grand total of casualties, 270.—Horses: killed, 23; wounded, 30.—Camels: killed, 1; wounded 2.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

1st Troop Horse Arty.—Lieut. J. C. Smith killed.

3d Company Golundauze.—Lieut. J. C. Pownall, wounded slightly.

9th Regt. Light Cavy.—Capt. C. Garrett, killed.

Poonah Horse.—Lieut. Tait, wounded slightly.

Her Majesty's 22d Regt.—Lieuts. Chute, Coote, Evans, Brennan, and Eusign Pennefether, wounded.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Burr, severely wounded, and Lieut. Wilkinson, slightly do.

Staff.—Lieut. McMurdo, Actg. Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl., wounded.

(Signed) H. J. PERRY, Lieut.

Actg. Assist. Adj. Genl.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Maj. Genl.

Comdg. in Scinde and Beloochistan.

(True copy) (Sd.) P. McPHERSON, Maj. Mil. Secy.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 10th June, 1843.

By the *Zephyr* from Bombay 15th April, arrived at Hongkong the 3d inst., and by the *Emma* from Bombay 20th April and arrived in Macao Roads on the 4th, the March Overland Mail has been received, and we have made copious extracts from the London papers, although the political news they contain are of but slight interest. The question of the payment of Capt. Elliot's Opium scrip has been brought forward in the house of Commons, but Government refuse giving any positive answer until the exchange of the ratification of the Treaty shall have been received. It was said that a Government agent would possibly be sent out here to make enquiries on the spot as to the value of Opium at the time of the delivery of the 20,000 chests. Another circumstance of great importance to our commercial community is the order in council prohibiting any one of Her Majesty's subjects trading to any port in the Empire of China besides the five ports opened by Treaty, under a penalty not exceeding 100 £ or 3 months imprisonment. This order we imagine, will affect the trade now carried on at Tienpak, Namoa, and Chinchew, although it may be doubted whether the vessels there can be considered as trading to any port, they mostly anchoring in open roadsteads, and the Chinese coming to them at sea to fetch away whatever goods they may be in want of. Moreover, no Admiralty or other court is yet organized in these parts to enforce the penalty of the Order in Council. We are aware that some such measure as this Order in Council is necessary for the due performance on the part of the English, of the provisions of the Treaty, as it was particularly understood that the five ports being thrown open to British trade, the English were not to visit any others; but, although nearly a year has now elapsed since that treaty was signed, nothing has yet been done to open the new ports, where there is no British garrison as at Amoy; and Fuh chow-foo, Ning-poo, and Shanghai continue closed against British shipping, which by their own authorities is prevented going there—surely, until those ports be really open, it is to be hoped that this new Order in Council will not be acted upon. The trade which has for a great number of years existed on the coast of Fuhkeen will probably in future have to be carried on under flags not British, and suffer little diminution in consequence.

After writing the above we have received the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette* of 6th inst., and copied from it an Order in Council instituting

a Court of Justice, having criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, on the Island of Hongkong, according to an act of Parliament holden in the 3d and 4th years of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled &c. &c. We are sorry to perceive from this that it is probable that no new enactments are likely to be made by the legislature for the island of Hongkong for some time to come; but China in 1833 is very different indeed, as far as foreign intercourse is concerned, from China in 1843, and courts adjudicating in civil causes are perhaps more required now, than Admiralty or Criminal Courts.

With deep regret we have by the Overland Mail received the intelligence of the death of WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. M. P. for Ashburton, 59 years of age, after a painful illness of several months. Mr. Jardine, formerly surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, has for upwards of 30 years been connected with the China trade, but did not finally settle in Canton until, we believe, the year 1822 and sometime after became partner in the house of MAGNIAO & Co., after the dissolution of which firm he was until his departure from Canton early in 1839, head partner of the well known firm of JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and had after his return home entered the house in London of MAGNIAO, JARDINE & Co. But few have equalled Mr. JARDINE in the success of his commercial enterprises, as well as in the liberality with which he used the great wealth thereby obtained, and he leaves a large number of friends to deplore his premature end. We perceive that Mr. JAMES MATHESON has addressed the electors of Ashburton for their suffrages for the seat left vacant by his late partner's demise.

The news from India received from Bombay is important and gratifying. Another battle has been fought in Scinde about five miles from Hydrabad in which Sir Charles Napier with 5000 men completely defeated and routed an army of 20,000 Beloochees after a desperate contest; 39 were killed and upwards of 200 wounded on the side of the British, and the enemy is supposed to have lost about 1000. We have copied the Governor General's Notification on the subject. We also learn from the *Gentleman's Gazette* of 20th April that the Ameers of Scinde, become prisoners on the battlefield of Meeanee on the 17th February, had arrived at Bombay on the 19th April in H. M. S. *Nimrod*.

Two weeks since we erroneously stated that the U. S. S. *Constellation* had returned to Hongkong from Amoy, and forgot to correct this in our last, she not having as yet come to Hongkong, and being probably still on the coast, if she has not sailed for South America, which we see from the *Semanaario Filipino* was her expressed intention on leaving Manila.

Capt. Balfour has addressed a note to the creditors of the insolvent hong, informing them that a new instalment has been paid on account of the Hong debts, and that the following will be paid them.

On Hingtae's debts a dividend of 12, 42 per cent, leaving a balance due to the creditors of 17 per cent.

On Kingqua's debts a dividend of 15 per cent, leaving due 25 per cent, with interest on the principal from 1st May 1839.

Mowqua's (old) debts, payable in seven years, are to be paid in full.

On Mowqua's debts payable in 10 years, a dividend of 10 per cent is to be paid, leaving due 30 per cent.

It is with much pleasure we can at length announce the arrival in Canton, on Sunday the 4th of this month, of Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, who had been so long and so anxiously expected. On the Tuesday after his arrival, Lt.-Col. Malcolm, Mr. Morrison, and Capt. Balfour, went into the City to pay a visit to H. E., who, it is said, is expected this day at Hongkong, to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty. The greatest activity, we learn, prevails at Hongkong to prepare everything for this important ceremony, and a house has been engaged for the residence of the Imperial Commissioner. We sincerely hope that nothing may now interfere speedily to have this important point settled, and that afterwards the negotiations about details may equally prosper, that an end may be put to the present uncertain state of matters, and that trade may really begin to be conducted upon the new system, free of constraint, and that the free-ports may really be opened.

We learn that H. M. Hospital ship *Minden* has during the week arrived at Hongkong from Chusan.

We are glad to perceive from Manila papers received during the week that the deaths caused there by the cholera were steadily diminishing, as will be seen from the following official returns for Manila and the country round for two leagues in diameter.

April 28	deaths	48
" 29	"	37
" 30	"	39
May 1	"	25
" 2	"	23
" 3	"	22
" 4	"	22
" 5	"	18
" 6	"	17
" 7	"	26
" 8	"	11
" 9	"	13
" 10	"	11
" 11	"	8

It is singular enough that the epidemic has again caused some of the Indians to entertain the same suspicions as in 1820, namely that the foreigners residing at Manila had poisoned the water. We are glad that this delusion has not hitherto had the same fatal consequences, although two gentlemen Capt. Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers, and Mr. Findlay had nearly become victims to this infatuation, as will be seen from the report of the occurrence they addressed to the Captain General, and which we translate from the *Semanaario* of 7th May.

"Sir.—C. Findlay and J. Ouchterlony, natives of England, present themselves with all due respect before Y. E. to state: that having obtained permission from Y. E. to go and see the volcano of Taal, they left this capital on Saturday the 29th of last month, and arrived at the village of Calamba on the Sunday morning following, whence they afterwards went to the farm of the Dominican friars, and were there received in the kindest possible manner by the Padre, who sent for the chief of the village, who having seen Y. E.'s passport procured for them horses and a guide to accompany them to Taal; they had with them five bottles of beer in a small box, but finding it inconvenient to carry, they soon after they had left the village of Calamba, threw it into the road, and went on their way; it appears that some one passing by found this box and took it to Calamba, saying that the strangers had left it there in order to poison the people; the padre in charge of the farm did all he could to pacify them, telling them that he had seen that box before, and that it contained only a few bottles of beer, and offered to open and drink from one of them to convince them of their folly; whilst this happened in the village, the travellers were attacked by seven or eight men sword in hand, accompanied by a great number of people. They thought them robbers, and determined to defend themselves in the best possible way, and fired a pistol but without effect; Mr. Findlay threw to them what money he had, which one of them picked up and put into his pocket; after this the before mentioned seven or eight men, assisted by their own guide, began to cut at them with their swords, wounding them in many places; after which their arms were tied and they were conducted on foot to the village, to the house of the captain of the guard, who when he saw the travellers covered with wounds and thus maltreated, ordered them to be untied, which was done, and they then went to the farm where the Padre cured them of their wounds, doing all in his power for them, and procured them the means of returning to this capital without danger of being again attacked. All which the deponents bring to the notice of Y. E. that Y. E. may be pleased to take such measures as Y. E. may judge fit for the due punishment of the aggressors, that in future the like may be avoided, as we hope from the justice and protection of Y. E.

Manila 2d May, 1843.—Signed C. Findlay, —J. Ouchterlony.

We find in the same paper that the police was in pursuit of one of the men engaged in the above described attack, who opposing his capture, was shot dead by one of the policemen.

The following important law regarding the Asiatic or rather China trade to Peru, we translate from a Lima paper, "El Comercio" of 26th January, kindly lent us.

"The citizen Francisco Vidal, General of Division of the national armies, Vice President of the

Council of State, charged with the executive power, &c. &c. &c.

CONSIDERING.

1. That, the Directors of the Asiatic Company have pointed out to the government the necessity of adopting a resolution, although provisional, regarding the privileges of that Company; there being several foreign vessels laden with Asiatic goods now about to arrive.

2. That, it being next to impossible for the Council of State to decide immediately on the questions put to it by the government concerning the affairs of the Company; seeing that its functions are for the present suspended for want of a quorum, and that even should that obstacle be overcome, it will have to give its first attention to the preparatory measures for the reunion of Congress, which can on no account be deferred.

3. That these circumstances oblige the government alone to decide in this matter; but being of such importance, and the meeting of Congress being at hand, it does so only provisionally, as has formerly been done on similar occasions.

4. That the provisional measures to be adopted have for their object the protection of the national shipping and commerce.

5. That the adoption of distinctive duties is universally practiced by the most enlightened nations for the sake of encouraging remote navigation and carrying trade.

6. That the duties which now according to the Tariff are paid on Asiatic goods imported for consumption, being so low, the doubling them is not a very high additional charge, and falling on articles of luxury, the interests of the poorer classes of society are not thereby affected.

7. That the privileges of the Asiatic company not having been abolished, and all importation of Asiatic articles in foreign vessels being prohibited, the measure which the government adopts provisionally that they may be so imported, ought by those interested to be received as a boon.

I THEREFORE DECREE:

Art. 1. From this date all produce and goods coming directly from Asia and being imported in vessels lawfully sailing under the Peruvian flag, and which shall be consigned to Peruvian citizens according to article 84 of the "Regulations of Commerce," shall pay the corresponding import duties as imposed on them, according to their kinds.

Art. 2. The produce and goods of Asia which from this day forward shall be imported under foreign flags, shall pay at the time of their being cleared for consumption, in cash, double the duties which till this day have been imposed by the "Regulations of Commerce."

Art. 3. The dispositions of Art. 83 of the "Regulations of Commerce" are to be without force in arranging the duties to be levied upon Asiatic goods imported under national or foreign flag.

The Minister of State for Finance is charged with the execution of this decree, and to give, in due time, notice of it to the legislative body. Given in the Supreme Government house, in Lima on the 25th January, 1843.—Francisco Vidal, —Antonio G. de la Fuente.

We are glad to find, that the late measures of the Naval Authorities have effectually prevented the incursions of the Kowloon Robbers. On shore we have, we regret to say, accounts of several attempts at burglary that have been made, one we are told was successful, at the house of Colonel Wilson, Pay Master of the Forces, and property of considerable value was lost. We would advise our readers not to relax in their watchfulness and precautions, as it is quite certain wherever property of convertible value is deposited, an attempt at plunder will be made.—Friend of China 8th June.

From the Hongkong Gazette 8th June.

PROCLAMATION:

His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, &c. &c., directs that the annexed Copy of a Despatch, dated the 4th of January, 1843, from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, together with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, referred to therein, be published for the Information, and Guidance of all British Subjects, who are Required and Enjoined to pay Due, and Implicit Obedience to the said Order in Council.

God save the Queen.

Dated at the Government House, at Hongkong, this 1st day of June, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

[Copy—No. 21.]

Foreign Office, Jan. 4. 1842.

Sir, I transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance a Copy of an Order of Her Majesty, in Council, providing that the Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, which was appointed by an Order of His late Majesty, in Council, dated the 9th of December, 1833, to be held at Canton, in the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or on board any British Ship, or Vessel, in the Port or Harbour of Canton, shall henceforth be holden in the Island of Hongkong, and have Jurisdiction for the trial of Offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects, within the said Island, and within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the Coast of China.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir, Your most obdt. humble Servt.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B.,

&c. &c. &c.

(True Copy)

RICHARD WOODNAM.

At the Court at Windsor, the 4th day of Jan'y. 1843.—Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His said Majesty, by any such Order or Orders as to His said Majesty in Council should appear expedient and salutary, to create a Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by His said Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one hundred miles of the said Coast of China; and to appoint one of the Superintendents, in the said Act mentioned, to be the Officer to hold such Court, and other Officers for executing the process thereof:

And whereas, in pursuance of the said Act, and in execution of the powers thereby in His said late Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, it was by an Order dated the 9th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, ordered by His said late Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that there should be a Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid; which Court should be holden at Canton, in the said dominions, or on board any British Ship or Vessel in the Port or Harbour of Canton; and that the said Court should be holden by the Chief Superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by His said late Majesty, under and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament:

And whereas it is expedient, that the said Court of Justice should henceforth be holden in the Island of Hongkong; now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said Act, and of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, and of all other powers to Her Majesty belonging or in any wise appertaining, it is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the said Court shall henceforth be holden in the Island of Hongkong; and that the same shall have, and exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects within the said Island and within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one hundred miles of the Coast of China; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said Court shall be holden by the Chief Superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by Her Majesty, under and in pursuance of the said Act;

And Her Majesty, by, and with the advice of Her said Council, doth hereby confirm in all other respects the said Order of His said late Majesty in Council, dated the ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

And the Right Honourable, the Earl of Aberdeen, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(True Copy.)

RICHARD WOODNAM.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June. ARRIVED

2. (B.) *Bencoolen*, Glarewood, Liverpool & Manila.
3. *Emma*, Dawson, Bombay and Singapore.
3. *Anna Keling*, do.
3. (A.) *Zephyr*, Johnston, do.
3. H. M. St. *Vigen*, Amoy.
4. H. M. St. *Thalia*, Capt. Hope, do.
4. H. M. St. *Children*, Capt. Wellsley, do.
7. (Swed.) *Zenobia*, London.
8. (A.) *Paulina*, Sweetlin, Boston 15th Jan'y.
8. *Don Juan*, Buffington, Boston, 15th Jan'y.
8. (B.) *Eleanor Lancaster*, Cowley, Bombay & Sing.
8. *Hopkinson*, Stephens, Madras.
8. *Possidone*, Valentine, London.
9. *Geo. Armstrong*, Jones Calcutt.
9. *Manlius*, Bombay.
9. *Harmony*, do.
9. *Fortescue*, do.
9. *Semiramis*, do.
9. (Du.) *Sumatra*, Crawford, Batavia.

PASSENGERS per

Geo. Armstrong, Mrs G. F. Davidson & 3 children, Mrs Hepburn, Miss Whittle, Doctor Hepburn, Mr. W. Perkin, and five servans.

June, SAILED

5. (A.) *Morrison*, Benson, New York.
6. (B.) *Kesirel*, Beauvais, Singapore.
7. (F.) *LaFayette*, Costey, Manila.
8. (Danish) *Dan*, Batavia.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Zephyr*,
For Calcutta.—*Anna Eliza*,

The *Geo. Armstrong*, on May 31st exchanged signals with barque *Diadem*, bound to London, in lat. 4. 30 N. long. 105. 43 E.; on the 30th, ship *Pacific*, whaler, from London 25 months, lat. 13. 20 N. long. 111 53 E.

Arrived in England from China.—Feb'y. 7th. *Hersey*, 8th, *Anna Maria*, 18th, *Fortitude*, (from Zaila), 24th, *Potentate*, 26th, H. M. S. *Calliope* 27th, H. M. S. *Moderate*.
Sailed from England for China.—Feb'y. 5th. *Possidone*, 9th, *Zenobia*, 24th, *Passenger*, 27th, *Chiefstain*, *Ivanhoe* *Aden*.

Ships loading for China.

At London.—*Indian*, *Bookery*, *Maid of Athens*, *Eleonara*, *Cleopatra*, *Anna Maria*, *Juliet*.
At Liverpool.—*Albert Edward*, *Bahamian*, *Iris*, *Thomas Fielden*, *Ranger*, *John Horton*.
At Glasgow.—*Duke of Wellington*.

April. Vessels passed Amjer from China

3. *Prince George*, Halifax.
11. *Australas*, *Peckeh*, Sydney.
13. *Bazar*, New York.
13. *Theodore Bull*, (from Manila), Hamburg.
13. *Albion*, New York.
18. *Elizabeth*, (Manila), Havre.
20. *Velocity*, Swan River.
21. *Wm. Gillics*, London.
22. *Victoria*, (Manila), Cadix.
23. *Navigator*, New York.
24. *New Zealand*, (Manila) Cowes.
26. *Elizabeth*, London.
29. *Pearl*, Bombay.
30. *Horatio*, New York.
30. *Siam*, London.

May.

1. *Walker*, Bombay.
3. *Edinburg*, London.
3. *St. Lawrence*, do.
3. *Frances Burns*, Glasgow.
9. *Tapley*, London.
9. *Liverpool Cork*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Bolivar*, *Ursula*, *Coromandel*, *George Wallis*, *England's Queen*, *Cordelia*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Thos. Fielden*, *Aden*, *Maid of Athens*, *India Bookery*, *Eleanor*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Emu*, *Passenger*, *Ivanhoe*, *James Campbell*, *Ranger*, *Cleopatra*, *Anna Maria*, *Juliet*, *Albert Edward*, *Bahamian*, *Iris*, *Ranger*, *John Horton*,
From Bombay.—*England*, *Bencoolen*, *Madonna*, *Lady Grant*, *Ingla*, *Alcmena*, *Scauby Castle*, *Harriet Scott*, *De-*

vapor, *Salem*, *Palatine*, *Lady Wright*, *Earl of Clave*, *Isabella*, *Isabella Thompson*, *John Barry*, *Louise Family*, *Mor*, *Clown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *John Brightman*, *Rustonjee Cowasjee*, *Water Witch*, *Lord Amherst*, *Red Rover*,

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th March. SINGAPORE, 20th May.
UNITED STATES, Feb'y. MANILA, 15th May.
CALCUTTA, 9th April. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 20th April. CHUSAN.
JAVA, 12th May. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Anna</i> , —	—	Keling,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
<i>Anna, Eliza</i> , —	—	Grainger,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Black Swan</i> , —	—	Hart,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Bombay Castle</i> , —	—	Baxter,	—
<i>Bencoolen</i> , —	—	Clarewood	—
* <i>Columbus</i> , —	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> , —	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
* <i>City of Derry</i> , 474	—	Vincent,	Dallas and Co.
* <i>Candahar</i> , —	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Corsair</i> , —	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
<i>Eliza</i> , —	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
* <i>Equestrian</i> , 801	—	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Sawell</i> , —	—	Sawell,	—
<i>Dawson</i> , —	—	Dawson,	—
<i>Cowley</i> , —	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Fortescue</i> , —	—	Jones,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Geo. Armstrong</i> , —	—	Otiow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Gondalier</i> , —	—	Stephens,	G. Nye Jr.
* <i>Hygieia</i> , 378	—	Woodbury	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Hopkinson</i> , —	—	—	—
<i>Harmony</i> , —	—	—	—
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> , 577	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Ina</i> , —	—	Lakeland,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>John Gray</i> , —	—	Anid,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
<i>John Laird</i> , —	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
<i>John Brewer</i> , —	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Kelso</i> , —	—	Roxburgh,	—
<i>Levant Packet</i> , —	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
<i>Manly</i> , —	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Mary</i> , —	—	Kemp,	H. Rustonjee,
<i>Manlius</i> , —	—	—	Russell & Co.
* <i>Orixa</i> , —	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
<i>Patna</i> , —	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
<i>Possidone</i> , —	—	Valentia,	—
<i>Ruparell</i> , —	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardonjee,
<i>Siam</i> , —	—	Wilmott,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Sappho</i> , 446	—	Danlop,	Dallas & Co.
<i>Sarah</i> , —	—	Mosman	—
<i>Sarab</i> , —	—	Heidrich,	—
<i>Solopian</i> , —	—	Bell,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Semiramis</i> , —	—	—	—
<i>Tenassarim</i> , —	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Thomas Crisp</i> , 287	—	Metcal,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Tyler</i> , —	—	—	Dent and Co.
<i>Velocipede</i> , —	—	—	—
<i>Warlock</i> , —	—	—	—

AMERICAN.

<i>Swallow</i> , —	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
<i>Paulina</i> , —	—	Sweetlin,	Russell and Co.
<i>Don Juan</i> , —	—	Buffington	—
* <i>Lark</i> , —	—	Tibbets,	—
* <i>Paul Jones</i> , 626	—	Palmer,	—
<i>Louvre</i> , —	—	Green,	—
<i>Zephyr</i> , —	—	Johnston,	Macvicar & Co.
* <i>Albree</i> , —	—	Henchman	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Wissahickon</i> , —	—	Webber,	—
DUTCH,			
<i>Japatra</i> , —	—	Smith,	—
<i>Maas</i> , —	—	Waning,	Reynvaan & Co.
<i>Sumatra</i> , —	—	Crawford	—
SPANISH.			
<i>Madrieno</i> , —	—	Bordenave	P. de las Heras.
HAMBURG.			
* <i>Caroline</i> , —	—	Kudsen	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Gustav</i> , —	—	Jessen,	Wetmore and Co.
PERUVIAN.			
* <i>Rimac</i> , —	—	Valle Riestro	Russell & Co.
SWEDISH.			
<i>Zenobia</i> , —	—	—	Russell and Co.

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 24.]

Macao, Saturday, 17th June, 1843.

[No. 402.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JUNE,

WILLIAM LANE has the pleasure to intimate to the public that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION** the following goods viz:—Handsome **MAHOGANY COUCHES & SOFAS**, **ROSEWOOD TABLES** and **MAHOGANY CARD TABLES**, **RAVENS DUCK**, superior **FLEMISH LINENS**, **GLASS WARE**, **FOWLING PIECES** and **RIFLES**, **GERMAN SAIL CLOTH**, **NAILS**, **FLOURS**, and sundry other articles. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. The goods may be inspected any time before the auction on Mr. Lane's premises, **RUA FORMOSA**.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

ON Thursday, the 22nd instant **JNO: SMITH** will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidders, on his premises: Irish Linen; Oil Cloth; Fowling Pieces; 2 1/2 to 4 inch Hemp Rope; 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18 thread Ratline; Spun Yarn; Negrohead Tobacco; Sherry, Cider, Brandy, Madeira, and Liqueurs, in bottle; a Side Board; Dining and Marble-top Tables; Chairs; a Pier Glass; Lavender Water; Seidlitz Powders; Stoves; brass and steel Fenders and Fire Irons; Padlocks; French Pot-bellied; Japanned Tin Plates; Razor Strops and Paste; a quantity of Prints and Veneering Laths; Bills of Exchange; Hat and Clothes Brushes; Sardines; Prunes; Berkeley Cheeses, and a variety of other articles belonging to the late firm of Markwick and Smith.

Precisely at one o'clock will be put up

FOR SALE, without limit or reserve, Five butts, and **SHERRY**. Twenty-nine Hogheads of very Superior **PALE**

SHERRY. This Sale warrants the particular notice of Families, Messes and Dealers: the Wine is of an excellent flavor, and it is confidently recommended to the Public.

Macao, 16th June, 1843.

ON Monday, the 26th inst. **JNO: SMITH** will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, by Public Auction, on his premises, to the highest bidder, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the Barque "**MANLY**," with all her Stores, as she lies at anchor in the Typa. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

At the same time

WILL be put up for Public Auction, (if not sold previously by private contract) the Brigantine "**BLACK SWAN**," now at anchor in the Typa. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 16th June, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 A 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorised to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE Godowns situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUNS**, or to **FEARON & SON**,—Macao.

Macao, 1st January, 1843.

FOR CHARTER OR SALE.

THE clipper Barque "**POSSIDORE**," Captain **ASHLIN VALENTINE**, 464 Tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, built of Oak, copper fastened, and newly coppered delivering her cargo at Hongkong, and will be clear by the end of the month. Apply to the Captain on board or **MR. RICHARD BROWNE**, at Macao. Macao, 16th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE Hamburg Ship "**GUSTAV**," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to **WETMORE & Co.**

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ship **BRULAN**, A. 1., Captain **PATON**, will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to **JAMIESON, HOW & Co.** Hongkong, 31st May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Clipper built Schooner **MADRILUHO**, of 320 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to **PEDRO DE LAS HERAS**.

Macao, 7th June, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE "**CITY OF DERRY**," A. 1. 474 Tons, Capt. A. VINCENT, will have immediate despatch. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and sails fast. For passage apply to **DALLAS & Co.**

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "**WISAHICKON**," now in the Typa, 166 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 3 1/2 years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to **WETMORE & Co.**

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "**SWALLOW**," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 30, 38 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to **W. P. PEIRCE**.

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British built Ship, **MARY**, Captain **KEMP**, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE**, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "**JANE**," Captain **BARO**, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 16th March. Apply to **B. BARRETTO**.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by **J. H. LEIGHTON**, Esq. Apply to **J. A. DE SILVA**.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

JUST LANDED "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheeses; Pickles; Sauces; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Buccellas

and Brandy; Footscap, Copying and Letter Paper; Wafers; India Rubber; Copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallets; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Answered;" "Unanswered;" "Private;" and plain; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music Paper; Office Tape; Red and Black L and Pencils; gold and silver Pencil Cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; black and white Beaver Hats; Air Guns; Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mechi and Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, Dagger, Table and Penknives; Razor Strops and Paste; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candles; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking; Perfumery; patent and plain Cork Screws; Table Covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**SHEATHING COPPER**; **FAHREN CLAR** set in wood and bottle; **HOCK**; **SAUTRENS**; **CHERRY BRANDY**. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

SYCEE SILVER.—Large Ingots, for sale by **MAY 13th 1843. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

FOR SALE.—Wines **SHERRY**, in 6 dozen cases.

Port in 6 dozen cases.

Burgundy, Montrachet in dozen cases.

ditto Marsannet ditto.

Hemitage ditto.

apply to **WETMORE & Co.**

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, 60. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish Table Cloths and Napkins. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.

Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1843.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KAIS & Co.**, apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of **MISS KRAOU LWAN WANG**, A Chinese Tale, translated by **SLOTH**, price one Dollar. **ESOP'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOTH**, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William Symons**, price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING** and **JOB PRINTING**, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ¥ 100—# 1.

Policies and folio pages # 5.

Letter paper size # 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships # 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines # 1.

for 3 months # 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

The annexed important notice has been published in Calcutta.

DANGERS IN THE CHINA SEA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct, that so much of Horsburgh's Chart of the China Sea as is contained within the parallels of 4 to 12 of North Latitude, and 106 and 119 of East Longitude, shall be forthwith lithographed after the introduction therein of certain dangers which have been brought to His Honor's notice in Spanish Charts, published in Madrid under the authority of the Spanish Government, in 1840, and amongst them the Shoal on which the Brig "Moulmien" was lately lost.

Parties desirous of having copies of the same, are requested to register Names in this Office, in order that no more copies may be struck off than are likely to be required.

In the mean time the following List of the various Dangers, some certain, others doubtful, amounting in number to 32, with their Latitudes and Longitudes, and with remarks by Mr Piddington, is published for general information:

List of Breakers, Rocks and Shoals marked on an engraved Spanish Chart, published at Madrid in 1840 under the authority of the Spanish Government, and which are either not marked or differently placed in Horsburgh's Chart of the China Sea. Edition of 1840.

No.	English translation of Spanish Names.	Danger.	Lat. No.	Long. E from	REMARKS.
1	Fanny's Shoal, (doubtful)	Rock above water.	10 58 40	110 34 10	Those who are acquainted with the Hydrography of the China Sea, will perceive that amongst these dangers, many, such as the Fanny's, Sea Horse's, Ariseer's, Anarada, Middleburg's & Gossard's Reefs, &c., are taken from our old Charts and Directories of the last or the beginning of the present Century, and it was at first intended to add to this list brief remark upon each of them.
2	Alexander's Shoal.	Rock and Breakers	10 0 0	111 2 0	
3	Knox Island.	small island & rocks	10 57 50	112 40 0	
4	Dolger's Breakers very doubtful.	Cluster of Rocks.	11 9 0	112 57 50	But it was found that it was alike as impossible to say upon what authority these had been expunged from our Charts, as upon what data they had been introduced onto the Spanish Chart together with those which are evidently from their date, new discoveries, as the Thomas and Brown's dangers of 1839: it is clear that in some cases at least the authority for placing these new shoals might be also that for replacing some of the old dangers. It is objected that nothing is so vexatious as the covering a Chart with Reefs and Shoals which do not exist. No doubt this often occasions loss of time and anxiety, but the careful Seaman would, we believe, prefer having all these dangers even erroneously marked on his Chart than to be led to believe that there was an open Sea it even existed. It is at least the duty of the Hydrographer to remind him that this part of the China sea is studded with them.
5		Rocks	10 44 50	112 51 31	
6		Ditto.	10 37 40	112 52 0	
7		Ditto.	10 34 0	112 40 30	
8		Ditto.	10 20 0	112 32 30	
9	Flat Island (seen repeatedly, situation uncertain)	Small Island & Rock.	11 3 0	115 40 0	And it may not perhaps be out of place here to add, if it throws much light on this question that recent geological researches (we allude especially to Mr. Charles Darwin's beautiful work on Coral Reefs) render it certain that Coral reefs and low islands are not only the tops of mountains rising from the depths of the ocean, upon which the Polyp then build, but that they are subject to alternate sinkings and risings within shorter or longer periods of time; so that Islands, Reefs or Banks may appear or disappear or re-appear in a night, and this even over large spaces. Mr. Darwin believes the China Sea to be an area of depression, viz. a space in which at some former period a great sinking of the crust of the earth took place, while the Philippines, and perhaps Borneo, were raised from the Ocean. As a sequel to these great convulsions smaller disturbances may continue for centuries in particular spots, and it is quite probable that many of the dangers of the China Sea may be yet elevated or sunk from time to time by this cause. The Island of Cheduba, in the Bay of Bengal, has had a large piece added to it by an earthquake with an elevation of the bed of the Sea, within the memory of the present inhabitants. See Capt. Halsted's Report, in Journal of the Asiatic Society, Vol. X p. 434.
10	Third Thomas's Shoal, February 1839.	A Rock.	10 59 50	116 53 30	
11	Shoal and Breakers of the Sea Horse	Cluster of Rocks & Shoal.	10 40 20	115 15 30	
12	Brown's Bank 1838.	5 fms. Shoal.	10 32 30	116 37 30	It is unnecessary to add more to warn the Seaman of the extreme precaution required should be entangled in this dangerous quarter of the China Sea, or to explain why we have preferred marking again many old dangers now expunged from our modern Charts, since if they have once disappeared which we do not know, there is always some possibility of their re-appearance—which we certainly do know.
13	Do. Do.	A Rock.	10 35 0	116 59 30	
14	Do. Do.	Shoal.	10 39 0	117 14 33	
15	Sandy's Shoal.	Rock.	11 2 0	117 37 0	The motion was seconded by Lord PALMERSTON, who claimed a share of the credit for Lord Auckland: and he remarked, that although Mr. Canning had ridiculed the idea of sending out "sixteen thousand bayoneted philosophers," the humanity and forbearance of our troops had mainly contributed to the success of the military operations. The motion was supported by Sir Charles Napier, who said that the skill displayed by Sir William Parker was unequalled in the naval history of the country; Sir George Staunton, who looked with satisfaction to the prospect of introducing Christianity into the Chinese empire; Sir Robert Inglis, who observed, speaking of the peace, that, as Christian legislators, they ought to express their gratitude to that great Source from which all blessings are derived, though it could not decorously be put to the vote; and Mr. Home, who asked why Sir Henry Pottinger was omitted?
16	Sea Horse in 1776.	Shoal.	10 59 40	117 34 0	
17	Holmes' Shoal in 1836.	Breakers.	10 35 0	117 57 0	
18	Brown's Bank 1838.	Shoal.	11 11 0	118 32 20	The motion was supported by Sir Charles Napier, who said that the skill displayed by Sir William Parker was unequalled in the naval history of the country; Sir George Staunton, who looked with satisfaction to the prospect of introducing Christianity into the Chinese empire; Sir Robert Inglis, who observed, speaking of the peace, that, as Christian legislators, they ought to express their gratitude to that great Source from which all blessings are derived, though it could not decorously be put to the vote; and Mr. Home, who asked why Sir Henry Pottinger was omitted?
19	Middleburg Shoal, (very doubtful)	Rock.	9 8 0	109 8 0	
20	Gossard's Reefs (doubtful)	Ditto.	8 59 40	110 39 10	
21	Anarada Rock (doubtful)	Rock.	9 47 30	111 10 10	The motion was supported by Sir Charles Napier, who said that the skill displayed by Sir William Parker was unequalled in the naval history of the country; Sir George Staunton, who looked with satisfaction to the prospect of introducing Christianity into the Chinese empire; Sir Robert Inglis, who observed, speaking of the peace, that, as Christian legislators, they ought to express their gratitude to that great Source from which all blessings are derived, though it could not decorously be put to the vote; and Mr. Home, who asked why Sir Henry Pottinger was omitted?
22	Breakers, Fanny.	Rocks above water	9 44 10	113 52 50	
23	First Thomas's Shoal, February 1839.	Rock.	9 22 0	116 59 30	
24	Second Thomas's Shoal, February 1839.	Rock.	9 46 0	115 49 30	The motion was supported by Sir Charles Napier, who said that the skill displayed by Sir William Parker was unequalled in the naval history of the country; Sir George Staunton, who looked with satisfaction to the prospect of introducing Christianity into the Chinese empire; Sir Robert Inglis, who observed, speaking of the peace, that, as Christian legislators, they ought to express their gratitude to that great Source from which all blessings are derived, though it could not decorously be put to the vote; and Mr. Home, who asked why Sir Henry Pottinger was omitted?
25	Carlota (Charlotte's) Shoal	Shoal.	7 16 0	107 36 0	
26	Phaeton's Shoal	Shoal.	7 3 10	107 28 30	
27	Galloway's Rock (doubtful).	Rock.	6 33 10	107 40 0	The motion was supported by Sir Charles Napier, who said that the skill displayed by Sir William Parker was unequalled in the naval history of the country; Sir George Staunton, who looked with satisfaction to the prospect of introducing Christianity into the Chinese empire; Sir Robert Inglis, who observed, speaking of the peace, that, as Christian legislators, they ought to express their gratitude to that great Source from which all blessings are derived, though it could not decorously be put to the vote; and Mr. Home, who asked why Sir Henry Pottinger was omitted?
28	Bombay Castle's Shoal in 1836.	Rock.	7 49 30	111 47 0	
29	Various banks within this space according to the Advertiser, with deep water.	A large space with Rocks & Breakers in various parts.	7 27 0	113 15 0	
30	No name.	Shoal.	6 53 0	114 22 0	The motion was supported by Sir Charles Napier, who said that the skill displayed by Sir William Parker was unequalled in the naval history of the country; Sir George Staunton, who looked with satisfaction to the prospect of introducing Christianity into the Chinese empire; Sir Robert Inglis, who observed, speaking of the peace, that, as Christian legislators, they ought to express their gratitude to that great Source from which all blessings are derived, though it could not decorously be put to the vote; and Mr. Home, who asked why Sir Henry Pottinger was omitted?
31	Do. do.	Rocks.	7 45 0	114 48 30	
32	Mackinnon's Reef 1839.	Rocks.	5 44 0	114 36 0	

(Signed) H. PIDDINGTON,
Attng Secy. Asiatic Society and Curator
Museum Economic Geology of India.
C. D. GREENLAW, Secretary.

10th February, 1843.
By order of the Mari Board,
Fort William, the 23d March, 1843.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

2.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Lord STANLEY, in moving a vote of thanks to the army and navy in China, shortly related the events of

the late war, in nearly the same order as the Duke of Wellington in the other house. It is unnecessary to repeat facts, but we give the conclusion of the noble lord's speech, in which he recapitulated the claims of the expedition to the thanks of the House:—A force con-

sisting of 4,500 effective men, under Sir H. Gough; a fleet of 73 sail, including one line-of-battle ship, sixteen vessels of war of different descriptions, and ten war-steamer, had forced their unassisted way, conquering as they went, up this mighty and unknown stream, and penetrated the Yang-tse-Keang, for a distance of 170 miles, to the centre of the Chinese empire. They had achieved the conquest of towns and fortresses mounting in all above 2,000 guns which they had captured or destroyed. They had subdued cities containing a population varying from one million down to sixty thousand or seventy thousand. They had continually routed armies four or five, and sometimes ten times, their own number; and they had done all this at a great distance from their own resources, and in the heart of an enemy's dominions, half across the globe from their own native country—(Cheers). They now occupied the proud position of having surmounted all the innumerable toils and difficulties of their warfare, and holding with one hand, in their formidable grasp, the main artery of Chinese commerce—the intersection of China's mightiest river with that great canal which traverses the country, and supplies the upper province with the products of the south—(Cheers). Thus they had China and its commerce at their feet; they had made their dispositions, which circumstances fortunately rendered unnecessary, for the capture of Nankin which they were ready to storm when Sir H. Gough should give the word. They would have captured the second city of the empire, with a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the course of all these proceedings they had maintained, not only constant and uninterrupted gallantry, but a soldier-like temperance and discipline, which reflected on them a glory of the purest character—on them, and on their leaders, Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker; and now at length they enable her Majesty's plenipotentiary, at the head of a powerful fleet and of a not inconsiderable and highly disciplined army, to dictate peace on the terms prescribed by his sovereign, and they had obtained this peace on terms of entire equality, at the hands of the Emperor of China—(Cheers). There may have been operations, Sir, in which more blood was shed, or in which a more obstinate resistance was made; but I will venture to say that, for a combination of all the qualities which the circumstances of various services required from all the officers and men of the force, there never was an army which better deserved, as I am confident they will receive, the expression of the thanks and gratitude of this House and of Parliament—(Loud cheers). The vote of thanks I now propose is, in one respect, perhaps, couched in rather an unusual form. It has been usual separately to thank the officers and men of the naval and military service. It is not from any neglect, or omission to consult former precedents, that her Majesty's Government have adopted the form in which they now offer a vote for the thanks of this House to their consideration. It is because, from the commencement to the end of this war, on every occasion, navy and army concurred in the most thorough co-operation; because there was hardly an action in which their combined efforts were not called for, nor one occasion on which the thanks of Parliament could be voted to the one service, where they would not be justly due to the other. And in speaking of the army and the navy, I desire to include in the expression of the public gratitude, and the proposal of the thanks of Parliament, not only the officers and men of the East India Company's military force, but also the officers and men of the infant navy of the East India Company—that navy which, on every occasion when its services have been called into action, has rendered signal service to the public interests of the empire, and has shown all readiness to co-operate with the navy of the Crown. Sir, I have, perhaps, detained the House longer than I ought to have done. I know how wearisome the House details of the kind I have gone through necessarily must be, and that, as an unprofessional man, I have omitted the names of many individuals whom I ought to have mentioned; but, I trust, that to the service the circumstance of my being an unprofessional man will be a sufficient apology for that omission. I wish to state, with reference to the individual names included in this vote of thanks, that a regular precedent has been established, from which it would, in my judgment, be most unwise and inconvenient to depart.

The motion was seconded by Lord PALMERSTON, who claimed a share of the credit for Lord Auckland: and he remarked, that although Mr. Canning had ridiculed the idea of sending out "sixteen thousand bayoneted philosophers," the humanity and forbearance of our troops had mainly contributed to the success of the military operations. The motion was supported by Sir Charles Napier, who said that the skill displayed by Sir William Parker was unequalled in the naval history of the country; Sir George Staunton, who looked with satisfaction to the prospect of introducing Christianity into the Chinese empire; Sir Robert Inglis, who observed, speaking of the peace, that, as Christian legislators, they ought to express their gratitude to that great Source from which all blessings are derived, though it could not decorously be put to the vote; and Mr. Home, who asked why Sir Henry Pottinger was omitted?

Sir Robert Peel said, that it was of great importance in such matters to adhere strictly to precedent, or else every omission that happened to be made in such a vote would imply censure; and the house ought to pause be-

fore it, for the first time, established a precedent of including diplomatic services in a vote of the kind. I can well enter into the feelings of this distinguished man—distinguished not only for his qualifications, but for his military service—when he sees this public acknowledgment of the brilliant achievements of his brothers in arms, and feels that he cannot partake in the thanks of Parliament. As a proof of the entire approbation which her Majesty's Government entertains of Sir Henry Pottinger's services, and of the confidence, which we place in him, I may say, that finding him appointed by our predecessors we took the earliest opportunity of assuring him that any position of public confidence connected with her Majesty's service in China was entirely at his command. Finding Sir Henry Pottinger in office in China, we entreated him to give to the public the advantage of his services, by continuing in a position to conduct the affairs of Great Britain in that quarter of the globe. I fear that his answer will be in the negative. He has this excuse, that such has been his devotion to the public service, that for the last forty six or forty-seven years, he has been employed in India, and yet in all that period has only been absent one year and a half. We have, however, entreated him to remain until we can benefit by his opinions and advice upon many important matters connected with the adjustment of our future relations with China; and I assure the honourable gentleman, that if Sir Henry Pottinger will recall his decision and remain permanently in China, he will possess the entire confidence of her Majesty's Government, and we should think that we had succeeded in making the arrangement of all others the most beneficial to the country.

The resolutions were agreed to; and the Speaker was directed to communicate them to the several commanding-officers whose names were included in them.

MISCELLANEA.

A LADY'S ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following is an extract of a letter from a lady residing in London to her sister in Liverpool, dated Feb. 3.—"Yesterday was very wet early, but M. W. had sent tickets for two; so we could not well give up the idea of seeing Parliament opened. We were in capital time, and agreeably surprised to find we were to go into the Peers' seats; and very well we were placed, close to the woodstock, with Lady Lyndhurst just before us, and two friends with her. We found her out by all the gentlemen addressing her by name. She said she had just come to see her husband go through the ceremony, as she had not seen Parliament opened before. She is, rather pretty, and spoke French a good deal to her friends. She is, I should think, about 30. We found out a number of the Peers by her addressing them and asking for their wives; and a very plain set some of them are. Lord Willoughby, fine and benevolent-looking; Lord Cardigan (she did not ask for his wife, I think), good-looking, but not like what I expected, and nothing very fierce about him except his moustaches; Lord Auckland, a fright; Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usber of the Black Rod, a very soldier-like, fine-looking man, and his dress becoming. As for the commissioners whose names the papers will give you, they looked like a set of old wives. The Duke of Buccleuch was the only one the least like a peer, from his robes being rather less shabby than those of the others; the poor old Archbishop (of Canterbury) like a Bombay Fakir, with his white and red petticoats and horrible wig; the Lord Chancellor himself not much handsomer, although, I dare say, good-looking when dressed like a reasonable being, and reads very well. Lords Wharncliffe and Shaftesbury very like two old chairmen. And there the quintet sat and received the Commons at their bar, who approached, headed by the Speaker, Sir A. Clifford, and Sir W. Gosset, making three bows each, one at every two or three steps. It was really like a farce. Then came the speech, and such a milk-and-water affair I never heard; I really felt almost inspired to get up and move an amendment. And that finished the affair, as far as we were concerned (the ladies, I mean), as we were soon told we might withdraw, the Commons having done so with as many salams as they entered. Lady Lyndhurst and many others were in bonnets like ourselves, but most on *grande toilette*. None of the peers but the commissioners were in their robes."

—*Liverpool Albion*.

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE.—Lieutenant M' Murdo, of the "Terror," has arrived in town from this expedition, which he left at the Falkland Islands all well, and in the highest spirits possible, and states that Captain Ross had triumphantly accomplished every object for which the expedition was undertaken; and that the government at home, sensible of this, had left it entirely to Captain Ross's discretion as to whether he should return home at once, or remain out for a longer period, for the purpose of exploring other objects of interest in this hitherto imperfectly known part of our globe; that Captain Ross had chosen the former, so that we may therefore expect him home early in May. Lieut. M' Murdo also states, that in consequence of the excellent discipline observed on board the "Terror," and the great care and attention paid to the health of their respective crews, the "Terror" had not lost a single man since leaving England, and the "Erebus" only four—viz., one blown overboard in a gale at the Cape, another from some constitutional disease, and the other two from natural causes. Lieutenant M' Murdo is also the bearer of several valuable specimens of grasses and seeds, collected during the progress of

the expedition in the southern hemisphere.

Mr. M'Culloch, the eminent writer on political economy, has been named a foreign associate of the French Institute, in the department of *Academy des Sciences Morales et Politiques*, in the room of the late M. Sismondi. Mr. M'Culloch was a correspondent of the Institute before receiving this higher distinction. It is most creditable to the gentlemen who have conferred this honour on Mr. M'Culloch, that he is only known to them by his writings, having never either seen or even corresponded with one of them.

M'NAUGHTEN.—Since the postponement of the trial of the prisoner M'Naughten, he has evinced the same calmness and self-possession which has characterised his demeanour, with few exceptions, ever since the fatal occurrence. He occupies the same cell in the gaol of Newgate, and his time is principally occupied in reading works of a religious character. The medical officer of the prison, who has had great experience in cases of monomania and insanity, is in constant attendance upon the prisoner, and there is little doubt that his evidence will be most important at the trial, where the only question that will be raised is the sanity or insanity of the accused. The next session of the Central Criminal Court will commence on Monday; and it is generally understood that the trial will take place on the Wednesday, which is the first day of the judges taking their seats on the bench. In addition to Mr. Clarkson, the prisoner's friends have retained the services of Mr. Theiger. M'Naughten's fate excites great interest in Glasgow, where he seems to be pretty general known. The investigation which has been made by the prisoner's agent as to his conduct of late years is expected to make the plea of insanity a very strong one. With a view to this result, the witnesses for the defence have been examined in presence of Dr. Hutchison, physician to the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Glasgow, a gentleman who has had great and valuable experience in that branch of medical science on which the defence will entirely depend; and of Dr. Crawford, the professor of medical jurisprudence in Anderson's University. The interest which is taken in the result of this case, not only by M'Naughten's friends, but by a considerable portion of the medical profession at Glasgow, has led to the calling up to London of Dr. Hutchison as a witness, and of Dr. Crawford as medical counsel, or adviser to the legal counsel in the course of the trial, in order that the medical portion of the defence may not suffer from the necessarily limited knowledge of that science on the part of the learned counsel for the prisoner.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—A summary of the weekly tables of the mortality in the metropolis for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1842, has just been published. These tables relate to a population of 1,875,494, spread over an area of 70 square miles, and of which 878,767 are males, and 996,726 are females. The total number of deaths in the metropolis amounted, for the year, to 46,273 (of which 22,843 were males, and 23,430 females); and annual rate of mortality throughout the whole population was 2,381 per cent.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th June, 1843.

By the *Water Witch* from Calcutta the 5th and Singapore 31st May arrived here on the 9th inst. we have received papers from the former of 1st and the latter of 25th May. Their contents are however of little interest, except that General Napier was successfully subjecting settling and the whole country of Scinde, and that collectors of the revenue had been appointed by the Indian Government for the different districts. The third Calcutta Opium Sale of the season took place on the 17th April, realising very high prices, considering the state of the market here. The following is the result of the sale.

	Chests	highest,	lowest,	average.
Patna	2035	1270	1230	1247. 7. 10
Benares	1100	1150	1130	1137. 0. 8
The fourth sale of 1200 Chests of Patna and 800 Benares is to take place on the 23d May; and the fifth and last of 1799 of Patna and 1360 of Benares on the 26th of June. The total export from Calcutta since the 1st January of this year to the middle of April, exclusive of any of the third sale, was 8680 chests Patna and 2049 of Benares, total 3729 Chests. Stock in the godowns on 17th April, including that day's sale, Patna 3190 Chests. Benares 1250 "				
Total	4440	Chests.		

We stated last week that it was said that the Imperial Commissioner Keying was expected to arrive at Hongkong as early as the 10th of this month for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. This, we are sorry to say, has not yet taken place, nor is we believe, H. E. expected to arrive at Hongkong much before the end of this month; thus delay is added to delay, and the public business remains in statu quo. It is indeed rumoured, and we repeat it

merely as a rumour, that Keying insists upon meeting H. M. Plenipotentiary somewhere about midway between Hongkong and Canton, but this we do not think can be the case, his predecessor having been prepared he proceed to Hongkong immediately after the arrival of Lieut. Col. Malcolm. In Hongkong everything to be got ready for the reception of the Imperial Commissioner—a house has been rented and furnished for his use—and a spacious hall built for the exchange of the important documents; and preparations, we learn, for a splendid entertainment in honor of the Imperial Ambassador are in progress.

The Swedish Ship *Flores* has arrived with a cargo of timber from Sydney, for Hongkong.

We regret to learn that much sickness prevails on shore among the garrison at Hongkong, and the shipping in the harbour.

The H. E. I. Co.'s Steamer *Proserpine* arrived here on Tuesday last, having on board H. E. Major General Lord Saltoun, Commander in chief of the military force of Her Majesty in China. His lordship leaves, we hear, Macao to-morrow morning in the Steamer on a visit to Canton, unconnected however, we believe, with any public business.

(Communicated.)

On Trinity Sunday, the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the Roman Catholic Church of Hongkong, was opened for Public Worship, when the undersigned prefect Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Mission, performed the ceremony of consecrating it; and he takes the present opportunity of acknowledging, with feeling of deep gratitude, the receipt of the following Donations, viz.

	AT MACAO.
From the English Gentlemen	2,230
Do. the Portuguese Gentlemen	945
Do. a Portuguese Friend	1,360
	AT HONGKONG.
From the English Gentlemen, & several regts.	487
Do. the Portuguese Gentlemen, & sundry donations	107
From His Lordship, the Archbishop Segal	524
Do. Several Spanish Gentlemen	418
Total	6,012

FR. ANTONIO FELICIANI.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1843.

DIED at Singapore on the 1st of this month, J. H. MOOR Esq., headmaster of the Singapore Institution. Mr. Moor, we regret to learn, has left a widow and eight children totally unprovided for, nor could he be expected, with so numerous a family and a slender income, cut off as he was in the prime of life, being but forty years old when death overtook him, to have made any provision for so early and sudden a separation. Mr. Moor, born in Macao, was educated at the Dublin University, and would have taken orders, but for an impediment in his speech. On his arrival at Malacca he established a weekly paper, and afterwards kept a school, which he removed to Singapore, where he for some time was Editor of the *Chronicle* and afterwards of the *Free Press*, until he was appointed headmaster to the Singapore Institution. The friends of the deceased at Singapore have opened a Subscription list for providing for the orphan family, consisting of four girls and as many boys, who would without such assistance be utterly destitute. It is proposed to raise by means of subscription, a sum of which the interest may be sufficient to provide for their sustenance and education, and from the annexed list it will be seen that their helpless condition has called forth the active sympathy of the community at Singapore, although from its limited numbers, the sum is not nearly sufficient. It is however hoped that by appealing to the charitable in the other Straits settlements and Calcutta that sum will be more than doubled, but the Committee of friends of the deceased, at the head of which is the Resident Councillor, the Honorable THOS. CHURCH Esq., trust particularly to the charity of the China community for completing their benevolent design, for which purpose they have addressed circulars to many of our neighbours. This appeal, we trust, will be responded to with that generosity and liberality of which we have already seen so many instances in this community, and we have no doubt that the subscription list, which is ready to be circulated here and at Hongkong, will be well filled. Any Agency house here, we doubt not, would have much pleasure in remitting to Singapore whatever contributions may be paid to them. We observe that Mr. H. W. Abbot, Agent for the Calcutta Union Bank at Singapore, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT SINGAPORE 1st MAY 31.

Hon'ble T. Church Esq.	100
J. Balestier Esq.	100
J. H. Whitehead Esq.	100
Mrs. Whitehead	50
Miss Edwards	50
Tan Tocksing	100
A. Guthrie Esq.	50
J. Guthrie Esq.	25
J. D. Horrocks Esq.	25
M. F. Davidson Esq.	50
J. Stephen Esq.	50
A. Bowman Esq.	10
G. Angus Esq.	25
A. Ballor	25
R. M. McEwan Esq.	25
E. J. Gilman Esq.	100
Wm. McDonald, per E. J. G.	50
James Fraser Esq.	50
Lewis Fraser Esq.	25
G. Bain Esq.	25
John Fraser Esq.	5
J. P. Cumming Esq.	15
Cocoeswee	10
Boontiong	20
G. J. Dare Esq.	10
W. S. Duncan Esq.	30
W. H. Read Esq.	25
A. L. Johnston Esq.	100
J. C. Drysdale Esq.	25
C. R. Read Esq.	50
Robert Bain Esq.	15
W. F. Burton Esq.	5
W. R. George Esq.	50
People of the Free Press	50
Edw. Bonstead Esq.	50
Joe. Wise Esq.	20
Chas. Sutton Esq.	25
A. Farquhar Esq.	4
W. C. Farquhar Esq.	6
Charles Shaw Esq.	100
Thomas Wingfield Esq.	5
R. P. Saul Esq.	15
Charles Empson Esq.	50
Joaquin de Almeida Esq.	50
Doctor Almeida	50
Geo. G. Stewart Esq.	15
A. Behn and L. Meyer Esq.	50
John Connolly Esq.	50
John Jarvis Esq.	50
M. A. Vertannes Esq.	10
John Fitzpatrick Esq.	50
Geo. G. Nicol Esq.	50

\$ 2085

Hitherto, when letters for the public were received at the British Government Agency Office, the parties interested had to send for them themselves, and thus, they might, from ignorance of the existence of such letters, frequently get them into their hands several days after they had been received at the office. There were no letter carriers provided or paid for by the government, which however, the public had little right to find fault with, no postage being ever demanded. To obviate this inconvenience, Mr. Ricketts, the Government Agent, has proposed that if parties by payment of a dollar monthly, will enable him to keep the necessary number of coolies, the letters are to be delivered to their address, immediately on their receipt at the Office. This offer has been thankfully accepted, by the foreign community; the new arrangement is to be in force from the 20th of this month, and thanks are due for the additional trouble Mr. Ricketts has thus imposed upon himself for the good of the public. We may here mention that the Government Office has been removed, or is being removed this day to No. 4, Travessa da Sé, opposite to Messrs Fearon & Son's.

Export of Tea from China to England in the month of May, 1843, in 13 vessels.

Congou,	4,408,951
Caper,	42,163
Souchong,	241,449
Hung Muey,	3,304
Sorts,	312
Pekoe,	23,582
Orange Pekoe,	182,125

Total black lbs. 4,961,956

Twankay,	1,042,875
Hyson,	331,337
Hyson skin,	22,261
Young Hyson,	226,869

Gunpowder,	129,988
Imperial,	98,101

Total Green lbs. 1,891,191

Total export in May, lbs. 6,853,087
Export of Tea from China to England in the eleven months, from 1st July 1842, to 31st May 1843, in 96 vessels.

Bohea,	250,382
Congou,	35,669,718
Caper,	260,553
Souchong,	921,907
Hungmuey,	336,820
Sorts,	338,596
Pekoe,	954,696
Orange Pekoe,	54,689

Total black lbs. 38,987,180

GREEN.	
Twankay,	3,718,726
Hyson,	1,550,400
Hysonakin,	73,618
Young Hyson,	806,935
Gunpowder,	698,644
Imperial,	365,770
	7,214,091

Total Export in 11 months; lbs. 46,201,251

We regret to learn the *Pink McIntosh*, of London, has been totally lost near Banjermassing. The Captain arrived here yesterday morning in the Dutch barque *Sutjan Maschor*; We shall endeavour to obtain the particulars of this shipwreck and lay them before our readers next week.—*Sing. Free Press*, 11th May.

In the *Java Courant* it is mentioned that Her Spanish Majesty's Frigate *Esperanza*, sailed from *Bangcoewangoe Roads* (Island of Java) on the 8th of April for Manila, having on board His Excellency Don FRANCISCO PASTO ALONSO, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and Don MANUEL CASARO the Lieutenant Governor.—*Ibid*, 18th May.

The *Mauden*, Dare, arrived here on the 23rd from China which she left on the 3rd inst: thus making the very quick passage of 20 days. She had light easterly winds all the way down. It will be seen by referring to our shipping intelligence that the *Mauden*, has beat the Clippers *Cowajoe Family*, and *Ariel*, the one by 5 and the other by 7 days. The *H. C. St. Paleygon*, left China on the 6th and arrived here on the 22d, distancing the *Mauden* by only four days. This says volumes in favor of the latter as a smart fast sailing vessel.—*Sing. Free Press*, 25th April

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June,	ARRIVED
9, (B.)	<i>John Tomkinson</i> , Hutchinson, Bombay.
9,	<i>James Campbell</i> , Pitsairn, Glasgow.
9,	<i>Inglesrough</i> , Liverpool.
9,	<i>Charles Jones</i> , do.
9,	<i>Malcolm</i> , McFarlane, Singapore.
9,	<i>Water Witch</i> , Reynell, Calcutta 5th May.
9, (Swed.)	<i>Flora</i> , Mitlopheus, Sydney [Sing 31st.
11, (B.)	<i>Simon Taylor</i> , Brown, Singapore.

PASSENGER per

<i>Water Witch</i> , Mr. Mackey.	SAILED
12, (Sp.)	<i>Gilena</i> , Salado, Pang's nan, b
15, (B.)	<i>Anna Eliza</i> , Grainger, Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Calcutta.—*Water Witch*.
For Bombay.—*Zephyr*, on the 2nd inst.
For New York.—*Paul Jones*, on the 20th.
For Pangasinan.—*Madrieno*, this day.
May. Passed Anjer.

8, (B.) *Bret Breket*, (Manila), for England;
10, (A.) *St. Paul*, from Salem, for Manila.
11, *Pembina*, Boston, for Macao.
13, *Parkia*, China, for New York.
13, H. M. S. *Bellisle*, China, for England.
13, H. M. S. *Apollo*, do. do.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—	<i>Affiance</i> , (Laudin), <i>Bottom</i> , <i>Ursula</i> , <i>Coramandil</i> , <i>George Wallis</i> , <i>Ragland</i> , <i>Queen</i> , <i>Cordelia</i> , <i>Wm. Jardine</i> , <i>Thos. Fielden</i> , <i>Aden</i> , <i>Maid of Athens</i> , <i>Indian</i> , <i>Rookery</i> , <i>Eleonor</i> , <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , <i>Esau</i> , <i>Passenger</i> , <i>Isanhoe</i> , <i>Ranger</i> , <i>Cleopatra</i> , <i>Anna Maria</i> , <i>Julist</i> , <i>Albert</i> , <i>Edward</i> , <i>Behamian</i> , <i>Iris</i> , <i>Ranger</i> , <i>John Barton</i> .
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From Bombay.—*England*, *Madonna*, *Lady Grant*, *Inglio*, *Alcmena*, *Scalby Castle*, *Harriet Scott*, *Devonport*, *Salem*, *Palatine*, *Lady Wright*, *Earl of Clive*, *Isabella*, *Isabella Thompson*, *John Barry*, *Lewjoe Family*, *Mor*.
From Calcutta.—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *John Brightman*, *Rustomjee Cowajoe*, *Lord Amherst*, *Red Rover*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th March.	SINGAPORE, 31st May.
UNITED STATES, Feb'y.	MANILA, 15th May.
CALCUTTA, 2d May.	AMOY.
BOMBAY, 20th April.	CHUAN.
JAVA, 17th May.	NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSLS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNERS.
<i>Anna</i> ,	—	Kellog,	
<i>Black Swan</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Bombay Castle</i> ,	—	Baxter,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Bencoolen</i> ,	—	Clarewood	
* <i>Columbus</i> ,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> ,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
* <i>City of Derry</i> ,	474	Vincent,	Dallas and Co.
* <i>Candabar</i> ,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Corair</i> ,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
* <i>Eliza</i> ,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
* <i>Equestrian</i> ,	801	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Eagle</i> ,	—	Sawell,	
<i>Emma</i> , (caster	—	Dawson,	Russell and Co.
<i>Eleonor</i> Lan-	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Fortescue</i> ,	—	Jones,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Geo A. mstrong</i>	—	Oliver,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Gondolier</i> ,	—	G. Nye Jr.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* <i>Hyrcia</i> ,	378	Woodhury	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Hopkinson</i> ,	—	Stephens,	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Harmony</i> ,	—		Macvicar and Co.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> ,	577	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Inglesborough</i> ,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>John Gray</i> ,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
<i>John Laird</i> ,	—	Hutchinson	Wetmore and Co.
<i>John Tomkinson</i>	378	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>James Campbell</i>	—	Brown,	Lindsay and Co.
* <i>John Brewer</i> ,	—	Roxburgh,	
* <i>Keiso</i> ,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
<i>Levant Packet</i> ,	—	McFarlane,	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Malcolm</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Manly</i> ,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Mary</i> ,	—	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Manly</i> ,	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
* <i>Oriza</i> ,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
<i>Patna</i> ,	—	Valentin,	R. Brown.
<i>Pasidone</i> ,	—	Riehy,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
<i>Riparell</i> ,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
<i>Simon Taylor</i> ,	—	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
* <i>Siam</i> ,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
<i>Sappho</i> ,	—	Mossman	
<i>Sarah</i> ,	—	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Salopian</i> ,	—	Hell,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Semiramis</i> ,	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Tennasrim</i> ,	—	Metcalfe,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Thomas Crisp</i>	287	Trer,	Dent and Co.
<i>Urgent</i> ,	—	autherland	Turner and Co.
<i>Velocidade</i> ,	—	woodward	
<i>Warlock</i> ,	—	sullivan	
<i>Water Witch</i> ,	—	Reynell,	Dent and Co.

At Whampoa.
Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—No. 4, Travessa da Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 25.] Macao, Saturday, 24th June, 1843.

[No. 403.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 26th inst. JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, by Public Auction, on his premises, to the highest bidder, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the Barque "MANLY," with all her Stores, as she lies at anchor in the Typa. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

At the same time

WILL be put up for Public Auction, (if not sold previously by private contract) the Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," now at anchor in the Typa. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 16th June, 1843.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

THERE being grounds for believing that, notwithstanding the publicity which was given in the month of March last, by direction of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the Translation of a Notice, issued by the French Government, the Alterations which have since been carried into effect in the Lights at Cape Grinez, and at Point D'Alpreck, have not become generally known;—The said Notice is now republished for the farther information of all persons employed in the navigation of Vessels in the English Channel, viz.

Hydrographic-Office, Admiralty, March 16th, 1842.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(Received from the French Government.)
Alterations in the Lights of Cape Grinez and of Point d'Alpreck, on the South Side of the Strait of Dover.

CAPE GRINEZ LIGHT.

THE fixed Light established on Cape Grinez in November 1837 in lat. 50° 52' 10" N. and longitude 1° 35' 6" E. of Greenwich, will on the 1st of July next be converted into a Revolving Light, which will re-appear every half minute.

The additional Flashing Light established in 1838, near the above Fixed Light will then be discontinued. The new Revolving Light will be visible 8 leagues, and will be distinguished from that of Calais by the difference of their respective intervals, that of Calais being 90 seconds, and that of Grinez only 30 seconds; and further, the bright glares of Calais Light are separated by perfect darkness, while in the intervals between those of Grinez a faint light will be visible to vessels within the distance of four leagues.

Light of Point d'Alpreck.

On the same day the Fixed Light on Point Alpreck, in latitude 50° 41' 37" N. and longitude 1° 33' 54" E. will every two minutes change into flashes of Red Light, which are to continue for three seconds.

This light will not be visible more than four leagues. By Order, J. HERBERT, Secretary. Trinity-House, London, 6th July, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

HONGKONG

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DAVIS, or to FEARON & SON, Macao. Macao, 1st January, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842:

46 Queen's Road.

FOR CHARTER OR SALE.



THE clipper Barque "POSSIDONE," Captain ASHLIN VALENTINE, 464 Tons, A. I. at Lloyds, built of Oak, copper fastened, and newly coppered delivering her cargo at Hongkong, and will be clear by the end of the month. Apply to the Captain on board or Mr. RICHARD BROWNE, at Macao. Macao, 16th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to WETMORE & Co. Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE ship BEDLAH, A. I., Captain PATON, will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong, 31st May, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE new fast sailing Spanish Clipper built Schooner MADRILENO, of 220 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to PEDRO DE LAS HERAS. Macao, 7th June, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE "CITY OF DERRY," A. I. 474 Tons, Capt. A. VINCENT, will have immediate despatch. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and sails fast. For passage apply to DALLAS & Co. Macao, 1st June, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE American Brig "WISSAMICKON," now in the Typa, 166 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 3½ years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to WETMORE & Co. Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Melford, of the best seasoned timber, in the autumn of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to W. P. PEIRCE. Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built Ship, MAAV, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BRUG, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LEIGHTON, Esq. Apply to J. A. DE SILVA. Macao, 1st June, 1843.

JUST LANDED at "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheeses; Pickles; Sauces; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Brucellas and Brandy; Foolcap, Copying and Letter Paper; Wallets; India Rubber; Copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallets; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Asperger" "Van-swever," "Private," and plain; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music Paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Ink and Pencils; gold and silver Pencil Cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; black and white Beaver Hats; Air Guns; Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mechi and Redders' superior Razors, Scissors, Dagger, Table and Penknives; Razor Strops and Pastes; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candlesticks; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking, Perfumery; patent and plain Cork Screws; Table Covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLAVRET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

SYCEE SILVER.—Large Ingots, for sale by May 13th 1843. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Wines SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases.

PORT in 8 dozen cases.

BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases.

ditto Marnala ditto.

HERMITAGE ditto.

apply to WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPs, with Hanging LAMPs with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BRANDS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADRINA WINE in Pipes; Hockheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KIRK & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

April Overland Mail.

(From the London Mail, 6th April)

From 6th to 11th March.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Worsley Hill, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant-Governor of her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.—Mr. John Dillon, formerly an officer in the Coast Guard service, has been held to bail for writing threatening letters to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and an insane person named James Stevenson, a native of Scotland, has been brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with using threatening language respecting his Majesty and Sir R. Peel.—Mr. George Robins has published a statement of the amount of property that has changed hands through his professional exertions from 1815 to 1842 and, upon a cursory view, we find that it includes a considerable portion of England, to say nothing of large estates on the Continent. The fact is better demonstrated, when we state the amount is more than ten millions of pounds sterling, and the quantity of land near seven hundred thousand acres.

The trial of M'Naughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond closed in the Central Criminal Court at a late hour on the 4th March; Chief Justice Tindal, with the concurrence of Justices Williams and Coleridge, having

stopped the case for the defence, and recommended the jury to acquit the prisoner on the ground of insanity, a verdict which was returned accordingly. As the law now exists, no one who has read the evidence for the defence can doubt that neither judge nor jury had the slightest option as to the verdict which necessarily followed on a state of facts so clearly made out. A case of the most horrible, complete, and prolonged delusion was established, by evidence the most irresistible. For some years to unhappy man appears to have been goaded to desperation by the pressure of an imagined system of unrelenting persecution. Around him, on every side, he saw his fancied tormentors: wherever he went they pursued him; in no part of his country could he escape them; and when he sought refuge in a foreign land, the exile from reason could not elude the visions of his own disordered terror. In the streets they appeared to follow him; the very fields were peopled with them; and when he tossed on his restless bed their fierce eyes glared on him. Sometimes he ascribed these machinations to the Catholics, sometimes to the Tories, sometimes apparently to some confederacy of which the kind is not specified. Every man who looked at him seemed to him to design some fearful injury, or goad him with some outrageous insult. The system of persecution he believed to be carried on by signs; and the most innocent acts of every-day life, such as carrying a bundle of straw, were tortured into these fearful signs of malice. It does not appear, that when at last these fancies drove him to the fatal act, he selected his victim, either designedly or under some erroneous impression as to his person, from some class to which he attributed his sufferings. He met a man at Charing-cross, in whom he fancied that he recognised one of his persecutors; his imagined enemy seemed to scowl at him as he passed; immediately, as he said, the injuries of years rose up before his mind; he thought that there lay a way out of this unbearable anguish, in the taking the life of this unrelenting foe; and, thoughtless of morality or personal safety, he did the wild act which he believed would give him relief. The unanimous evidence of the medical men—not contradicted (as was admitted) by those who had been very properly employed by the Crown, in the interests of public justice, to witness his examinations—went decidedly to the conclusion that he was acting under a morbid delusion, perverting his very impressions of external realities, and utterly bewildering his moral perceptions. That of such a madness as the law of England has always hitherto recognised as taking its unhappy victims out of the jurisdiction of its penal provisions Mr. Naughten was the sport, even in a greater degree than the ordinary run of persons who have been acquitted on the score of insanity, it is impossible for any one who has read the evidence to doubt. And no man, therefore, can be dissatisfied with a verdict which, according to the existing law, was obviously necessitated by the evidence; but beyond all question of doubt, the public opinion is that the subject demands investigation.—At the Central Criminal Court, on the 6th, Joshua Jones Ashley, aged 35, was indicted for stealing four spoons and one fork, value 81., the property of Richard Howson, the steward of the Junior United Service Club. It was contended on behalf of the prisoner, that Mr. Howse was not shown to be the person in whose charge the property was entrusted, and that it ought to have been laid as the property of the under-butler, who was appointed to lock it up. The Recorder thought that this objection to the indictment was valid, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoner on this charge. The prisoner was then indicted for stealing eight spoons, the property of Sir James Watson and others, of the Army and Navy Club. On this charge the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The proper name of the prisoner is Joshua Jones; he was the son of Mrs. Ashley, by her first husband.

From 13th to 18th March.—The Anti Corn-Law League have given éclat to their weekly meetings in London by engaging Drury Lane Theatre for the purpose.—The Times says—As a paragraph has been going the round of the papers announcing the intended resignation of the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer (Lord Abinger), we have been requested to give such reports the most unqualified contradiction, as his lordship neither does nor ever has contemplated resigning. In the Prerogative Court, Sir H. J. Fust has decided against the validity of three codicils of Lord Hertford's will, bequeathing his house in the Regent's Park, some pictures and some stock, to the Countess de Zichy Ferraris; and 100,000 dollars, in United States Bank stock, to Mr. Wilson Croker. The codicils were unattested, but were assumed to be rendered valid by one of later date.—A most superb and elaborately-finished specimen of English manufacture, intended as a present from Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, to the Sultan, has been inspected by her Majesty. This costly present, which was manufactured by Mr. Taunton, of Norfolk-street, Islington, at a cost of 500 guineas, is an umbrella, of little more than the ordinary size, covered with rich brocaded crimson satin, manufactured in Spitalfields expressly for the purpose. The whole of the metal of which it is composed is of pure gold. The handle, which opens with a secret spring, contains a gold chronometer, the dial of which is about an inch and a half in diameter. The part containing the chronometer unscrews, and

beneath is a sun-dial and compass (the plate of gold), set with a valuable brilliant of the first water; and upon this portion of the handle being unscrewed, the following articles are beautifully arranged, in six compartments:—a thermometer, a pencil-case and watch-key, a knife with two blades, a star and crescent engraved on either side of the handle, a comb, a tooth-pick, and an ornamented circular case, containing, in three divisions, 26 leads, for the gold pencil-holder. In the next compartment of the handle is a mirror, set in a bordering of chased gold. The tube, which is of gold, highly-engraved, with a design of scroll-work and flowers (when divested of the handle and ferule, the latter of which contains a powerful microscope, richly ornamented, and carved in gold), is so ingeniously contrived as to form a telescope, with a twenty miles' range, baxing a sliding tube to adapt it to various sights and distances. The whole is enclosed in a red morocco case, lined with green velvet and white satin, with a star and crescent emblazoned at the four corners and in the centre. The two massive handles and the locks, keys, and hinges are of solid gold.

From 20th to 25th March.—A woman named Sarah Daisley has been arrested in London upon a charge of having murdered two husbands and a child in Bedfordshire; she was about to be married for the third time.

From 27th March to 3rd April.—The ceremony of throwing open the Thames Tunnel for foot passengers took place on the 25th. The grand rendezvous was the Rotherhithe shaft on the Surrey side of the river, where two marquees had been erected, one for the accommodation of the directors and proprietors with their friends, and the other for the reception of visitors. At 4 o'clock the sound of a gun announced that the ceremony had begun; and the procession started from the greater marquee down the staircase in the following order:—First came a very effective band, belonging, we believe, to the Fusilier Guards, headed by a policeman wearing a Waterloo medal, who seemed highly delighted because they played "See the conquering hero come." Then followed the standard bearer, and persons carrying various flags and banners, the clerk, the solicitor, the acting engineer, the surveyor, the chief engineer, the chairman of the board of directors, the directors, the treasurer, the auditors, the proprietors, and, lastly, the visitors, an immense number of persons, including ladies. The route taken was along the western airway of the tunnel, and on arriving at the shaft at Wapping, that was ascended and paraded, and then the procession returned by the eastern archway to Rotherhithe.

A man who was lately discharged from the New Bailey prison, where he was confined for desertion from the army, has recently been discovered to be heir to a property worth upwards of £100,000. His name is John Flitcroft, and he enlisted early in life into the Royal Horse Artillery.

CHINA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne in moving for certain papers relating to China, said, that he thought the attention not only of government, but of parliament and of the people, should be called to the situation in which our commerce and relations with China were placed by recent events. This country stood on the threshold of one of the most important changes in our relations with the East that had ever occurred. The result of the war had been to lay the foundations of an extended intercourse between the East and the West, extending over eight or ten degrees of the globe, and embracing the largest population in any country upon its surface. He trusted the House would feel that the ultimate benefits to flow from the success which had attended her Majesty's arms, and the effects of that success upon the prosperity both of this country and the world, must depend not only upon the impression produced on the Chinese by our military prowess and superiority, but upon the impression produced by the honour and good faith of the British people, in their commerce with the people following upon those military successes, so that they might be imbued with respect for the character and principles of those with whom they were placed in communication. The outset of the intercourse, however, had been disturbed by events most dangerous and mischievous, and calculated to prevent those benefits which it was our object to acquire and perpetuate. He was glad to perceive that the island of Hongkong, which was likely to become the emporium of British commerce, was to be made a free port, and he hoped that that would be persevered in, so as to manifest to the world that we were not desirous of advancing our own interests in the East upon principles of monopoly and exclusion, and show that all we desired was a fair field of enterprise, open to this country, and also to the rest of the world. He regretted that circumstances had recently occurred calculated to put our relations with China upon the worst footing. It was obvious from the letter from Sir H. Pottinger to the merchants, that he laboured under deep anxiety, and without giving any opinion on the question between him and those merchants, it appeared that the circumstances that had occurred might be likely to create an opposition on the part of the Chinese to our trade. From the papers it would appear an attack had been made by the mob upon our factories, and open associations had been formed by the people for the exclusion of the "barbarians" from the country. He trusted

that the attention of Parliament would be drawn by these papers to the necessity for creating some competent authority in China. In 1838 a bill had been brought in for the purpose of establishing a tribunal at Canton, but which was opposed by a right hon. baronet now holding a distinguished place in her Majesty's councils, on the ground that the Chinese government had not recognised such a tribunal. But now the expediency of creating such a tribunal had been clearly recognised. He thought they ought to legislate without delay, and that it would be better to produce an imperfect act upon the subject, even should it afterwards require amendment; for if the session was allowed to pass without legislation, the year would probably witness a repetition of the scenes that had already occurred. The noble marquis concluded by moving—"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty for copies of communication between her Majesty's envoy extraordinary in China and the merchants in Canton."

The Earl of Aberdeen was understood to say that there was no objection to the production of the papers, and that he fully concurred in many of the remarks that had been made by the noble marquis. Unless our intercourse with China were conducted with great caution and forbearance, it would not be productive of the benefits that had been anticipated to arise from it. No time had been lost by the government in obtaining the treaty, and her Majesty's ratification had been affixed to it without delay. All proper precautions would be taken by the government. With respect to Hongkong, that island was in the condition of a Crown colony, and her Majesty by an order in council, could establish there, without the aid of Parliament, any courts, or any jurisdiction, for the administration of justice; but that was not the case in those towns in China to which we had access. It would be impossible to take measures during the present session; it would not be just or fair, either to Sir H. Pottinger or to ourselves, to proceed without information; and it took a considerable time to communicate with a functionary placed at such a distance. He thought every servant of the Crown should feel that he possessed the confidence of the government by whom he was employed, and undoubtedly that confidence was well reposed in the distinguished person who had been alluded to (hear, hear).

PARLIAMENTARY MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Matheson, a Liberal, has been returned for Ashburton by a majority of 16 over Mr. Horsley Palmer, a conservative.

Viscount Palmerston's motion censuring the Ashburton Treaty came on in the House of Commons on the 21st March, when his Lordship and Mr. Macaulay spoke on one side, Sir R. Peel and Sir H. Douglas on the other; and it was adjourned. Next night Sir C. Napier opened for the Whigs, Mr. D'Israeli for Ministers; Mr. Hawes began by intimating that he meant to speak against his own side, when "an Honourable Member," name and party unstated, remarked that there were not forty Members present; and the House was counted out. The motion consequently fell to the ground. Not only did Ministers keep no voting-force in readiness, but Lord Palmerston's own party abandoned it, as a not worth sustaining. It was so notoriously to have been withdrawn; and there was even to have been an amendment emanating from the Opposition side. On the 23d Mr. Hume asked Lord Palmerston if he meant to renew his motion? And upon his replying that he was already quite satisfied, Mr. Hume announced his intended amendment as a substantive motion, to ~~ask~~ Lord Ashburton and his Government for the Treaty!

On the 25th, Mr. Roebuck brought in the "Aerial Transit Company Bill," for establishing a rapid mode of travelling through the air! It was read a first time, amidst much laughter, and ordered to be read a second time. It is described as a "Bill to authorise the transfer to more than 12 persons of a certain patent granted to William Samuel Henson, relating to locomotive apparatus and machinery, and for the establishment of a company for carrying out the objects of the said patent."

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Southey, on the 21st of March last, at Keswick. For the last three years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago he was not able to recognise those who had been his companions from his youth. Excess of mental labour in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation—bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. In early life, when his powerful and brilliant imagination was imping its wing for the daring flights that it afterwards took, he formed the most exalted notions of the perfectibility of man, indulged in the most generous aspirations for the welfare and improvement of the human race, and seriously thought, with other kindred spirits, of founding a colony in the back woods of America, where guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality, freedom, and happiness should reign for ever. A better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries; but his ardent imagination, that could confine itself to no middle course, went to the other ex-

treme, and Robert Southey soon became as violent in his Toryism as he had been in his Liberalism.

We are authorised to state that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessel *Bentinet*, will not be detained in consequence of the fire which occurred on the premises of Messrs Fawcett and Preston, at Liverpool, where her machinery was being prepared, but that she will leave Southampton for India, as originally intended, on the 24th August next.

John Dent, Esq., has been appointed a Provisional Member of Council for Madras.

A Parliamentary paper shows that the quantity of silver imported from China in H. M. S. *Conway*, in January 1842, amounted to 2,801,200 dollars, the standard weight of which was 184,526lb. 4oz 2dwt. This, sold from the Mint, realised 440,729l. 10s. 6d. There was no charge for melting the silver, Mr. Mathison, the Mint refiner, under the sanction of the Treasury, having undertaken to defray all expenses, in consideration of being allowed $\frac{3}{4}$ grains of gold (less 10 per cent on every 100 lbs of silver); the gold, extracted therefrom was 2,530oz. 1dwt. 17gr.; allowance to Mr. Mathison, after deducting 10 per cent., 946oz. 13dwt. 9gr., leaving 1,589oz. 8gr. gross, which produced in standard weight 1,729oz. 7dwt. 21gr. The expense of transporting the treasure from Portsmouth to the Mint was 200l. 15s. 8d. Gratitudes to Mint officers, clerks, porters, &c., for extra exertions, 466l. 15s. 8d. The amount which the gold produced, at 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz., was 6,763l. 0s. 4d. By sending the silver to the Mint, instead of selling it in the market, at the estimated price of 594d. per ounce, the Mint obtained a profit of 654l. 2s. 9d.

The Court-Martial on Capt. the Hon. C. C. G. J. B. Elliot, of H. M. S. *Spartan* commenced on the 13th February at port royal, on the following.

Charge.—For having behaved in a scandalous, cruel, and oppressive manner, towards Mr. Delacy M. Gleig, a midshipman belonging to the *Spartan*, in having, on the 17th of August, 1842, going into St. George's Bay, on the coast of Newfoundland, caused Mr. Delacy M. Gleig to be tied by his wrists to a gun on board the ship, and then and there caused corporal punishment to be inflicted by Henry Collins, the boatswain, on the said Mr. Delacy M. Gleig, with a rope.

Sentence.—The Court having carefully weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and the evidence adduced by him, are of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of the first, second, and sixth charges, but that he is guilty of the remaining charges against him. The Court, however, in consideration of the very high testimonials as to character and conduct adduced by the prisoner, the extraordinary and parental anxiety manifested by the prisoner on all occasions for the well-doing and general instruction of all the young gentlemen on board his ship, and particularly of Mr. Delacy M. Gleig himself—and also looking at the nature of the punishment complained of, the circumstances under which it was inflicted, the feeling which dictated it, and which animated the prisoner towards all under his command, as appearing in evidence before the Court, are of opinion that the authority and the rules and regulations of Her Majesty's service, and the dignity of the law as applicable to an infringement of them, will be fully vindicated and upheld by merely adjudging that the prisoner be severely reprimanded, and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

Upon Capt. Elliot's return to his own ship *Spartan*, the crew received him with loud and continued cheering, which was heard on board every ship in harbour and in Port Royal.

The *Modeste* arrived at Spithead on 2nd March from China, and has been paid off at Sheerness. The *Columbine* reached Spithead on the 3rd March, and has been paid off at Sheerness. The *Andromache*, arrived from the Cape, has been paid off at Plymouth. The *Calliope*, from China, reached Plymouth on 3rd March, and has been paid off. The *Cruiser*, arrived from China at Plymouth on 7th March, and has been paid off at Sheerness. The *Blenheim* and *Blonde*, from China, reached Spithead on 11th March, and have been paid off.

In the heavy gale of Sept. last, in the Gulf of Mexico, three ships of war are supposed to have been lost, as they were in the gulf at time, and have not since been heard of, viz. the British brig *Victor*, the French brig *Duquesne*, and the Texan schooner *San Antonio*. Nearly 300 men are supposed to have perished in them.

THE FIRST LINE-OF-PACKET SHIP FOR HONGKONG AND MACAO.—On Saturday afternoon the first line-of-packet ship that has sailed from England for the important British settlement of Hongkong was despatched from the West India Docks. The vessel chartered for that destination was the "*Cleopatra*," about 600 tons burden, Commander Richard Early. She had a large quantity of specie for the merchants in those distant parts, and a full cargo of English manufactured goods, suited to the wants and habits of the natives of China. A great many passengers had taken berths in her: The other line-of-packet ships have been named to take their departure on each successive month.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly revenue returns, made up to Wednesday last, are this day laid before our readers.

On the year ending April 5, 1843, as compared with that ending April 5, 1842, there is a total increase of income to the amount of 714,983l.—the total income last year being 45,363,837l., and for this year 46,078,810l.

The quarter ending on Wednesday last, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, shows an increase of 1,748,943l. or from 8,790,532l. to 10,469,477l.

On the quarter ending on Wednesday last, compared with that which closed on the 5th of January last, there is a decrease from 11,486,107l. to 10,469,477l. But it is right to notice that, on various accounts, the April quarter is usually less productive than that which closes in January.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—At the time of going to press the India mail had not reached London. A telegraphic despatch had, however, been received from Paris, announcing that it had reached Malta on the 30th March. The news it conveys is that China was tranquil. Also that Major Malcolm had reached Bombay. General Napier had defeated a large army of Belouches, after a three hours' desperate fight, killing numbers. His own loss is severe—between 200 and 300 men, and 18 officers.

(From the Times, 14th March.)

Not less important is the second omen of evil which has appeared. Some of our *Lascars* appear to have provoked a tumult at Canton, which has ended in the burning down and plunder of the British factory. But this mere fact—striking evidence as it is of the ill feeling which at Canton at least we have managed to raise against our country—is scarcely more remarkable than the very strong tone which has been taken by the Plenipotentiary against our own merchants in the correspondence, consisting of three letters, which has passed between them. The Canton merchants have as yet the advantage of the last word, and that "last word" is comprised in an ably written letter; while Sir H. Pottinger's charges are not at present in any degree distinct or specific. As long as this is the case, the judgment which can be formed in England on the merits of the quarrel must necessarily be very imperfect. Yet even on this evidence we must avow, that the character which the Canton trade bears, as connected with the disgraceful traffic in opium, joined to the improbability that an able public officer, who has shown himself competent to manage with honour negotiations of the most delicate and difficult character, should gratuitously commit himself by a strong and sweeping accusation against the body of British merchants resident at an important emporium of commerce, on any but the most grave and well-considered grounds—these things render us singularly indisposed to believe that such language as the following has been causelessly hazarded by the gentleman who is now Her Majesty's representative in the Chinese Seas:—

"I will content myself by asking you collectively, and individually, whether, with your admitted knowledge &c., you to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert that . . . you have in any single lot or circumstance striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble but zealous instrument of the Government whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which, I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect, by endeavouring to dissipate and soothe that excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to be perfected, and which, next to Her Majesty's dignity and honour, have been the leading object of my public actions for the last 18 months?" . . . "Before the Canton riots took place I had imbibed many of the impressions which I now communicate to you; and as a copy of this letter will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government in explanation of the course which I have decided upon pursuing, I am desirous that the grounds of that decision should be clearly known to all of you."

That "course" was to leave the British merchants to the protection of the Chinese authorities, which the Plenipotentiary avows his belief will be efficiently and readily afforded. This measure for keeping English merchants in order is unquestionably a very strong one, and requires to be justified both by facts and by the event. Whether it will be so justified remains to be seen. Meantime we are quite ready to believe, that Sir H. Pottinger's line of conduct,

harsh as it may appear, is really that which will prove in the long run most conducive as well to the peace of China; as to the safety and prosperity of English commerce.

The following we take from an English paper.

ADVERTISEMENT [EXTRAORDINARY]

"CHINA WAR, 1843-44.—Wanted, an Envoy Extraordinary &c., an officer who has no conscience whatever in the promises of the Chinese Government; he will be required to proceed to Peking forthwith, and his duty there will consist in obtaining prompt compliance with the following demands:—

No. 1.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and China, and the consequent proper reception by the Emperor of a resident British Ambassador at the Court of Peking.

No. 2.

An equitable adjustment of the Chinese tariff; to be effected either at Nankin (a second hostile demonstration before that city being inevitable) or at Peking, should the presence of the British forces be required at the capital. The troops on no account to quit their positions until these matters are finally settled.

Mem.—The Envoy, if desirous of avoiding the errors of his predecessors, will do well to omit the extreme attention hitherto paid, to tea, dollars, and the corrupt local Government of Canton; he must also bear in mind, that during the north-east monsoon (from November until March), when the northern coast of China is unapproachable, except by powerful steam vessels, the Cabinet of Peking do nothing but bluster and shuffle; their periodical disposition to negotiate invariably recommences with the south-west monsoon, as the fair winds and fine weather then prevalent enable the British fleet to readily visit every port on the coast of China, from Canton to within an uneasy distance of the Emperor's palace at Peking.

Applications (enclosing testimonials of decision of character) addressed F. O. Aberdeen, will be immediately attended to.

N. B.—No Elliotts need apply, and stationary stores not allowed; candidates of the Napier school, if not too crank, will be preferred.

From the Atlas for India, 6th April.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 4, 1843.

It is with much satisfaction that we announce a steady and gradual improvement in commercial affairs, and particularly in those quarters where it has been so long needed—the manufacturing districts. The accounts from Manchester state that throughout the past month trade has been in a very healthy condition, and in plain fabrics, adapted for the India and China markets, a large amount of business has been done. Most of the factories are now working to order, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Although within the last three weeks 200,480 bales of cotton have arrived, being the largest importation ever known within the same period, yet prices have been maintained, which would not have been the case unless an increased consumption was going on. From Liverpool, Hull, Paisley, and Belfast, the accounts are also satisfactory, showing an improved state of things, with every appearance of a continuance. At Liverpool, on Monday and Tuesday last, 122 large vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 54,000 tons, were reported at the Custom House from foreign ports, of which 23,000 tons were British shipping. On the same days were entered, for ports abroad, 27 vessels, exceeding 16,000 tons, of which half were British ships. There can be no doubt, therefore, that our foreign trade, although slowly, is steadily improving; and, looking at the enormous amount of capital at present waiting for profitable employment in England, we are satisfied that confidence is all that is required to induce the holders of it to afford those facilities to trade which have been so long withheld on account of the hazardous nature of commercial investments for a considerable period.

We will now proceed to show, by the increased consumption of three leading articles which are admitted to be a fair criterion of the comparative comfort of the bulk of the population, that a beneficial change has taken place. Up to the 26th of March in the present year, duty has been paid at the four principal ports upon 6,740,318 lbs. of tea against 6,454,643 lbs. last year to the same period, showing an increase of 316,675 lbs. or five per cent. Upon coffee, 6,116,064 lbs. against 4,512,236 lbs., an increase of 1,603,828 lbs. or thirty five per cent. Upon sugar, 35,340 tons against 29,167 tons, an increase of 6,162 tons or twenty-one per cent.; and as these figures are taken from official sources, and may be depended upon, we are happy to record such decided

proofs of returning prosperity.

We may also notice, as a means of testing the quantity of work done by our manufacturers, that the importations of cotton into London and Liverpool this year have been 1,329,965 cwt. against 994,043 cwt. last year being an increase of 335,922 cwt., or twenty-three per cent; and of wool 5,832,609 lbs. this year, against 5,509,178 lbs. last year, an increase of 323,501 lbs., or five per cent. It is therefore fair to presume that the markets generally have been relieved of superabundant stock, and that the present improvement in trade is the result of a legitimate demand.

TEA.—Prices for black teas are again rather lower, but green has sustained the previous currency. The market has been in a dull state, the trade purchasing only for their immediate wants, and there is little prospect that any material improvement will take place for some time, as stocks held by the dealers are heavy, and large parcels will shortly be submitted to public competition; 1s. to 1s. 1d. is the value of low, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. for good common congou, cash. The deliveries are still good.

SILK.—There has been a large decrease upon the quantity of raw silk taken for home consumption during the last year, and prices are with difficulty maintained; still the prices of last month must be considered to govern the market, in the absence of any particular demand. The stock of Bengal on the 1st of March was 7,843 bales. sold and unsold, and of China 988 bales.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The earthquake which visited the British colonies has nearly desolated the French West India Islands. In Guadeloupe the town of Pointe-à-Pitre is entirely destroyed, and what was spared by the earthquake has since perished by fire, which burst out a few minutes after the houses fell. The towns of Moule, St. Francois, St. Anne, Port Louis, Bertrand, and St. Rose, have been overturned, and the number of persons who perished at Guadeloupe has been ascertained to amount to between 5,000 and 6,000. The injury done at Martinique was comparatively trifling. The *Moniteur* officially confirms the report that Admiral Dupetit-Thouars had taken possession of Otaheite and the surrounding group of islands, in name of the French king. We may possibly soon hear of the Sandwich Islands having also acknowledged the supremacy of France, for the *Quotidienne* mentions the arrival at Paris of an Envoy from them, of the name of Thomas Haallite, on the subject of reparations required of his royal master, by the commander of the French ship of war *L'Embuscade*. The *Commerce* announces that orders had been given to the engineers charged with the direction of the works of the fortifications of Paris, to redouble activity in forwarding the construction of the 15 detached forts. M. Guizot's majority appears to be on the increase; the Secret Service Money bill was carried by 135 to 37.

SPAIN.—All parties are dissatisfied with the elections. The new Cortes will contain most, if not all, the leaders of the Chambers, and with about the same number of adherents. The necessary consequences of such a prospect are, to limit the hopes of any from gaining a practical ascendancy, and to excite disappointment in all.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon of the 6th instant mention that an important decision had been taken by the Chamber of Peers, negating the ultramontane pretensions of the Pope's Interference, and pronouncing that the royal nomination, independently of the Papal confirmation, is sufficient to confer upon bishops the right of sitting in the Upper Chamber. The deputies had taken up the subject of these negotiations warmly, and strongly censured the government for conceding to the Court of Rome even two out of the eight episcopal nominations, as a clear infraction of the privileges of the Lusitanian church.

AMERICA.—There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the Revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union County, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.—Judge Morrow, of Missouri, has lately decided "that a negro slave could not commit forgery, as, by the constitution and laws of the country, negroes are not recognised as persons, any more than any other animals." The negroes may now, as "irresponsible animals," murder all their masters and mistresses, as our monomaniacs murder or essay to murder the great and the small of this country.—The bill for enforcing the rights of the United States to the exclusive possession of the Oregon territory had passed the Senate. A motion was afterwards made that the bill be reconsidered. The Senate divided on the motion, when the vote was 24 to 24. So the original vote was not reconsidered from the want of a majority. The bill was then sent to the House of Representatives, and was finally referred to the committee on foreign relations, of which Mr. Adams is chairman. This reference was generally considered as fatal to the bill, at least for the present session; a majority of the committee being reported to be hostile to its main principles.—The President had ad-

ressed a message to Congress, stating that the Government would be unable to pay its expenses for the next fiscal year, and calling upon the house to make provision for the public service; this will cause an extra session to be held.—The subject of the assumption of States' debts by the Union at large was beginning to force itself on the consideration of congress. In the house of representatives, Mr. Adams proceeded to portray the mischief and dishonour arising from the broken faith of the states, and urged the justice, as well as the expediency, of immediate action on the part of congress to relieve the states from burdens. In reality those of internal improvements throughout the country for which these debts were contracted, and compelling the states to undertake them by themselves. On the 3d March the 27th Congress of the United States terminated their labours, the period for which they were elected having expired. The exchequer project, in its varied forms, has been rejected. The warehousing system has received the go by. The law requiring that all duties on goods imported shall be paid in cash remains unchanged; and the bankrupt law is repealed. Mr. Wise as Minister to France, and Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, were rejected by the Senate solely and exclusively on political grounds and for political reasons. They are both gentlemen of irreproachable character, extraordinary powers of mind, of great business habits, and the most persevering laborious industry.

The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and granting the holders the right to fund them, and receive therefor a six per cent stock, will furnish the Treasury with ample means to meet all demands upon it during the ensuing year. Government can raise more money than it wants, they are willing to loan it. Treasury notes are now 1½ above par, and in demand for investment.

The President has transmitted a letter to Congress in reference to an alleged misunderstanding as to the true meaning of the treaty lately negotiated at Washington by Lord Ashburton on the one part, and Mr. Webster on the other. The remarks made by Sir R. Peel in Parliament as to the right of "visitation" or "search" were unexpected to this Government and this people, but no fears are entertained that it will be productive of the least difficulty, because, while it is evident that both the high contracting parties are actuated by an ardent desire to perpetuate the present good understanding between the two countries, and while the United States keep up a sufficient squadron on the coast of Africa to enforce their own laws, it is believed there will be no necessity for British vessels of war to "visit" American merchantmen, consequently that an act of so much delicacy as boarding, under existing circumstances, will not be attempted.

The Presidential campaign is fairly opened. In the ranks of the Loco-foco party, the great contest is between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun.—The friends of Mr. Tyler are rallying for a third party.

From the Calcutta Englishman, 29th April.

We beg to call the attention of our commercial readers to the following extract from the *London Gazette*—

"At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 24th day of February, 1843; present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV., entitled "An Act to Regulate the Trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty, by any such order or orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in Council should appear expedient and salutary, to give to the superintendents in the said act mentioned, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects with any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, and to make and issue directions touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders should be specified:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to prohibit, and doth hereby prohibit, her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and Her Majesty is pleased to order that any of her subjects committing a breach or violation of this direction shall, upon conviction thereof in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice-Admiralty, be, for every such offence, liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall take place; and Her Majesty is hereby further pleased to order that all proceedings which may be had under this order shall be, as far as circumstances will permit, in conformity with the law of England:

And the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Prin-

cipal Secretaries of State, the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. L. BATHURST.

Is this the first beginning of an attack upon the opium trade? We doubt whether the powers given by the act for the regulation of the trade to China, are sufficient to authorize a forfeiture of ship and cargo for any breach of the orders in Council, that have been or may be passed on the subject. But here is a commencement by the infliction of a penalty of one hundred pounds, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months for every act of trading with any port in China than those specified in the late treaty, or such as may be occupied by Her Majesty's Forces. The opium traders will not much regard a penalty of £100, but it may be increased, and what will be much more inconvenient to them, ships of war may be employed to seize and detain all British vessels trading on the coast of China, and may send them all to Hongkong for adjudication. It is very true that it will be necessary to bring proof of trading, and that a Naval Captain will subject himself to an action for damages if he should improperly detain any vessel. But in the present state of feeling in England with regard to the opium trade it is not at all unlikely that subscriptions may be opened to indemnify those who sustain loss in their endeavour to suppress it. The British Government too is very likely to be urged by the Chinese to take some effectual means of putting down smuggling, and instructions may consequently be issued to our cruisers on the coast of China which will induce them to institute most vexatious and harassing examinations of every vessel hovering between the permitted ports, instead of continuing her course for one of them. The opium vessels too are so well known, that a seamen's eye will not be long in distinguishing them from ordinary trading vessels, and they will be chased and overhauled like smugglers in the British channel, if the orders given to our ships of war permit it. What then will be the consequence, not that the trade will be put down, but that some other flag will be reported to by the opium traders, to prevent the interference of British cruisers. The right of search has lately been so sore a subject both in France and America, that our Government will take especial care not to give any just ground of offence to either of these powers, and the instructions given to British officers will consequently embrace all friendly flags. The clipper may than pass under the stars and stripes or the tricolor with a certainty of not being interrupted, and the trade will go on exactly as before.

We observe that some questions respecting the opium trade have been put to Ministers in the House of Commons, and that they reply that they have sent to India for further information. We do not know whether the information asked is merely fiscal or general as to the cultivation, use and effects of the drug. If the latter, we would strongly recommend the Indian Government to call for a return from all the Gaols in Bengal showing the rate of mortality when opium was prohibited within their walls and the subsequent rate when the use was permitted under the sanction of the attending medical officer. We believe that this return would throw a remarkable light upon the real effects of the drug in such climates as India and China, and might contribute materially to silence that senseless clamour with which the use of opium as an article of luxury has been assailed in England. There are other facts equally curious that might be elicited, if a sufficiently extensive enquiry were instituted, such as the robust health of the habitually opium eating tribes on the eastern frontiers of Bengal, and their bodily strength as compared with their tobacco smoking fellow subjects. All this and a great deal more might be obtained by enquiry, and to whatever conclusion the whole mass of evidence might lead, the facts obtained would be valuable both medically and statistically.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 24th June, 1843.

By the *Mor*, arrived on the 19th inst, from Bombay 18th May, the Overland Mail of 6th April has been received. From the *London Mail* and *Atlas for India* we have made copious extracts, but it will be seen that their contents are not of very great political interest. The house of Parliament have been

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

chiefly engaged in discussing Lord Ellenborough's proceedings, and the Somnath gates continue to be a most prolific source of disputes and party recriminations. It is a singular, but at the same time alarming circumstance, that since Mr. Naghten's murder of Mr. Drummond, who has been pronounced not guilty, upon the most incontestible proofs of monomania, a number of madmen, or monomaniacs, as it seems to be now the fashion to call them, all more or less mischievous in intention at least, have sprung into existence. The *Singapore Free Press Extra* of 9th June states, on the authority of the *Bombay Gentlemen's Gazette*, that private letters received from Marseilles announce that Her Majesty had been safely delivered of a son. The *Gazette* says "the telegraph could convey to that port, prior to the departure of the Steamer, news to the 13th April, being 5 days later than the mail from London." The commercial prospects in England seemed to be improving, and the opening of less restricted intercourse with China, had given rise to perhaps too great expectations of the capacities and willingness of our market; we fear that too sanguine Speculators will in many instances find reason to regret their precipitation. In foreign politics we find nothing of much interest. The new French Consul for China, Comte de Ratti Menton, had, with his Countess, arrived per Steamer at Bombay, on his way to China. Mr. Evelett, Envoy for the United States to England, has been appointed by his Government Ambassador to China.

On the 4th of April Lord Ashley moved for the total suppression of the Opium trade, in an eloquent, and we dare say, very efficient speech. He was supported in his view by Sir Geo. Staunton, Lord Sandon, and Sir R. Inglis, and opposed by Mr. H. B. Bering, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Hogg, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Lindsay, and Sir Robert Peel. We regret that our space does not permit us to admit into our columns of this week, even part of this interesting debate; but we cannot, on account of its importance to Hongkong omit the statement made by Sir Robert Peel, who, however opposed to the suppression of the Opium-trade and the Company's monopoly, seems to entertain an intention of excluding the drug from Hongkong. The honorable Baronet said,

"The importance of the subject must be my excuse for reading from the instructions sent to Sir Henry Pottinger, dated 29th December, 1842, to prove that Her Majesty's Government have not been indifferent to these matters, and that they are fully aware of the evils with which it may be pregnant to the honour and character of this country, as well as to the employment and safety of a great capital at present involved in the question. On the date mentioned Lord Aberdeen wrote this despatch—'Whatever may be the result of your endeavours to prevail upon the Chinese Government to legalize the sale of opium, it will be right that Her Majesty's servants in China should hold themselves aloof from all connexion with so discreditable a traffic. The British merchant, who may be a smuggler, must receive no protection or support in the prosecution of his illegal sale (hear, hear); and he must be made aware that he will have to take the consequences of his own conduct. Her Majesty's Government have not the power to put a stop to this trade on the part of the British smuggler; but they may impede it in some degree by preventing Hongkong and its waters from being used as a point by the British smuggler, as a starting point for his illegal acts. That is to say, when Hongkong is ceded—until that the smuggling of opium cannot be prohibited there; but as soon as it is ceded, you will have power to prevent the importation of opium into Hongkong for the purpose of exportation into China.' Now, I think I have proved to the satisfaction of the house that this important subject has not escaped the attention of Her Majesty's Government. (Hear hear)."

Is not this dispatch of Lord Aberdeen's a singular instance of the hypocrisy or double dealing to which Governments find it at times convenient to have recourse? Here the Opium-trade is by the minister himself styled "a discreditable traffic." Is not the government itself in the first instance the instigator of this discreditable traffic, and does it not annually derive from it about a million and a half of sterling revenue, which it could ill do without? With such facts before us, and Sir Robert Peel stating that he cannot consent to the abolition of the Company's monopoly for the growth of Opium, is not the insincerity of censuring the instruments through which that revenue is collected, evident? And will it be supposed that Sir Henry Pottinger can ever intend to give so serious a blow to the Indian Revenue, and to the prosperity of the new colony, as to prohibit its importation to Hongkong? An order

in council already imposes a penalty of £100.—to any British vessels trading at ports not opened by the late treaty; it will not be expected, unless the traffic be legalized, that permission will be given to import it into the to be opened ports—where then is the smuggler i. e. the collector of that large portion of the Indian Revenue to go? He must have recourse to foreign flags, and go to the now well known places on the East and West Coast, and return, since Hongkong is denied him, to his old haunts at Liutin and Cap-sing moon. Hongkong will by this be the greatest and only sufferer, since we can entertain not the slightest hope that one chest less than at present, will be consumed in consequence of such restrictions, which will consequently, produce no good, and are, therefore, worse than useless.

We observe that a lengthened correspondence has taken place between the parties interested in the Elliot Opium Scrip and the British government on the subject of their indemnification. We have not space to day for more than the letter, addressed to some London firms, in answer to the questions laid before Sir Robert Peel by a deputation of gentlemen, holders of by far the greatest portion of the Opium Scrip, and containing the government's final answer, from which it will be seen that the six millions of dollars paid at the Yangtze-kiang, and which had already reached England, are to be appropriated for payment of the Opium-claims, after deducting from that sum the amount paid Messrs. Dent & Co. for 583 Chests bought of them by Capt. Elliot. An eminent London house writes on this subject.

"Assuming that the Sycee which has been sold to the Bank at 4s. 11½d. per ounce (with the usual additional charge for the gold if it contain over 5 grains) will yield about 4s. 6d. per dollar, which it will about do if government deduct no Commission, Freight, or Insurance, we would estimate the amount appropriated to each chest at £63. or at the Company's present Exchange of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee. Co's Rs 678.—as following, viz.

Dollars 6,000,000 - @ 4s. 6d. £ 1,380,500
less payment to Messrs. Dent & Co. " 68,000

£ 1,287,000

to be divided amongst 20,283 Chests
less paid for as above 583 "

leaving 19,700 Chests

so share in £ 1,287,000—, giving Co's Rs. 678—per Chest, without taking charges into account."

The holders of the Opium-scrip are naturally dissatisfied with the insufficiency of this indemnity, which does not give them, even at this valuation which to us appears somewhat too high, much more than half the cost-price of the Opium after they have been deprived for nearly five years of their capital, and again intend to address the government for a more favorable decision, although we fear, judging from the tone of Sir Robert Peel's last letter, without success, the government apparently having come to a final decision, which there seems little probability they will again modify. We doubt not that this arrangement will cause much disappointment, particularly amongst the native holders, who will with difficulty be made to understand why the government, after being most solemnly pledged by its agent, to the repayment of the confiscated Opium, should, after the lapse of so many years, in a manner, compound with its creditors by offering them so much less than the cost of the Opium delivered to Capt. Elliot expressly for "the use of Her Majesty's Government." From a "Correspondence relative to the actual value of the Opium delivered to the Chinese authorities in 1839, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1843," it appears that Ministers have been guided in their decision by the opinions of several of their own officers whom they consulted on the occasion, and by a decision in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, in the case of *Ramsabuck Mullick, versus de Souza and others*, where the complainants recovered 400 Rupees per chest for opium which they had consigned to China, and which here had been delivered to Capt. Elliot, Chief Justice Ryan declaring that as some of the opium scrip had sold in Calcutta as high as 400 Rupees, he would award to plaintiff that price as the probable value of the opium in China. Capt. Elliot, when applied to by the Government for his opinion of the amount of indemnity to which the opium scrip holders are entitled; also refers to the case decided in Calcutta, and thinks the following remuneration sufficient.

Paine,	....	218 \$ per chest.
Benares,	....	209 \$ " "
Malwa,	....	199 \$ " "

but thinks the holders of the scrip entitled to interest. This letter is dated London, 19th January, 1842, a short time before Capt. Elliot assumed his appointment in Texas. It must also be recollected that Capt. Elliot himself paid 500 \$ per chest for 583 chests, a few weeks after he had engaged to deliver the 90,000 chests to the Chinese authorities, and that there had not been a real market price for the drug since November. It must also be remembered that the average price of the cost of the opium so delivered could not have been short of 1000 Rupees per chest, and that in a trade exposed to such sudden fluctuations as that in opium has ever been, although there may in this particular crisis have been a few ready to realize at any price, probably by far the greater quantity then in the market was in firm hands, who could have waited till favorable circumstances would again occur. That they would not have had to wait long, has been proved by subsequent events. The Chinese government, it seems, soon became unable any longer to continue the severe measures against the importation and use of Opium which had restrained it from September 1838 to March 1839, and the result was that soon after Lin's arrival, the trade again became lively, and prices a few months after the destruction of the 30,000 chests, rose to even 900 \$ of which of course those who had not been inclined to obey Capt. Elliot's call for delivery to him, for the use of Her Majesty's government, availed themselves. Captain Elliot's opinion, however, thus harmonizing with the wishes of the government, did not fail to have the most pernicious influence upon the interests of the scrip holders, and the commercial community have thus another reason, added to the many, of deploring that their interests were ever subject to his controul, as exposed to being meddled with by him. Lord Ellenborough and the Board of Control think 400 Rupees as awarded by Sir Edward Ryan a sufficient indemnity, and they quote in support, the low prices in Calcutta immediately before and after the surrender, but do not seem to consider that this low priced opium was not that delivered by Capt. Elliot, which had been bought early in 1839, and partly at the public sales of 1838, and which must have averaged from 840 to 1100 Rupees, as in fact in the case in the Supreme Court at Calcutta already quoted, the first damages awarded were 345 Rupees per chest, the cost price of the opium; but on reconsideration this judgment was reversed, and 400 Rupees awarded instead. Sir Henry Pottinger is more cautious in giving his opinion; he finds it "impossible to arrive at any conclusive or satisfactory opinion as to the actual value of the opium," because the stringent measures adopted at Canton and along the Eastern coast, had rendered prices "nominal." The trial at Calcutta, however, H. E. also considers an important guide, which, with a statement of the prime cost of the drug will enable the Lords of the Treasury to pronounce what will be a fair and proper amount of compensation, "although it may not, and, in all likelihood, will not, tally with the expectations of the claimants." It will be here seen that Sir Henry Pottinger is the only one of all the advisers of H. M.'s government in this matter, who wishes the cost to be taken into consideration also; but this was inconvenient at home, and was therefore put aside altogether.

The following is the letter from Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulburn.

Downing Street, April 3, 1843.

"Gentlemen—We have had the honor of receiving the letters which you addressed to us respectively on the 30th ult., but which did not reach us till the 1st instant.

The wish which you expressed at our interview this morning to receive in time for the Indian Mail of to-morrow the decision of the Government as to the more important questions at issue, induces us to confine our reply to those particular points on which you pressed for an immediate and explicit answer.

You asked in the first place whether in point of fact the Chinese have not paid the sum of 12 millions of Dollars specifically on the score of the Opium confiscated by them at Canton.

We feel that no reply which we could make on the point would be so satisfactory as the communication of the 4th article of the Treaty of Peace between this Country and China, of which we confidently anticipate in due time the exchange of the ratifications.

That Article is as follows:

"The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars as the value of the Opium which was delivered up at Canton, in the month of March 1839 as a Ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and Subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with

"Death by the Chinese High Officers."

You enquired further whether the 6 millions of dollars paid by the Chinese at Canton in 1841 was not understood by the Chinese to be so paid for the opium in question.

On this point also we would beg to refer you to official papers submitted to Parliament in 1840, you will there find in Captain Elliot's letter of the 2nd June 1841, the contemporaneous statement of the officer by whom the agreement with the Chinese officers was made. He writes,—"I can have no hesitation in officially declaring that the late arrangement at Canton has reference only to the relief of this City and Province from pressure, which could not be continued to be applied, causing ruin and distress upon a vast unoffending population at an incalculable inconvenience to our own well understood interests, in forgetfulness of Her Majesty's gracious purposes and in defiance of the temper and feeling of the British Nation."

From these documents it is evident that the payment of 1½ millions of dollars as the value of the opium was not only not made, but not even contemplated by either of the contracting parties; and that the money paid at Canton in 1841 had no reference whatever to the opium claim.

You had expressed also an anxiety to be informed of the sum which the Government propose to apply to the satisfaction of the claims of the owners of the opium delivered up in 1839.

We can have no difficulty in repeating what we have stated at the interview of to day, that after a most attentive consideration of the statements which you have submitted to us, and of all the circumstances of the case, we consider the owners of the opium entitled to neither more nor less than the 6 millions of dollars, which the Emperor of China has agreed to pay for their indemnification, and we shall be prepared to take the necessary measures for making such payment in full satisfaction of all these claims, whether on account of Principal or Interest.

It will of course be understood that the sum advanced to Messrs Dent & Co. for the 525 chests purchased from them, is to be repaid out of the 6 millions of dollars.

With respect to the time or place of payment we shall be anxious to consult as far as is in our power the wishes of the claimants themselves. If the point should eventually be made in England the sum applied will be the net produce realized here from the six millions of dollars recently received from China.

If on the other hand it be made in India or in China it will be made in either place at the then current value of the dollar.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obt. Servants,
Signed ROBERT PEEL,
HENRY GOULBURN.

To Messrs PALMER & Co., &c. &c. &c.

The Imperial Commissioner Keying was expected to arrive at Hongkong yesterday or this day. The Steam Frigate *Albatross* and *Admiral* have been despatched to Whampoa for the accommodation of H. E. and numerous suite, and preparations on a great scale for his reception have been made at Hongkong. A large house has been hired and furnished for H. E.'s residence. Whether a carriage with four greys will convey him after landing. The day fixed for the exchange of the ratification of treaty, is, we are told, Tuesday next. We hope, in our next, to be able to say full particulars of this important ceremony before our readers. We believe one of the steam frigates will be despatched to Singapore and Bombay immediately after the ceremony.

H. E. Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., returned from Canton in the *Prosperine* Steamer on Thursday night, and leaves again, we hear, for Hongkong to-morrow morning.

We much regret to have to report that a boat belonging to the *Calcutta*, store ship in the Type, when returning on Thursday last from the Roads with fourteen chests of opium, was cut off by her own crew of Chinese coolies or sailors. They overpowered the second mate and Serang, whom they murdered, and threw their bodies, as well as two lascars who were also in the boat, overboard and escaped with their prize. The lascars succeeded in reaching by swimming the Type island, and gave particulars of this atrocious murder and robbery, the perpetrators of which it will be difficult to trace, as on account of the illegal traffic of the boat, the Chinese authorities would probably refuse to apprehend and punish them. This is another instance of the danger of employing Chinese on board ships, or on occasions where by numbers they may over-

power the foreigners that may be with them, particularly where they can make such rich booty. The catastrophe of the *Enterprise* Lorchs, and several minor robberies committed all in a similar manner, ought to have taught people caution never to employ Chinese in shipping, particularly in illegal trade, where their numbers give them the real mastery, and where any valuable booty may be the reward of their treachery, as they have to fear no bad consequences to themselves.

We have not before mentioned that the "Canton Register," has been removed last week to Hongkong. We are not aware whether its first number in its new location has yet appeared. We, in common with all our neighbours have to complain of the non receipt of last week's *Friend of China's*. This week's paper has also not yet come to hand.

Of the communication signed "A Protestant" we can only say that we should probably have inserted it, had the writer not remained anonymous to us—it is rather singular that we are expected by him, of whom we know nothing, to take the responsibility upon ourselves, and to be told in a separate note that "the writer does not wish to appear in 'the matter.'"

We are sorry to learn that there is every appearance of a failure in the crops in and about Chusan, and famine in fact is apprehended as inevitable. Will not some of our neighbors buy rice here at the present moderate rates to take to the North? They will make a profit, and at same time confer a benefit on the people there.

A correspondent writes to us from Hongkong The Mahomedan Mosque at Hongkong is located in a commanding position. The walls have now reached the tops of the first windows. A Canton merchant has established a Glass Manufactory at Hongkong which is in successful operation.

After to-morrow, the Chapel in the Superintendent's house, at which divine service used to be held every Sunday, will be closed, and its furniture sent over to Hongkong. We have not heard whether as yet any other spot has been selected for protestant worship.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
June, 10. (B.) *Mer, Fraser*, Bombay and Singapore.
20. *Pelorus*, Trigg, Calcutta and Singapore.
22. *Aden*, Clark Liverpool.
23. *Elizabeth Moore*, Mossop, Madras.
23. *Hugh Walker*, Bombay & ing.
23. *Falcon*, do. do.
23. *Mary Catherine*, Taylor, Madras.

PASSENGERS Per
Pelorus, Messrs E. Boustead and F. Dannett.
SAILED
June, 17. (Sp.) *Madriteno*, Bordenave, Pangasinan.
20. (Du.) *Uran*, Waning, Manila and Batavia.
21. (Perw) *Rimac*, Valle Riestro, West Coast of
21. (A.) *Albree*, Henchman, New York. [America].
21. *Paul Jones*, Palmer, do.
23. (B.) *Equestrian*, Cronmarty, London.
— *Malcolm*, McFarlane, do.
24. *Zephyr*, Johnston, Bombay.

PA-SSENGERS per
Paul Jones, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Palmer, Messrs Low, Perkins and Poor.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Calcutta.—*Water Witch*, 26th June.
For Bombay.—*Zephyr*, 24th. *Mor*, 1st July.
For London.—*City of Derry*.

ARRIVED AT GRAYEDEN.—March, 2d, *Fortitude*, Manila; 6th, *Heien Stewart*, Francis Spaight Potentale, Chebar, from China; 7th, *Winchester*; 11th, *Calderonia*; 14th, China; 18th, *Shepherd*; 21st, *Tartar*.
At LIVERPOOL.—March, 6th, *Peruvian*; 9th, *Angloen*; 10th, *Ranger*; 14th, *Hepo*.
At FALMOUTH.—March, 3d, H.M.S. *Calliope*.
At PORTSMOUTH.—March, 11th, H. M. S. *Blenheim*; H. M. S. *Blonde*; 12th, H. M. S. *Cruiser*, H. M. S. *Columbine*.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England.—*Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Bellvue*, *Ureola*, *Coromandel*, *George Wallis*, *England's Queen*, *Cordelia*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Thos. Fielden*, *Maid of Athens*, *Indian*, *Rokeya*, *Eleanor*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Emu*, *Passenger*, *Isabella*, *Ranger*, *Cleopatra*, *Anna Maria*, *Juliet*, *Albert*, *Edward*, *Bahamian*, *Iris*, *Ranger*, *John Horton*.

From Bombay.—*England*, *Madonna*, *Lady Grant*, *Ingita*, *Alamena*, *Scalby Castle*, *Harriet Scott*, *Dromopart*, *Salem*, *Palatine*, *Lady Wright*, *Earl of Clive*, *Isabella*, *Isabella Thompson*, *John Barry*, *Lowjee Family*.

From Calcutta.—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Brigal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballentine*, *John Brightman*, *Rustumjee Gowarjee*, *Lord Amherst*, *Red Rover*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th April. SINGAPORE, 11th June.
UNITED STATES, March 16 MANILA, 15th May.
CALCUTTA, 2d May. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 18th May. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 17th May. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
Anna,	—	Keling,	—
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine M. & Co.
Benconlen,	—	Clarewood	—
*Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
*Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
*City of Derry,	474	Vincent,	Dallas and Co.
Charles Jones,	—	—	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Candahar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
*Corsair,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co.
*Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	—	Swell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Elizabeth Moor	—	Mossop,	Russell & Co.
Emma, (caster	—	Dawson,	Russell and Co.
Eleanor Lan-	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
Ferretose,	—	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Falcon,	—	—	—
Geo. Armstrong	—	Jones,	Macvicar and Co.
Gundoller,	378	Oliver,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Hygeia,	—	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
Hopkinson,	—	Stephens,	Wetmore & Co.
Hugh Walker,	—	—	—
Harmony,	577	—	Macvicar and Co.
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John Gray,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
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John Tomkinson	—	Butchinson	Wetmore and Co.
Jamen Campbell	326	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
*John Brewer,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
*Kelso,	—	Roxburgh,	—
Levant Packet,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
Mor,	—	Fraser,	Jardine M. & Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustumjee.
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Maria Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
*Oriza,	—	Agar,	Turner and Co.
Patna,	—	Ponsooby,	Dent and Co.
Possidone,	—	Valencia,	R. Browne.
Pelorus,	—	Trigg,	A. A. de Mello.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
*Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
*Siam,	—	Whitett,	Macvicar and Co.
Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
Sarah,	—	Mosman	—
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	Jardine M. & Co.
Salopian,	—	Hell,	Fearon & Son.
Semiramis,	—	—	—
Tenassarim,	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
Thomas Crisp	287	Metcalfe,	Fearon & Son.
Tyrrer,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Urgent,	—	sutherland	Turner and Co.
Velocipede,	—	woodward	—
Warlock,	—	sullivan	—
Water Witch,	—	Reynell,	Dent and Co.

AMERICAN.
Swallow, —, Williams, W. P. Peirce.
Paulina, —, Sweetwin, Russell and Co.
Lark, —, Tibbets, —
Paul Jones, 626, Palmer, —
Louise, —, Green, —
Zephyr, —, Johnston, Macvicar & Co.
Albree, —, Henchman, Wetmore & Co.
Wissachicon, —, Webber, —

Dutch.
Japata, —, Smith, —
Sumatra, —, Crawford, Reynvan & Co.
HAMBURG.
*Caroline, —, Kunders, G. Nye Jr.
Gustav, —, Jensen, Wetmore and Co.
SWEDISH.
Zenobia, —, Beckman, Russell and Co.
Flora, —, Milthephe, Jardine M. & Co.

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 26.]

Macao, Saturday, 1st July, 1843.

[No. 404.]

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the Premises No. 1 Albany Row, or to **JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.** Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

HONGKONG

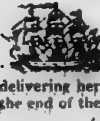
GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to **FEARON & SON**,—Macao.
Macao, 1st January, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to


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Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.


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 THE clipper Barque "POSSIDONE," Captain ASHLEY VALENTINE, 464 Tons, A. 1. at Lloyds, built of Oak, copper fastened, and newly coppered delivering her cargo at Hongkong, and will be clear by the end of the month. Apply to the Captain on board
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Macao, 16th June, 1843.


FOR SALE.

 THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Macao, 9th June, 1843.

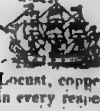
FOR BOMBAY.

 THE ship BEPLAN, A. 1., Captain PATON, will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1843.


FOR SALE.

 THE new fast sailing Spanish Clipper built Schooner MAPRILUNO, of 220 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 7th June, 1843.


FOR SALE.

 THE American Brig "WISSAHICKON," now in the Tyne, 166 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 34 years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Macao, 2nd June, 1843.


FOR LONDON.

 THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE**, Macao.
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

 THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
W. P. PEIRCE.
Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

 THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BRUG, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to
B. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by **J. H. LEIGHTON, Esq.** Apply to
J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING.

MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, is desirous of giving lessons in the above named accomplishments.
Apply at **M. DUFOUR's**, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine toned, double action HARP. Apply at **M. DUFOUR's**, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—WHITE WINE VINEGAR; CHAMPAGNE CIDER; RAISINS, French BRANDY, warranted, SPERM. CANDLES, TOBACCO, NAVY BREAD. PILOT do. PITCH and ROBIN, New York Goshen BUTTER. Capt. STORY on board in the Tyne, or **S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS**, Macao.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

RECEIVED ex "POSSIDONE."—A set of *Wylde's* Maps, in handsome mahogany cases, with spring rollers. *The World, Asia, and America*, each in four sheets; *Europe and Africa*, in six, and *China* in one ditto.

ONE of *Dallond's* very superior and highly finished Portable 4-draw TELESCOPE, with silver tube and mountings, and fitted in a neat morocco case. Price \$120.

Likewise.

A FEW Lophorn Hats and Bonnets; a small quantity of Millinery; and a few
BERKLEY CHEESE and PLUMP HAMS.
Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 29th June, 1843.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPHO."
FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheeses; Pickles; Sauces; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Buccellas and Brandy; Foolscap, Copying and Letter Paper; Wafers; India Rubber; Copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallets; Blotting of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders: "Answered" "Unanswered," "Private," and plain; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music Paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Penell Cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; black and white Beaver Hats; Air Guns; Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mechi and Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, Dagger, Table and Penknives; Razor Straps and Paste; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candelsticks; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking; Perfumery; patent and plain Cork Serews; Table Covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.
Macao, 24th May, 1843.

SYCEE SILVER.—Large Ingots, for sale by
May 13th 1843. **HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

FOR SALE.—Wines, Sherry, in 8 dozen cases.

PORT in 6 dozen cases.
BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases.
ditto Marseilles ditto.
HERMITAGE, ditto.
apply to
Macao, 30th March, 1843. **WETMORE & Co.**

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Aimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANTS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles, Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUMELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERMAN and BRUMELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **Wm. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON: **E. I. Co's** DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—MAPRINA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEES & Co.** apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest re-translation of *Miss KEOU LIWAN WANG*. A Chinese Tale, translated by **SLOTH**, price one Dollar. *Egor's FABLES* in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOTH**, price two dollars.
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The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William Symonds**, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p. 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

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Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Chinese Repository, for May.

Narrative of the loss of the Brig "Ann," from Mr. Koop's diary.

12th. "An old friend (named Hien) called, full of congratulation. I took occasion to cross-examine him respecting Mr. Gully and the rest of our prisoners, being very uneasy at not hearing anything said about them, and having twice been told by natives, in a very private manner, that they were all beheaded. He at last, though very reluctantly, confessed that we, with the carpenter, shipro and Newmans, were the only survivors of both ships—the Ann and Nerubudda, and that we had been kept to be sent to Peking, there to be tortured and beheaded, but that now, the war was ended, we should be sent away.

13th. "Met Newman for the first time since the 10th of August. He gave us a most awful and melancholy account of all that had occurred."
"On or about the 13th August, shortly after day,

light, several servants of officers came to the bars of their prison, offering them some cash, and saying that they were all presently going away to another part and thence to the main. This excited his suspicions, and he took the cash and sent out for some samboos, and drank till he made himself half intoxicated. Sedan chairs, marked with numbers, soon filled the yard near the prison, and about 7 p.m. they, also numbered and in groups, started off for another town, as they supposed, and as the bystanders affirmed. He (Newman) happened to be in the last sedan, and that he could see the others forming an immense line ahead. Having gone two or three miles outside the city walls, they halted on a large common, where were assembled tens of thousands of Chinese. This was the place of execution. On being taken out of his sedan to have his hands shackled behind his back, he saw two of the prisoners with their hands off, and refusing to have them put on. They had both been drinking samboos, and were making a great noise, and crying out to him that they were all to have their heads cut off! He advised them to submit quietly, but they still refusing, he first wrenched off his own, and then put them into theirs, to the great pleasure of the soldiers. But when the soldiers wanted to have his own put on again, he declined. As they were on the point of securing him, he accidentally saw the chief officer seated close to him. Going before him, he threw himself on his head, and commenced singing out a few Chinese words, which he had frequently heard repeated in a temple. The officer was so pleased with this procedure that he turned round to the soldiers, and ordered them to carry him back to the city. All the rest—some hundred and sixty seven—were placed at small distances from each other on their knees, their feet in irons and hands wrenched behind their backs, thus waiting for the executioners, who went round, and with a kind of two-handed sword cut off their heads without being laid on a block. Afterwards their bodies were all thrown into one grave, and their heads stuck up in cages on the seashore.

Newman was sent back to prison and lodged among a large body of felons, living in a state of dreadful suspense. About 12 days after this massacre, the 2d shrow, carpenter's mate, and servant were carried out and executed. The carpenter told him that the rest were to be sent to the emperor, there to suffer death.

On the 25th October, Newman received a leaf of poor Gully's log, which had been obtained from a Chinese soldier, who said he got it from a shirt stripped from Gully at the hour of execution. The log was abruptly closed August 12th, and was probably the last he ever wrote.

The survivors of the unfortunate Ann reached Amoy Nov. 24th, and Hongkong on the 5th of Dec., excepting the carpenter, who did not arrive till April 2d, 1843.

Building of a new temple.—A new temple has lately been erected by the Chinese on the shore westward of Macao, for the reception of an image of the God Wak-wang, which literally translated means Glorious Brightness. This god is supposed to rule over the element of fire, and is supplicated for protection against the designs of incendiaries, against the lash of the Thunderer's whip (as the Chinese call lightning), and to preserve the worshippers from the dangers of the elements generally. This image was brought from the north last year by some person connected with the Expedition, and presented to one of the residents in Macao; if we have been slightly informed, it was obtained from a temple in one of the towns on the Yangtsze kiang perhaps Wuning or Chinkiang fu. This idol was afterwards put up at a furniture sale and was hid in by one of the shopkeepers of Macao, who on receiving it home carefully placed it away. A subscription paper was circulated among the gentry and tradesmen of the town, and placards put up in public places, setting forth the virtues of this god, and calling upon every one to aid in erecting a proper building for his reception. Between \$2500 and \$3000 were subscribed, and enough of this amount was paid in, to build a temple of three rooms; the consecration of the temple and installation of the idol were accompanied by a theatre and a mass, for the former of which the most talented company of players the provincial city could produce was engaged.—*Chinese Repository*, for May.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From the Times, 5th April.

Mr. N. B. Baring rose. He should, he said, feel great difficulty in addressing the house upon this occasion, if he thought the arguments and the statement of the noble lord were only to be met by evasion. He was far from wishing to deny that great and palpable evils had arisen from this traffic; but, allowing that there was good foundation for much that the noble lord had advanced, he was still prepared to contend that there had been great exaggerations of those evils, and he was further ready to declare, that if he could believe them to admit of the easy remedy proposed, and if he could suppose that the East India Company offered the only impediment to the application of that remedy—in that case he would not remain one minute in his office, subordinate as it was,

without declaring himself willing to lend the noble lord every possible assistance. (Hear, hear.) But to proceed to the arguments the noble lord had used. In the first place, he had stated that the cultivation of opium in India might be easily put down. Now, he (Mr. Baring) feared that was an erroneous assumption. How could it be put down? At the present time the Mohammedan population of British India made use of opium as the only stimulant their religion permitted. There was no prohibition of its use, and it was impossible to prevent them from using it, even as it was, in Malwa and other territories, from which no power we could raise—no system we could establish—could prevent its circulation. It must be recollected that we had already attempted to put down the cultivation in Malwa. That attempt, however, had proved unsuccessful. On the cessation of disturbances in British India, when peace was restored, and the people were enabled to return to their ordinary pursuits, then, in spite of the cultivation of the poppy by the company, the growth was carried on to such an extent elsewhere as to create a danger of the production of the drug at a reduced rate, and of its introduction by smugglers into other parts of the peninsula. In order to avoid such an evil, and in some sort to control the cultivation, the company attempted to form treaties with the native chiefs. In some cases they succeeded in this endeavor, but in other instances they were not enabled to obtain the concurrence of the chiefs. A system of smuggling then commenced. Armed bands arose—men accustomed to follow any leader, or to place their swords at the disposal of any party giving them employment—this class sprung up in some parts of the country, and, in accordance with the custom of their fathers and forefathers, they were willing to lend their aid to those who would pay them. It was Sir C. Metcalfe, who, finding that we were about to create another Pindaree warfare, advised the Government to yield, told them that they would not be successful, and, in lieu of suppressing the cultivation, induced them to establish an export duty, which should be fixed as high as possible. From this it was evident that the company had made every effort to put down smuggling, and had yielded only to an absolute necessity. If we attempted to take the same course, smuggling would be extended rather than suppressed, and we should find that we were no more successful in India than we were in our own country, or than the Emperor of China was in his dominions. But, having shown the impossibility of suppressing the cultivation in Malwa, he would beg to ask them how they thought it could be suppressed in the territory under our own control? To the Mohammedans in our territories opium was as necessary as wine and spirits were to our own population. They would have it, and the only way of checking its consumption would be to raise a host of excise and customs' authorities, whom it would be perfectly impossible to keep in power there, and much more difficult to maintain in authority in India. The house must remember, that in India the population had no feeling with us, but, on the contrary, every disposition to thwart our rule. In many districts of large extent the only persons to support our interests were a collector and deputy collector, with a magistrate and his deputy; and could it be supposed that these unsupported could be able to maintain our sway? But, even supposing they were successful in upholding our authority, what would be the consequence? Would the population be saved from the evil now made the subject of complaint? Why, there were other drugs in India infinitely more prejudicial to physical health and energy than opium. There was an exhalation of the hemp plant, easily collected at certain seasons, which was in every way much more injurious than the juice of the poppy; indeed, when a suggestion was once made to stop the cultivation of opium in Assam, it was suggested that the population of that territory would in such case have recourse to other stimulants, and that the second condition of the people would be worse than the first. But the noble lord had argued that the poppy was raised with injury to the ryots—that they were shamefully treated by those who had authority over them. Now, he (Mr. Baring) feared that it was not only those engaged in the cultivation of the poppy who were oppressed by the native officers, and it was in other remedies than the prohibition of poppy cultivation that would lie the real relief from such grievances as these. But then, the noble lord complained that the Government made advances for the promotion of the cultivation. Now, why were those advances made? Simply because prepayment was the best and cheapest mode of making a payment, and because if there were not a payment in advance the cultivator would be less independent of his landlord. "Oh, but," said the noble lord, "your monopoly is extending the cultivation through the length and breadth of the land." Now, if this were the case, this particular monopoly was widely different in its effect from most other monopolies, for generally the tendency of a monopoly was to limit cultivation. If the noble lord would examine the report for 1832, he would find there a suggestion for the abolition of the monopoly. But on what ground let him ask, was that suggestion made? Was it made with any views similar to those of the noble lord? Certainly not: the report was wholly based on commercial considerations; those who drew it up considered that the monopoly enhanced the price of production, and for the purpose,

not of limiting, but of extending the sale, they had suggested this important alteration. That this was a right interpretation was clear from the recorded expressions of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, a gentleman whose opinion had great weight with the committee on that occasion. Mr. Mackenzie wholly dealt with the matter on commercial considerations, arguing in favour of opening the trade, on the ground that a cheap and abundant supply would be the consequence. In fact, there could be little doubt that to throw open the cultivation would have the effect not only of extending that cultivation and the general consumption, but also would operate as an incentive to the baneful and lawless proceedings of the smuggler. The noble lord had suggested no measures by which the Government would be enabled to guard the coast of China with the view of preventing the introduction of opium into that country. Were this country to send out to China a powerful navy, assisted by steamers and aided by all the officials of China, he (Mr. B. Baring) would defy them to put a stop to those scenes of rapine and disorder which would inevitably occur on the coast of China were the attempt made to put a stop to the trade. The noble lord had referred to the question of the maintenance of revenue; but this was a political and not a moral view of the question. It was well known that the workmen of India engaged in the cultivation of the poppy (as the hon. member was understood to say) received only 1d. per diem. With respect to the effect which the suggestions of the noble lord would have on the manufacturing interest of England, he (Mr. B. Baring) entertained many doubts. The noble lord wished the house to affirm that the opium trade was not only a serious diminution of legitimate commerce, but "utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of Government and individuals, to abolish the evil." The arguments advanced by the noble lord with regard to the immorality of the trade would apply as strongly to the cultivation and trade in cotton and other articles as to that of opium. The only remedy for the evil complained of was for the Emperor of China to legalize the trade. We had no reason to suppose that the next despatches from that country might not bring them the intelligence that the trade in opium had been legalized. Should such be the fact, then it would be unnecessary to affirm the resolution of the noble lord, to the effect that the monopoly of the growth of opium in the territories of British India was destructive of all relations of amity between England and China. The noble lord's proposition was contingent upon the success of the negotiations now going on with the Emperor of China for legalizing the trade. No course could be adopted until that question was settled. He (Mr. B. Baring) considered that it would be more respectful on the part of the noble lord—more consonant with the feelings of the house—more compatible with the general disposition like that which the noble lord had submitted to the house, and, therefore, he hinted that it would be withdrawn. The hon. member concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Lindsay did not rise to defend the opium trade, but rather to confirm the statements made by the hon. member for Beverley. If the house believed that the trade was attended by evils equal to those described by the noble lord who opened the debate, it would be the duty of this country to put it down at all risks; but he (Mr. Lindsay) believed that the alleged evils were greatly exaggerated. He would read a letter, which was well worthy of the attention of the house, having been written by a gentleman who has the fullest opportunity of ascertaining what were the moral and physical effects of the use of opium on the people of China. That gentleman had been for 17 years a surgeon in the service of the East India Company in China; he was now president of the Medical Mission Society in China, and during six of the years that he had been in the company's service upwards of 4,000 patients had been relieved by his skill. The letter of Dr. Colledge ran as follows:—

"Cheltenham, March 29, 1843.

"Dear Sir,—From your long residence in China I presume you are already aware that opium is not used by the Chinese in any other way than in their own peculiar manner of smoking it. It is never taken in the solid or fluid state, either as an article of luxury or medicine; and it is most important to bear this in mind; in any discussion you may be engaged in regarding its baneful effect on the human frame. So much has been said and written on the effect of opium on the animal economy, that any opinion I can offer regarding its action will not, I fear, add much to what is already known on the subject. My firm belief is, that all intoxicating, stimulating, and narcotic matters, whether taken in the solid, fluid or gaseous form, to excess, by persons in health, affect more or less injuriously the constitution; but I do not conceive, so far as my experience goes, that the particular article opium (especially in the state of smoke) is so rapidly destructive either of the intellectual or corporeal energies as dram drinking; and not one of us, assuredly, who has lived in China for years, has ever witnessed either within or without doors, the disgusting and brutal scenes which are everywhere thrust upon our view in countries where the inhabitants indulge uncontrolled in the use of ardent spirits. These of our countrymen who have been in the habit of conversing with Chinese; who

have long smoked opium habitually, but in moderation, must have been satisfied that their intellect seemed to be rather brightened than obscured while under its influence; whereas the intellect of the habitual drunkard or 'heavy wet' drinker is either damaged to a degree bordering on madness, or lulled into a state of almost dead insensibility. Mr. Nash, in his essay on drunkenness, remarks,— 'Of two evils, we should always choose the least; and it is certain that, however perniciously opium may act on the system, its moral effects, and its power of injuring reputation, are decidedly less formidable than those of the ordinary intoxicating agents.' He here means opium in the solid or liquid form, and I conceive that, in a state of smoke, it is still less injurious. Opium used in the state of smoke appears to act specifically on the nervous system, and so long as the individual using it in this way has the means of supplying himself with the stimulus he is able to go on, by daily winding up the energies of his system, to an indefinite period. Contrast with this the observations on habitual drunkenness by the same acute observer already quoted:— 'If the drunkard refuses to lay aside the Grecian cup, let him reflect that disease waits upon his steps—that dropsy, palsy, emaciation, poverty, and idiotism—followed by the pale phantom, Death, pursue him like attendant spirits, and claim him as their prey.' Sudden death is occasionally the consequence of a merry debauch from ardent spirits, without a single trace of organic derangement in the brain being discoverable, but, what is most surprising, alcohol in such cases has been found in the ventricles of this organ, proving, in my opinion, that ardent spirits possess a narcotic principle, capable, under certain circumstances, of destroying life by their direct action on the sensorium, whereas death from a momentary excess in smoking opium has never come under my notice amongst the Chinese. The idea seems to be prevalent in this country, that opium is both eaten and taken in a liquid form by the Chinese, but I may safely assert that we have no knowledge of its being used by them in any other way than that of smoking it, except it be administered with a suicidal or murderous intention, when it is invariably swallowed. Chinese physicians, in obstinate and protracted complaints, which resist their ordinary means of cure, are accustomed to recommend the opium pipe to their patients, not being permitted even to name the drug in their prescriptions, or to compound it in any way, as a remedy for alleviating the agony of disease, the imperial prohibition against its use extending equally to soldiers, citizens, peasants, and physicians. What would the members of our Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons do if our most gracious Sovereign were to issue her mandate, denouncing the use of opium in her dominions? There are cases of emergency daily occurring, both in the practice of medicine and surgery, in which opium is our sheet-anchor, our sole dependence, and, without it at our command, we should be as much perplexed as the poor Chinese doctors; and, I have no doubt, would feel as ready to assist our suffering patients in procuring it, even if such aid caused us to rebel and act in open violence to established laws; but fortunately we live under a more happy system of government than our Celestial contemporaries, and are not prohibited from the exhibition of any article which may be thought to benefit suffering humanity. I beg to draw your attention to this fact of the Chinese physician often feeling themselves compelled to recommend the opium-pipe, as the confirmed habit of smoking is in man instances to be traced to this source. A very worthy English physician has lamented what may be considered a parallel evil—that in prescribing brandy-and-water in stomach complaints he had innocently made many drunkards. Do not let the tendency of these remarks be misunderstood, for I consider opium as an article of luxury altogether unnecessary and injurious; but, so far as I have been able to form an opinion, I do not believe that opium used in the state of smoke is either morally or physically so destructive as the use of ardent spirits.

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
"J. R. COLLEDGE."

"To H. H. Lindsay, Esq., M. P."

That was the opinion of a man well qualified to form an opinion on the subject. He must therefore say, without questioning the propriety of the motion of the noble lord, that we ought to look at home and endeavour to remove the beam from our own eyes before we attempted to take the mote from our neighbour's. He held in his hand the opinions of several other persons, which were to a similar effect, but at that late hour he would not read them. One of them was that of Mr. Trotter, who had had the charge of the opium cultivation in Benares for nine years, and who distinctly and positively denied that the system of opium cultivation was open to the charges and objections made against it; that, on the contrary, it was one which was perfectly congenial to the wishes and feelings of the people who were engaged in it. The noble lord held that peace or good-will with China was inconsistent with a trade in opium. He (Mr. Lindsay) would readily admit that there never could be peace between the two nations so long as the smuggling of opium in armed vessels was carried on. Indeed, of that he was perfectly convinced. But how was that evil to be removed? He should not object to see the use of opium as an article of luxury entirely abolished, if it

were possible; but possible he did not believe it to be. The hon. member for Beverley had ably pointed out the evils which had followed the attempt to extirpate its growth in India; but as regarded China the coasting trade had been in the hands of two or three leading individuals of that country. It had been carried on with every desire to avoid offence or injury to the people; men of the highest character were put in command of the vessels trading on the coast, and for many years an extensive trade had been conducted without any collision with China; but the smuggling in Canton vessels was in every respect discreditable to the country. It was, however, chiefly carried on by parties whom he considered as disconnected from the legitimate trade of China. Looking to the question with every wish to see the trade with China placed on a proper and respectable basis, he must express a hope that the hint which had been thrown out by the Secretary of the Board of Control would be acted upon. He hoped that the able negotiator who was intrusted with our affairs might succeed in endeavouring to convince the Imperial Government that the only effectual mode by which the evils of trade could be removed was legalizing the trade itself. He wished to see the opium monopoly remain in the hands of the company, so that they might restrict the trade as far as possible, instead of enlarging it. He adverted to the strictures passed on the British merchants at Canton by Sir H. Pottinger, and said that one of the greatest evils they complained of was the want of a controlling power over their countrymen, who frequently committed great excesses there. It was requisite for the sake of peace that the Government should give to the Consul a summary power to deal with parties who acted improperly. He concluded by saying, that he could not give his support to the motion of the noble lord. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Question.")

Sir R. Peel (who turned his back to the gallery nearly the whole time he addressed the house) rose next, and was understood to speak as follows:—Sir, I certainly am surprised at the conclusion to which the hon. member and my noble friend the member for Liverpool have come with respect to this resolution. Here is matter of the most delicate importance, affecting a revenue to the amount of £180,000, a year, at a time when the only mode by which you can raise the revenue is by calling upon the cultivators of the soil to give up a portion of their scanty earnings. (Hear, hear.) In a matter of this delicacy I have the admission of the hon. baronet and my noble friend that this resolution ought to be modified, and that parts of it deserve consideration, and may be amended. (Hear.) My hon. friend says, here is an opportunity to enable the negotiator in immediate communication with the Court of China, to produce some satisfactory result. Ought not my hon. friend to ask, whether or not such negotiations are now pending? (Hear, hear.) Ought he not to ask if such negotiations are pending, if there is a chance of bringing the Chinese Government to come to an amicable arrangement? Is there not a risk, if you vote for this motion against the continuance of the trade in opium, that the hopes entertained from the intervention of diplomatic arrangements may be entirely defeated? (Hear, hear.) If any one thing is more important to the House of Commons to observe than another, in order to observe order and maintain faith and influence in this country, it is the weighing the whole purport of this resolution to which they are asked to agree. (Hear, hear.) Resolutions are not like a bill; one single vote of the house decides them. The house has not an opportunity for proper deliberation; it has not an opportunity of delay, and weighing what takes place in a previous debate. One night decides matters of the utmost importance to individuals and to the country. And will the house, after taking the admission of my noble hon. friends that this resolution ought to be amended, come to a vote and have the question put to a division? (Hear, hear.) What is the resolution of my noble friend? I have the utmost respect for his humanity, his ability, and his principles; but he would not wish a resolution to be adopted, though moved even by himself, which would in any measure interfere with the freedom of others. What is his motion?—"That it is the opinion of this house, that the continuance of the trade in opium, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England & China." Now, that is the first portion of the resolution. "The continuance of the trade with China." But will you exclude the trade in opium by taking a vote upon this resolution? Suppose it is proved that it is not possible to interdict it, and that if you prevent the growth of it in your own territories, not only will other countries grow it, not only will Turkey and Mania grow it, but that British capital will be employed in other states for the same object. Will you ever that the continuance of the trade in opium will be destructive of all amicable arrangements? will you decide that the monopoly of the growth in the hands of the East India Company is unwise? There are two questions to be considered; one is, whether you will vote that if this country should sanction the illegal trade in opium, that would be contrary to the wishes of the Chinese Government; and another is perfectly distinct from this,—whether by this resolution you can prohibit the growth of a certain vegetable? (Hear, hear.) Now with regard to the interdiction of

the illegal traffic, that subject has occupied the attention, not only of the present, but of the late Government, who gave instructions to Sir H. Pottinger upon the subject which Her Majesty's present Government have renewed. And who is Sir H. Pottinger, and what is the course he was directed to pursue? What were the spirit of the last communication which has been blamed by the noble lord the member for Liverpool? What were his feelings and dispositions towards the people of China? Did he not stand almost alone there, and has he not given proof that he is a man in whom the House of Commons may confide? (Hear, hear.) He has been instructed to represent to the Chinese Government, not, I admit, the attempted impossibility of interdicting altogether the importation of opium into China, but such a representation as may conduce friendly relations and advantageous understanding upon the subject of revenue; and if the Chinese Government can be persuaded to look at the question in the way in which European Governments regard similar matters, namely, with respect to the means for the prohibition of smuggling, an amicable arrangement may be agreed upon. The importance of the subject must be my excuse for reading from the instructions sent to Sir Henry Pottinger, dated 29th December, 1841, to prove that Her Majesty's Government have not been indifferent to these matters, and that they are fully aware of the evils with which it may be pregnant to the honour and character of this country, as well as to the employment and safety of a great capital at present involved in the question. "On the date mentioned Lord Aberdeen wrote this despatch:— 'Winterer may be the result of your endeavours to prevail upon the Chinese Government to legalize the sale of opium, it will be right that Her Majesty's servants in China should hold themselves aloof from all connection with so discreditable a traffic. The British merchants who may be a smuggler, must receive no protection or support in the prosecution of his illegal sale (hear, hear); and he must be made aware that he will have to take the consequences of his own conduct. Her Majesty's Government have not the power to put a stop to this trade on the part of the British smuggler; but they may impede it in some degree by preventing Hongkong and its waters from being used as a point by the British smuggler, as a starting point for his illegal acts. That is, to say, when Hongkong is ceded—until that the smuggling of opium cannot be prohibited there; but as soon as it is ceded, you will have power to prevent the importation of opium into Hongkong for the purpose of exportation into China.' Now, I think I have proved to the satisfaction of the house that this important subject has not escaped the attention of Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) Considering the present state of affairs, and the negotiations which are pending, I think it much better that the matter be left in the hands of the Government, rather than the house should come to a vote which might defeat the very object of the motion. (Hear.) So much for the illegal traffic. Now, with regard to the other question, whether it is politic or just for the house of Commons to attempt to interdict the growth of a certain vegetable by the people of India or the East India Company? I am afraid that a very erroneous construction will be put upon the motion of my noble friend. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that his intention is a just and a good one; but when I am called upon to interdict the growth of this opium in order to benefit the manufacturers of this country, I become doubly unwilling to sanction this resolution; first of all, because upon that ground it is assumed that the growth of this vegetable ought not to continue, and that it is most unwise that we should undertake, because persons in another country abuse this vegetable, because they cannot control their own appetites and passions, and cannot trust to their own discretion to prevent the mischief of it, that, therefore we should undertake to provide that control for which their own good sense can give no security, and prevent the growth of opium altogether. (Hear, hear.) I think it has been shown that you have no such control over the states where this vegetable is grown. It is not, then, a question of prohibition. It is a question whether it would not be better for the house to regulate the trade instead of adopting measures for the prohibition of the growth of opium. I will ask the house whether it is prepared this night to decide that great question, whether there shall be free trade or monopoly with reference to the growth of this article? I implore the house to proceed with great caution in this matter. If we were considering a question which had relation to our own domestic concerns, I should ask the house to come to no hasty decision, but to weigh calmly all the points connected with the subject: of how much greater importance it was when the interest of so large a country and so great a body of people was at stake. If you abolish monopoly altogether, and substitute in its place free trade, this house cannot anticipate the evils which may arise to India itself. With regard to this question, I wish to refer to the opinion of Lord Cornwallis. What does his lordship say on the point? Lord Cornwallis had many opportunities of studying and watching the interests of the great country committed to his charge. When examined in 1786 by the East India Company with reference to a free trade in opium, his lordship said that he was opposed abstractedly to all descriptions of monopoly. He had maturely and deliberately considered

the question, and he must confess that he saw the great advantages which resulted from keeping the opium trade in the hands of the Government. He expressed an opinion decidedly in favour of monopoly. He thought it was necessary in order to protect and preserve the public interest. I will refer the house to another authority. I allude to the opinion of Mr. Mills, the historian of British India. That gentleman, a man of great talent and whose opinion certainly ought to carry great weight on a question of this character, took the same view of the matter. Mr. Mills was in favour of monopoly. He considered a free trade in opium would lead to great abuse of the opium trade in India. Mr. Fleming also expressed a similar opinion in favour of monopoly and against free trade. If that house consulted all the authorities on the point it would be found that a monopoly in the trade of opium was considered preferable to that of free trade. I do not ask the house to enter upon a consideration of this question with the view to its settlement this night. I ask the house to vote for the previous question, and not for the abstract resolution of my noble friend. How is it possible that you can affirm this resolution with the imperfect information which you possess on the subject? You are going to affirm a resolution in defiance of the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, in defiance of the statement of Mr. Mills, that monopoly, ought not to be abolished, that it was necessary for the well being of that country that a free trade in that drug should not be established. Opium was an article of agricultural produce. I consider it very questionable whether you have a right to limit its growth in order to enable you to introduce into India with much greater advantage the produce of British manufactures. What has been our policy with regard to that country? India had a flourishing cotton manufacture; that, this country had destroyed. India is in a different position from what you found her. If you destroyed her manufacture of cotton, you left her in undisturbed possession of her agriculture. If the traffic in opium can be legalized, it will be most unjust if, for the purpose of opening a market for the purpose of opening a market for the British manufactures, you adopt measures which must inevitably have the effect of destroying the agriculture of India. Are hon. members opposite so very sensitive on the subject of opium? Do we not derive a large revenue from tobacco?—a large revenue to the amount of 3,400,000.—a large revenue from tobacco, which is smoked and chewed, which is most stimulating in its character? (An hon. member, "Composing.") Loud laughter. Did we not also raise a revenue from gin, spirits, brandy, wine?—articles which were often used to great excess and gave rise to many destructive consequences. From barley alone a revenue of between 9,000,000 & 9,000,000 was derived. With these facts before us we are asked to interdict the importation of opium and discourage its growth in order to preserve the morals of the people. Take care of the ryots. Lord Cornwallis said, that they grew opium because they had a protection against unfair exactions. It was also established, that the cultivation of indigo and opium improved the health of the agricultural labourers engaged in its growth. You want to increase your manufacturing trade with India—you want a market for your cotton goods; but look to your manufactures. Do you not employ children of a young and tender age in the production of these articles?—and yet you call out about the evils of the opium trade to the morals and health of those engaged in it. I do not know whether my noble friend wishes this, but I have no doubt many who support his motion look forward to an increased trade in cotton manufactures. Having, as I said before, destroyed the cotton manufactures of India, I ask whether it is fair to destroy also her agriculture in order to benefit the manufacturing interest of this country? We must consider with great calmness all questions relating to the revenue of India. Seeing that the revenue of that country is and must be derived from direct taxation,—you may depend upon it that revenue there, like revenue in this country, is a matter of great importance—you cannot reduce the revenue of India even to the amount of 1,000,000, without increasing direct taxation a species of taxation which would affect materially the labouring population. This would be doing them a great injustice. The burdens of the people of India are already heavy, and they ought not to be increased. I cannot conceive how we can come this night to a satisfactory opinion with respect to the matter which my noble friend has brought under the notice of the house. I do not think it would be wise for this house to adopt that resolution. The wiser course will be to give the present Government time to deliberate on the question with a view to his satisfactory adjustment. I do not ask you to reject the motion of my noble friend, but in the present state of our relations with China to postpone the subject, and leave for the present the matter in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. (Loud cheers.)

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Published by command of Her Majesty.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Captain Elliot to the Earl of Aberdeen.

53, Cadogan Place, Jan. 19, 1842.

My Lord,—In reply to your Lordship's letter of

the 15th instant, I have the honour to state, that between the end of November, 1839, and the 27th of March, 1839, the date that the 20,283 chests of opium were handed over to my order for delivery to the Chinese Government, the traffic had been almost totally suspended, owing to the steady severity of the Court against the consumers in all parts of the empire.

During the whole of that interval prices were chiefly quoted as nominal. The nearest time to the delivery that I find any reference to them is in the "Canton Register Price-Current" of the 5th of March, 1839 [a few days before Commissioner Lin's arrival, when it appeared that there had been offers to sell, but no bidders, at the following rates:—

Patna	300 dollars per chest.
Benares	280 dollars per chest.
Malwa	250 dollars per chest.

I believe there were no arrivals from Bengal and Bombay between that time and the 27th of March; so that this scale may furnish fair means of judging of the relation which the respective descriptions of opium bore to each other at that period; in other words, commercially considered, the several kinds of opium would probably have risen or fallen in about that ratio.

In a case decided in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, on the 6th of July, 1840, Ramsabuck Mullick v. De Souza and others, his agents in China [the defendants guaranteeing proceeds of certain opium sent to them in China, and remitting my receipts in discharge of their engagement.] the Court found for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at 400 rupees per chest, upon the express ground of value in the market, when and where the contract was held to be broken by delivery of the opium to me, in consideration of my receipts, i. e., in China, on the 27th of March, 1839; and this assessment was made, because that price was the best which had been procured for my receipts up to that time.

The reason for rating the assessment upon this principle seems to have been to supply the deficiency of evidence of market price in China, on the 27th of March, 1839; and certainly failing a market price there on the 27th of March, 1839, the price which persons were willing to give for the receipts I had granted for the opium handed to me on that day, was the nearest approximation to the value it might be supposed to have in China at that date, which the Court could reach. It was worth nothing, or it was worth that.

But I would wish to observe here, that persons giving the price would naturally give less than they thought the receipts would realise, and therefore, in my opinion, the judgment furnishes no more than a minimum point in the rule to regulate compensation. It is not to be denied that the drug did depreciate very considerably indeed between the 5th of March, 1839, and the 27th of the same month. In that interval Commissioner Lin had arrived, published his first violent proclamation, laid a close embargo upon the whole trade of the port, confined the foreign community in Canton, and insisted upon the delivery into his hands of one of the chief British merchants.

Weighing all these circumstances, and their necessary effect upon the opium market, with all the attention in my power, it has appeared to me that the least price mentioned in the scale of the 5th of March (250 dollars) as not procurable for the least rated description of opium, would certainly constitute a most liberal maximum point for the highest description of the opium on the 27th of March, between which point and the Chief Justice's decision at Calcutta, would be the rate of compensation for the highest class.

I am not aware what price had been obtained for the receipts I had granted for Malwa opium, at the date of the decision in Calcutta, but the best rate paid for those receipts up to that time (6th of July, 1840), would, by the same rule, constitute the minimum point in determining the value of that description of opium.

Assuming that 400 rupees (or 186 dollars) was the best price paid for the receipts for Malwa opium, and as well as the receipts for Bengal opium, the compensation for Malwa opium would lie between 208 and 186 dollars.

The mean prices of the three descriptions of opium estimated on these principles, would be,—

Patna	216 dollars per chest.
Benares	209 dollars per chest.
Malwa	189 dollars per chest.

My position with relation to the subject is so peculiar, that I am exposed to suspicion of bias on every

side. The opium claimants, without the least justice, accuse me of desiring to depreciate their rightful claim. I have been charged in other quarters, with equal injustice, of thinking only of those opium interests, and therefore I consider it my duty conscientiously to declare the impressions of my mind upon the subject, so far as I can detect them.

I certainly do admit that I have a leaning (and I hope it will be thought natural that I should have) to the side of the best price to which I think the opium claimants have any sustainable title upon the most liberal consideration of their case. But, upon the other hand, I have never been unmindful that it could not be the purpose of Her Majesty's Government forcibly to wrest from the Chinese Government a larger price than there is the least reason to believe would have been recovered for that mass of opium, if it had never been taken from the merchants, or if it had been restored to them next day.

The condition of the opium market at that time was one of excessive glut. There were 30,000 chests on the coast of China, upwards of 20,000 in Bengal, nearly 12,000 in Bombay, making a total of upwards of 50,000 chests ready for the market, and the crop of the current year would soon have had to be added to this stock. The annual consumption, at its highest mark, had never exceeded 24,000 chests, and for the three months preceding the delivery, it has already been observed, that there had been nearly a total stagnation of the traffic. So far as the general opium trade and the Indian revenue were concerned, Commissioner Lin's measure was one of great relief, and I have a conviction, that the actual deliveries on the 27th of March, 1839, will recover as good a price for that opium, as they could have done under any other circumstances.

I will not close this letter without taking the liberty to remark that the claimants seem to me to be entitled to interest upon the amount of compensation awarded to them, from some period, when it would have been reasonable to compute that the whole of that opium would have been realized in due course; and I am strengthened in that view by a careful consideration of the Chief Justice's decision in Calcutta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

OPIMUM COMPENSATION.

Times.—The 4 Correspondence relative to the actual value of the opium delivered up to the Chinese authorities in 1839, has just been printed and presented to both houses of Parliament. It is, of course, read with great interest by the parties (or their representatives in England,) who, on the faith of the British Government, surrendered the drug to Capt. Elliot, and they are disappointed at the general tenour of the papers, conceiving that a design to make the compensation as small as possible, instead of treating the case on liberal principles, is clearly apparent. There is, to be sure, nothing in the correspondence that decidedly shows at what determination the Government will arrive, but this much is certain, that the tendency is against awarding that compensation which the merchants all along expected, viz., the cost price of the opium in India, with interest for the time during which their capital has remained locked up.

The chief cause of dissatisfaction is the very singular view which is taken of the decision of the Supreme Court of Calcutta in the case of Ramsabuck Mullick v. De Souza and others. In this case the plaintiffs' opium, valued by him at 80,000 rupees, had been sent to the agents of the defendants in China to be there sold and the proceeds to be remitted in Sycee, dollars, or Government paper, the defendants guaranteeing the safe return of the proceeds in consideration of their commission. The opium arrived in China, and was surrendered by the defendants' agents to Captain Elliot. Consequently, no return of proceeds had been made in dollars or bills, but scrip was tendered to the plaintiff. This he refused to accept, and brought his action for breach of contract accordingly. The decision in the case is reported as follows:—"The Court were of opinion, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the issues, and for the present they would take the estimate of damages according to the price proved to have been given for the opium as being the most certain and definite criterion. The question of amount of damages was the most difficult question in the case. The defendant might move for a non suit, or a verdict upon the points of law, raised, if advised, or else to reduce the damages to a smaller sum."

The defendant moved for a reduction of damages.
SEE SUPPLEMENT.

alleging that the breach of contract merely consisted in not selling the opium immediately on its arrival, and that, therefore, all he was bound to make good was the price he would have obtained if his agents in China had acted according to the terms of the agreement, the price at Calcutta not being a fair criterion. The Court perceived the reason of this objection, and for want of a better means of judging, took the market value of Captain Elliot's scrip, as giving the fairest criterion of the injury which the plaintiff has sustained. The damages were, therefore, reduced from 865 rupees to 400 rupees per chest.

No attempt is made at present to impugn the fairness of this decision, but the extraordinary result is, that (as appears from the tenour of the correspondence) the Government is inclined to take it as the basis for estimating the compensation to be awarded to the opium merchants. In the course of the correspondence the case is referred to again and again, as if the decision of the court threw great light on the subject. Now the truth is, that this case of Da Souza has nothing whatever to do with the amount of compensation which the merchants have a right to claim. It involves no general principle, but the decision is merely grounded on the terms of the one particular contract between Ramsback Mullick and Da Souza. The defendant was bound to effect an immediate sale of the opium on its arrival in China; he did not effect such sale, and therefore he made good for the breach of contract, by paying the same amount as the plaintiff would have received if the sale had taken place, that is so far as the court could discover what that amount was. The defendant had merely to sell, without regard to the market price, and if he did not sell, he was to take the consequences. The slightest reflection will show that the case has not the remotest relation to that of the merchants who are making claims on the Government. They were not bound to sell immediately: if they found the market price low they would have kept the drug till a favourable turn took place, and therefore it is most illogical to apply to them a case which turns on an immediate sale not being made, and on nothing else.

No positive result is yet arrived at, and most likely after a little consideration we shall hear no more of "Ramsback Mullick and Da Souza." As far as can be gathered from the merchants themselves, their claim is equitable enough. If the Government will not at once accord them the prime cost and interest, they hope at least that an impartial tribunal may be found which shall duly investigate the merits of their case.—*Ibid.*

It has been for some time past currently reported that upwards of 100,000 bales of Cotton will this season be sent from America to China. If this be true, and recent letters both from England and America would appear to confirm it,—we would recommend shippers of cotton from Bombay to pause and consider whether they act prudently in sending it to China at present prices, which are as much too high for the China market as they are for the English. If the American crop this year amount to 2,900,000 bales, as estimated by the best authorities, prices must everywhere be kept low; because, as far as we have yet the means of knowing, that quantity exceeds the whole consumption of Europe and America.—*Bombay Times 5th May.*

We observe it stated in a Liverpool paper that the Hamburg schooner *Paradise*, Capt. Zybrandt, on the 18th July, 1841, on a voyage from Valparaiso, to Manila, discovered a group of six islands thickly studded with cocoa-nut trees, and supposed uninhabited, in lat. 9 deg. 8'; long. 179 W. of Greenwich, (supposed not laid down in any charts.) The Capt. named them "Paradise Islands." The latitude of the northernmost island at noon was made 9 deg. 6 min. 20 sec. S.; and the longitude, by good chronometers, 179 deg. W. The "Uloe Group" is laid down in the English chart 23 minutes too southerly; the most southerly and westerly of these islands being in lat. 7 deg. 38 min. N.; long. 183 deg. 30 min. E.—*Ibid.*

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM.

Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1842-43, from Bombay up to the 26th ultimo	Chests	838
Ditto granted from Indore up to the 28th March 1843.....	10,652	
Ditto from the 3d to 20th April.....	1,463	
	Total....	20,953

IMPORTED.

Under the passes for 1841-42 from the 3d Nov. 1841 to the 17th Sept. 1842	Chests	14,842
Ditto, for 1842-43 from the 2nd Oct. 1842 to the 26th ultimo ..	16,411	
Ditto, from the ultimo 26th to the 2d instant	65	
	Total....	33,418

EXPORTED

Under the passes for 1841-42 and from the previous year's balance, from the 29th Oct. 1841 to the 15th Nov. 1842	Chests	15,491
Ditto for 1842-43 from the 16th Nov. 1842 to the 25th ultimo ..	10,836	
Ditto from the 26th ultimo to the 2d instant	324	
	Total....	26,651

H. H. CLASS,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 2d May, 1843.
Bombay Courier, 2d May.

We are favored with an extract from a letter mentioning the loss of a ship, which we do not recollect to have seen noticed any where "*Alemana*, Capt. Galbraith from Bombay to China was lost on *Ceram* Is., January 20 1843. The crew and a considerable part of the cargo saved, and taken first to Banda by the Dutch war Schooner *Argo*—when I saw them at Macassar in May they were on their passage to Java in the abovementioned Schooner." *Singapore Free Press, 18 June.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

We have had, during the week, a number of arrivals from Bombay, Calcutta, and Singapore, but the papers received by them contain no news of interest, except that the *Free Press* mentions the loss of the *Alemana* from Bombay, for China on *Ceram* Is.; we have copied all that paper says concerning this loss. The *Lady Grant* we fear must now be considered as lost, she having left Singapore on the 14th April, and no tidings of her since. The *George Wallis*, last heard of from the Cape which she left in November last for China, may we fear also be given up for lost. We have erased both from our list of vessels expected.

EXCHANGE OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY AT HONGKONG. H. E. Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, arrived at Hongkong in the H. C. Steam *Atker* on Friday the 3rd of this month, accompanied by Hey-ling the Tartar general and Hwang, and landed in the afternoon at a temporary juty erected for the occasion. Several mandarins of minor rank, and a number of servants, soldiers and followers had arrived at Hongkong in four war-junks a few days before, and these swelled the procession in which H. E. proceeded from the landing place to the dwelling prepared for his reception. An open carriage with four greys was in readiness to take him to his house, but H. E. preferred a chair, and the carriage was occupied by Hey-ling and Hwang. On the next day the Imperial Commissioner dined in private with H. M. Plenipotentiary, and on Monday afternoon the ceremony of the exchange of ratifications took place, at the Government house, where a guard of honor consisting of Her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's troops attended, and where besides the British public functionaries, a great number of the Hongkong residents had assembled to witness the ceremony. After the important documents had passed respectively from and into the hands of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner, a Royal Salute was fired, and the island of Hongkong having at that moment become a part of the British Empire, a Royal salute was fired from the batteries on shore and Her Majesty's ships in harbour. After the withdrawal of Keying, the Royal Commission was read appoint-

ing Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G. C. B., governor of Hongkong, on which H. E. took the oath of office, which was also administered to Major Cairne as Chief Magistrate of the island. In the evening Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary gave a large dinner party in honor of the Imperial Commissioner, and of his attendants of higher rank, which went off, we are told, with great hilarity, and probably to illustrate to his guests the English customs at convivial meetings. Many songs were sung, some of them by Sir Henry Pottinger himself. This example was followed by the Imperial Commissioner who amused the Company by singing several Tartar songs, one of which he was heard to say was taught him by the present Emperor's father, he being a near relation of the Imperial family. The greatest harmony prevailed until a late hour, and the Chinese guests to show their national amusements during dinner time, played the all over China well known game of quickly throwing out the fingers, leaving the opponent to guess at their number, and in case of error paying forfeit by drinking a cup of wine—it is exactly the same game so much played by the popelace in southern Europe and in Italy called *terro*, we believe. On the following day Keying and several of his followers made a tour round the island in the *Atker* steamer, and early on Wednesday went again on board the same vessel, to return to Canton, under a salute of 15 guns from the battery. According to all appearance the visitors were much pleased with the attentions that were so liberally bestowed upon them, and we hope that the unrestrained and friendly intercourse which has thus been established between the officers of the highest rank of both nations, will teach mutual confidence and friendship on an extended scale. These few particulars of these events we have gathered during a visit we have during the week made to Hongkong, unfortunately too late to be present at the ceremony. What, however, astonishes us, is that neither of the two Hongkong papers contain the slightest notice or mention of the exchange of ratifications, as if this most important of ceremonies were of so little consequence, as not even to deserve record, and readers who may read Hongkong papers only will be left in ignorance of the important fact. We also observe with surprise the absence in last Thursday's *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* of any Proclamation from Sir Henry Pottinger, declaring the island of Hongkong a permanent possession of the British Crown, and giving Notice to British Subjects of his new office of Governor of the new Colony.

It is said that Sir Henry Pottinger has offered to the Imperial Commissioner one of the large steamers to convey him to Nanking, which offer has however been courteously declined.

The ratifications of the treaty having been exchanged, the details now remain to be determined on, and although, as far as we know, no particulars of the new tariff or of what the scale of duties is likely to be in future, have yet transpired, it is pretty confidently asserted that the pending negotiations are in a state of great forwardness, but that reference to Peking on some points has become absolutely necessary, and that the negotiations will probably not be terminated before the first week of August, when a steamer will leave for Bombay with Lieut. Col. Malcolm, who will be the bearer of the ratified treaty. This document is one of the four Copies that were drawn up at Nanking, folded in the shape of a small book. On the first page have been added in Peking characters with the vermilion pencil, containing the full Imperial assent to the contents, opposite to which is the Imperial seal. It is enclosed in small wood boards, neatly embellished with Jade-stone, and the whole wrapped up in a yellow silk covering, with the Imperial dragon. The English document has before been described, and it was stated at the time in the English papers, that the materials on which the impression of the Great Seal was stamped were of such nature, that nothing of the impression would be visible by the time it reached China. This however was not the case; the impression on inspection at Hongkong was still found tolerably perfect, although it had lost something of its original sharpness.

We regret to observe an article communicated to the last *Friend of China*, professing to give a description of the landing of the Imperial Commissioner at Hongkong. The writer of this communication

seems to mistake low buffoonery for wit, and we should not have noticed this production at all, did we not think the spirit in which it was penned highly reprehensible. The high Imperial Commissioner, as a visitor and guest, and a distinguished guest too, at the British settlement of Hongkong might surely expect thus much hospitality from its inhabitants as not to be made the subject of indecent ribaldry! What can the Chinese think of the taste, or feeling towards them should such lampoons be translated into their language, and they find their highest officer, and on such an occasion too, turned into ridicule, in a paper which has hitherto been understood to enjoy the government patronage! We hope that it was owing to an oversight only that the production found a place at all in the *Friend of China*.

Letters from Calcutta to the 9th May have during the week been received. Patna had advanced to 1425, and Benares to 1300 Rupees per Chest. Remaining stock in Calcutta about 2000 Chests.

We have copied this week from the *London Times* of 5th April a portion of the debate on the Opium-trade. We give the speeches only of its defenders, not from partiality, but because Lord Ashley's speech is far too long for our columns, and because it contains the arguments that have repeatedly been brought forward against the Opium-trade, and with them most of our readers are sufficiently acquainted. People here seem to feel a good deal of anxiety on this subject, particularly as related to the prohibition of the drug at Hongkong, as contained in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen to Sir H. Pottinger quoted by Sir Robert Peel. We confess we cannot believe that those instructions were ever intended to be given in earnest; for, how can the Minister of the Crown call a trade discreditable, of which he is in a manner the first mover, and which it is very plain he cannot abandon, and relinquish an annual revenue of a million and a half of sterling or more. Something the Minister was obliged to do, momentarily at least, to render inactive the prejudices of a powerful party, on all other occasions supporting him, and thus he had the despatch written, to quote on a fit occasion; we do not believe that Sir Henry Pottinger will think it expedient to act upon Lord Aberdeen's instructions; however this may be, the next proclamation of H. E. is looked forward to with great anxiety, as there can be no doubt that, should Opium be excluded from Hongkong, its general trade also will severely suffer, and parties that have largely engaged in building will be much disappointed. To the Opium trade its exclusion from Hongkong would be of little consequence, as it would then be carried on elsewhere in the estuary of this river, and should H. M. ships there interfere with vessels under English flag, it will seek and find shelter under that of other nations. It will therefore be seen that this so much derided traffic would still prosper, in spite of any legislation that with humane but erroneous views, may be devised against it. We have hundred of times repeated that the trade itself can only be checked by the Chinese themselves; and that only by the nation generally abstaining from the use of the drug; all the measures of their government we have seen to end in utter failure.

On the 29th the Portuguese Corvette *Infante Regente*, Capt. Ferreira, arrived here from Goa and Singapore. We understand that she brings a reinforcement of about 100 soldiers for the garrison here.

We see from a notification from the Marine Department at Bombay, in the *Bombay Times* of 6th May, that the Suez Steamers were to leave as follows:

The Steamer of June,	on the 30th May.
" "	July, on the 19th June.
" "	Aug., on the 18th July.
" "	Sept., on the 26th Aug.

EXCHANGE.

On London, at 4 mo sight 4s 6d per \$
 " Calcutta, Company's
 bills 222 @ 24 Rs. per 100 \$
 " Sycee, 2 @ 3 per Cent Premium.

From the Hongkong Gazette 22d June. PROCLAMATION.

With reference to the Proclamation published under date, the 1st of June, 1843, the following Rules of Practice and Proceeding, in the Criminal and Admiralty Court of Hongkong, are promulgated for general information, and are to be considered in force from the date hereof, until the same shall be disallowed by command of Her Majesty, or shall be set aside, or modified by competent authority.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
 HENRY POTTINGER,
 Chief Superintendent.

Dated at the Government House, Hongkong, this 20th day of June, 1843.

SECTION I.

OF ARREST.

Rule 1st.—No subject of her Majesty shall be arrested for trial within this jurisdiction, unless charged upon oath, by one or more credible person, or persons, before the Deputy Superintendent, or before the Chief Magistrate of Hongkong, or before any two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, with such an offence as would justify the individual so charged, being when apprehended, committed, or held to bail.

Rule 2nd.—Arrest may be made in two ways.
 First.—By Warrant under the hand and seal of the Authorities named in the preceding Rule. (See Appendix No. 1.)

Second.—By verbal order of the Deputy Superintendent, or the Chief Magistrate of Hongkong, or by any single Justice of the Peace in the event of any subject of her Majesty committing (or being apparently about to commit) a dangerous breach of the peace in their respective presence.

Rule 3rd.—All persons charged with the execution of Warrants of Arrest within this jurisdiction, to exercise like authority, to be entitled to like immunities, and to be liable for unlawful proceedings, to like liabilities, as persons executing the warrants of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION II.

OF COMMITMENT.

Rule 1st.—When a person charged with a crime or offence shall be arrested within this jurisdiction, he is to be as speedily as possible brought before the Authorities named in the warrant, for examination.

Rule 2nd.—Authorities conducting examinations, in the first instance of accused persons, are not subsequently to take part in any capacity whatever, in the trial before the court, of such persons.

Rule 3rd.—On the examination of accused persons, when arrested within this jurisdiction, the testimony and information of all individuals having any knowledge of the alleged crime are to be carefully taken down in writing, and on oath, in the presence of, and subject to cross examination by the accused. (See end of the Appendix N. B.)

Rule 4th.—The person accused to be allowed to state any thing he likes, provided it be strictly relevant to the charge against him, in explanation or defence of his conduct; but he is, at the same time, to be warned not to say any thing that may criminate himself.

Rule 5th.—Should it plainly appear to the Examining Authorities, that the alleged offence has not been committed by the person accused, or, that where committed, the offence is of so trivial a nature as not to require bail, the accused is to be discharged, leaving the matter to be investigated by the Chief or Assistant Magistrate, or other inferior Court; but, where in the opinion of the Examining Authorities the offence is sufficiently established, and of a nature requiring the detention of the accused, he is to be kept in safe custody till the examination can be submitted to the Chief Superintendent, (or such Official Functionary as he may depute to act for him) for final disposal. (See Appendix No. 2.)

Rule 6th.—Examining Authorities are to conduct their proceedings on oath (see Appendix No. 3.) and are to have the like power of summoning witnesses (being British subjects) as is herein vested in the court. (See Appendix No. 4., for Form of Summons.)

Rule 7th.—British subjects refusing to attend on the summons of examining Authorities, to be liable to the Penalties herein after provided, for failure of attendance when summoned before the court.

SECTION III.

OF BAIL.

Rule 1st.—The Chief Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or other official functionary to whom the case may be remitted, agreeable to Rule 5th of the preceding Section, to have the like power in respect to Bail as appertains by law and usage to the Court of Queen's Bench, in England; and in the event of refusal, or of unnecessary delay, in the case of a bailable offence, to be liable to like penalties as Magistrates in England.

Rule 2nd.—If the accused person cannot find Bail, he is to be committed by Warrant (as in the case of offences not bailable) to take his trial before the Court for the offence with which he stands charged. (See Appendix No. 2, for Warrant of Commitment.)

Rule 3rd.—The principle and practice of the Law of

England to obtain, as far as possible (with reference to local circumstances) as to the period within which a prisoner should be placed on his trial, and likewise as to the period within which Prosecution for offences committed within the Court's jurisdiction should be instituted.

SECTION IV.

OF PROSECUTION.

Rule 1st.—In all cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Court, prosecution is to be by way only of a Bill of Indictment found by, and presented on oath by, a Grand Jury. (See Appendix No. 5.)

Rule 2nd.—It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court, who is to be designated the Recording Officer, to return on each Session, the names of twenty good and loyal subjects of her Majesty to act as Grand Jurors, and to do and execute all things on the part of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, which shall then be legally required of them.

Rule 3rd.—Not less than fifteen, and not more than twenty Grand Jurors shall be sworn at each Session. (See Appendix No. 6, 7, and 8.)

Rule 4th.—The proceedings of the Grand Jury to be conducted generally according to the principles and practice of the courts in England, and in the finding of a True Bill on any Indictment, twelve of the jurors at least must concur.

Rule 5th.—The following persons may be exempted from serving on the Grand (or Petty) Jury, without incurring penalties, on proper representation being made to the court, and claiming the immunity.

- 1st. Persons above sixty, and under twenty-one years of age.
- 2nd. Sick Persons.
- 3rd. Surgeons and Physicians.
- 4th. Officers in the employ of Government, having other urgent Duties to attend to.

SECTION V.

OF PROCESS.

Rule 1st.—Sessions to be proclaimed from time to time under the authority of the Chief Superintendent, and all Subjects of her Majesty concerned therein, or specially summoned to attend accordingly. (See Appendix No. 9.)

Rule 2nd.—The Court to have the like power, and to pursue the same method, as the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, to secure the attendance of defendants, or accused persons, who are not in actual custody.

Rule 3rd.—Arraignment to be in the manner, and agreeable to the Rules of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 4th.—If the accused person refuses to plead, on copies of the fact, the Court to proceed in either case agreeably to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION VI.

OF PLEAS, AND GENERAL ISSUE.

Rule 1st.—Pleas to be allowed to persons accused before the Court, according to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 2nd.—The accused shall be entitled to request any person, being a British subject (and having the sanction of the Court) to support, on his behalf, any plea or point of Law that the court may think proper to allow to be debated.

Rule 3rd.—In any instance coming within the preceding Rule the Court will be guided by, and decide with, special regard to the general authority and intimation of the particular Law and Orders of Council, under which, and the objects for which, the court has been erected.

SECTION VII.

OF TRIAL.

Rule 1st.—The Recording Officer of the court will at every Session return a panel of not less than twenty-four British subjects, to the end that twelve thereof may sit as a Petty Jury, to hear and determine between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and any prisoner placed for trial at the Bar of the court, for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the court. (See Appendix No. 10 and 11.)

Rule 2nd.—Regarding being had to Local circumstances, the prisoner shall have no privilege of peremptory challenge, but only for good cause shown, to be determined by the court. (See Appendix No. 12 and 13.)

Rule 3rd.—The trial to proceed, and evidence both for the prosecution and defence to be received, and recorded, as far as local circumstances will permit, agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England. (See Appendix No. 14.)

Rule 4th.—Should it be found impossible to conclude any trial in one day, the court to exercise the power of adjourning without confining the jury; but in that case the jurors shall be sworn "neither to speak themselves to any person except one of their own number, nor to allow (without representing it to the country) any person to speak to them, on any matter touching the trial."

Rule 5th.—In the event of any person speaking to, or trying in any manner, to tamper with any jury-man, in contravention of the preceding Rule, the court will punish such person summarily by fine or imprisonment,

(or both) at its discretion.

Rule 6th.—In cases of illness or death of jurors, the court will proceed agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 7th.—The verdict of the Petty Jury to be found and pronounced agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England: that is, by the unanimous voice of the Jury.

Rule 8th.—The Court to have the power of remarking on the Verdict—should it see cause to do so—and allowing the Jury after such remarks, to retire and reconsider their Verdict.

Rule 9th.—When the prisoner is found guilty, sentence is to be passed by the Chief Superintendent in the manner laid down in the Order in Council; and when the prisoner is acquitted on the merits of the charge, he is to be instantly discharged, and is to be proclaimed to be for ever free, upon that occasion.

Rule 10th.—But when the prisoner is acquitted on a frivolous and admitted defect in the proceedings, and the acquittal cannot be pleaded, the prisoner may be detained in safe custody by a fresh Warrant of the court, to be re-instituted in such a manner as may meet the like ends of Justice.

SECTION VIII

OF THE ATTENDANCE OF JURORS AND WITNESSES.

Rule 1st.—Any Subject of her Majesty (not specially excused under Rule 5th of Section IV.) whom, having been duly summoned by the Recording Officer (see Appendix No. 10.) shall fail, without sufficient and satisfactory cause (certified sickness, for instance) to attend and perform his duties as a Grand or Petty Juror, shall be liable to a fine at the discretion of the court, of not less than twenty dollars for the first omission, or less than fifty for the second, which sum shall be further increased at the pleasure of the court, and be for the use of Her Majesty the Queen; and the Court shall have the power of enforcing all such fines, by confining the parties who are to pay them, till that is done.

Rule 2nd.—Any Subject of her Majesty whose testimony may be considered necessary, may be bound over under sufficient surety, by the Examining or Committing Authorities (see section II.) to appear and give evidence at the trial, of which due notice will be communicated to such witnesses by the Recording Officer of the Court; and in the event of his failing to attend, he shall be fined (in addition to the amount of his Recognizance being exchequered) as laid down for Jurors in the preceding Rule. [See Appendix No. 15.]

Rule 3rd.—In any urgent case where witnesses either for or against a prisoner are unavoidably forced to leave China previous to the trial of such prisoner, they may be examined on oath, in presence of the prisoner, by such Official Authorities, or Magistrates as the Chief Superintendent shall nominate to discharge this duty; and such examination shall be recorded, and be held and taken, to be sufficient evidence on the trial to which it relates: the prisoner always having the advantage of any doubt or omission, that may be discovered in such examination when it is produced before the court. (See Appendix No. 16.)

Rule 4th.—Citizens or subjects of Foreign States not resident on Hongkong (after the island has been declared a British Colony) whose evidence may be necessary or desirable on any trial, are to be requested by the Recording Officer to attend the court, for the furtherance of the ends of justice: but failing to do so, the Jury is to deliver its Verdict on the evidence that may be adduced before it.

Rule 5th.—In all cases where Citizens or Subjects of Foreign States may be permanently resident on Hongkong (after the island shall be declared to be a British Colony) they will, of course, be subject to the same laws and entitled to the like protection of them, as her Majesty's subjects, and as such they will be held amenable to the authority of the court.

SECTION IX.

OF REPRISAL AND JUDGMENT.

Rule 1st.—In all cases demanding sentences amounting to capital punishment, the prisoner will be respited, and by order of the court, keep in close and solitary confinement, pending the receipt of her Majesty's pleasure.

Rule 2nd.—In all other cases the court will exercise its own discretion as to Judgment and Reprieve; being guided by the principles and practice of the law of England, and having the like powers that belong of right to the Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION X.

OF PERSONS AMENABLE TO THE COURT.

Rule 1st.—Regard being had to local circumstances, and especially to the object for which the Criminal and Admiralty Court in China, was first established by the Order in Council, of the 9th of December 1843, it is further declared, that for the present, and pending the receipt of Her Majesty's gracious pleasure, no individual belonging to Her Majesty's Naval and Land Forces in China, and who is consequently subject to Martial Law, shall be considered amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court, or shall be arraigned before it.

Rule 2nd.—All Subjects of her Majesty; not included in the foregoing Rule, and likewise all Citizens and Subjects of Foreign States permanently residing within the Colony of Hongkong, (so soon as it shall be declared a Possession of the British Crown) shall be considered amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Court.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

No. 1. Form of Warrant of Arrest.

These are, in Her Majesty's name, to require you (name of officer, or officers) to arrest and take into your custody, and bring before (name of examining authority or authorities) A B. charged, on oath, with (brief description of offence, when and where committed) and for so doing, this is, and shall be, your lawful warrant. Signed.

Date, and place

No. 2. Form of Warrant of Committal.

These are, in Her Majesty's name, to require you (name of person to whose custody committed) to detain in safe custody A B, herewith sent to you by me (or us, as the case may be) charged upon oath, with (brief sketch of offence of when and where committed) and for detaining the said A B. in safe custody till he be delivered—in due course of law, and released by competent authority; this is, and shall be your lawful warrant. Signed.

Date, and place

No. 3. Oath to be taken by examining authority or authorities.

I, (name &c.) do swear that I will, well, truly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and understanding, examine into, and investigate the charge now made against A B; that he (brief sketch of offence, when and where committed) and will state my opinion, in writing as to the truth or otherwise of said charge, without fear favor, or affection—So Help Me God.

Sworn before me

Signed

Date and place

No. 4. Form of Summons.

In the Queen's name take notice, that you are hereby summoned to appear without delay, before me (or us, as the case may be) to depose and speak to what you know of a certain charge made in her Majesty's name, against A B.

Signed.

To C D

Date and place

No. 5. Form of Indorsement.

The Jurors for our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, upon their oath present A B (name and designation to be particularly defined) not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and instigated by the devil, did on the day of in the year of our Lord, 1844, feloniously, wilfully (here enter detailed description of crime &c.) against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity

Indorsement

If found ———— A true bill

If otherwise ———— Not found

N B—Indictments will always be prepared by the Recording Officer of the Court, according to the circumstance of the case.

No. 6. Form of oath to foreman of the grand jury.

Mr. F E. you, foreman of the grand inquest, for this jurisdiction, shall diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge. The Queen's Counsel, your fellows, and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no one from envy, hatred, or malice; neither shall you leave any one unreprieved for fear, favour, affection, gain or reward, or hope thereof. But you shall present all matters and things truly and faithfully, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your skill and understanding—So Help You God.

No. 7. Form of oath to the other grand jurors.

The same oath your foreman has taken of his part, you and every of you shall truly and faithfully observe and keep on your part. So Help You God.

No. 8. Form of oath to witnesses before the grand jury.

The evidence you shall give to the grand jury upon this bill of indictment shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—So Help You God.

No. 9. Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given, that a session of the Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by her Majesty's subjects on the Island of Hongkong, or

within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas, within one hundred miles of the coast of China, will be holden at Hongkong, on the day of

1844 by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, and all manner of persons that are specially summoned or that have anything to do before the said Court, are required to be then and there attending.

By order of the Court,

Signed

Recording Officer.

Hongkong,

1844

No. 10. Form of summons to jurors.

In the Queen's name. Take notice that you are hereby summoned to serve as (Grand or Petty Juror, as the case may be) at the sessions of the Court of Criminal or Admiralty Jurisdiction, to be held at Hongkong, on the day of

Signed

Recording Officer.

To J C L M, &c.

No. 11. Form of oath, to Petty jurors.

You shall, well and truly, try, and true deliverance make, between our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, and true verdict give, according to the evidence which you shall hear touching the charge against the prisoner—So Help You God.

No. 12. Form of oath to challenged petty jurymen.

You shall give answer make, to all such questions as shall be asked of you by the Court (or by the persons appointed by the Court) touching the Challenge which the prisoner at the bar has made in your name—So Help You God.

No. 13. Form of oath to jurors of challenged jurymen.

You shall and will truly try, inquire, and declare to the Court whether N. P. (the Challenged Jurymen's name &c. to be inserted,) stands indifferent between the parties to this issue—So Help You God.

No. 14. Form of oath to interpreters (when required.)

You shall true interpretation make of the evidence between the Court, the Jury, and the prisoner at the bar, according to the best of your skill and understanding—So Help You God.

No. 15. Form of oath to persons bound over.

This day of 1844 P. M. (Name of persons bound over) did come before me, (or us, as the case may be) and acknowledge that he was indebted to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the sum of \$ if he, the said P. N., should fail in attending personally to give evidence at the next session, to be holden at Hongkong, in a certain charge against A. B. And if the said P. N. shall duly attend and give evidence, and shall not depart without the leave of the Court, then this Recognizance is to be void, or else to remain in full force. Signed.

No. 16. Form of authority to examine witnesses.

In the Queen's name, this is to authorize you (Names of examining authorities) to call before you (Names of witnesses) and to examine them, after having duly sworn them to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as to the information and knowledge they possess in a certain case, pending between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and A. B. (Name of prisoner) who stands charged with (Crime, when and where committed.) And this examination you are to make in presence of the said A. B., and to allow him either himself, or through his attorney, or other person named by him, to cross-examine the said (Names of witnesses) and the whole of your said examination and proceedings, you are to carefully record in writing and transmit under your respective Signatures and Seals in rep.

Date and place.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

No. 17. Form of subpoena to witnesses.

In the Queen's name, take notice, that you are hereby required to lay aside all pre-occupation and excuses whatever, and to appear before the Court of Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, in your proper person, at the sessions, to be held at Hongkong, on the day of to testify to the truth, and give evidence, upon the trial of

for

you are not to omit, under the penalty of (not exceeding \$ 200) at the discretion of the Court.

Signed,

Date and place.

Recording Officer.

N. B. With reference to Rule 3 of Section III,

the following forms are to be used in examination of prisoners before trial.

Form the oath to witnesses

You shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be demanded of you—So Help You God.

Form of recording deposition of witnesses.

TO WIT. The examination of G. H. residence and profession taken on oath, this day of before me, or us, in the presence and hearing of A. B. charged with offence described as in the Warrant of Commitments which said G. H. saith as follows. The very words used by the witness are as nearly as possible to be inserted, and also the very words of all questions put to him. The witness to be asked to subscribe his name to the deposition, though it is not absolutely requisite, to establish its validity.

Taken before me, or us, this day of 184

Form of Examination of the accused (not to be on Oath.)

TO WIT. The Examination of A. B. residence and profession taken this day of before me, or us.

The said A. B. being charged with offence described in the Warrant of Commitment on his examination saith, the very words to be put down that the accused uses.

If the accused remains silent, or refuses to say any thing in his own behalf, the Examination should close with

"And the Witnesses against the said A. B. having been examined in his presence, the said A. B. is now asked by me or us if he wish to say anything in his own behalf, whereupon, the said A. B. answereth Nothing, or saith" Entering his very words,

If the accused wishes to call witnesses, they may be examined on oath, like the witnesses against him.

When there are more than one person accused, they ought to be examined apart, and to be allowed no communication with each other till the whole of the Examinations are finished.

HENRY POTTINGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June, ARRIVED
 24. (P.) *Felix Vienna*, Silva: Pinang and Singapore.
 24. (A.) *Talbot*, Story, Philadelphia.
 27. " *J. G. Coster*, Barlow, Bombay, 14th May.
 27. (B.) *Cacique*, Eldred, Singapore.
 28. " *John Brightman*, Viall, Calcutta.
 28. " *Earl Balcarras* Baker, Bombay, 8th May.
 28. " *Isabella*, Hardie, do. 8th do.
 28. " *Ingia*, Isaacson, do.
 28. " *Lord Amherst*, Zebell, Calcutta.
 —, " *Madras*, Slack, Singapore.
 29. (P.) *Sloop of War Infante Regente*, Captain Ferreira, Goa and Singapore.

PASSENGERS Per

Mer, (omitted last week) Mrs. Fraser Mr. W. C. Hunter
Talbot, Mr. S. B. Rawle.
Madras, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pereira and family; Mr. M. Miranda.
J. G. Coster, Mr. R. P. Danna.
Earl Balcarras, Messrs D. Matheson and J. Davis.

June, SAILED
 28. (B.) *Salopian*, Bell, South America
 27. " *Water Witch*, Reynell Sing. & Calcutta.
 29. " *City of Derry*, Vincent, London.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Mer*, on the 3rd July.
 For Bencoolen.—*Pentaleon*, on the 3rd July.
 Pased Anjer.—May 16th, *Athena*, Hongkong for London; 31st, *Victoria*, Macao, London; *Ar. daster*, do. Bombay; 22d, *Caroline*, Manila, Hobart Town; June, 7th, *Bella Marina*, China, London.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Bokwar*, *Urcula*, *Coromandel*, *England's Queen*, *Cor-de-la*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Thos. Fielden*, *Maid of Athens*, *Indian*, *Rookery*, *Eleonor*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Emma*, *Passenger*, *Ivanhoe*, *Ranger*, *Cleopatra*, *Anna Maria*, *Julius*, *Albert Edward*, *Behamian*, *Iris*, *Ranger*, *John Horton*.

From Bombay.—*England*, *Madonne*, *Scalesby Castle*, *Harriet Scott*, *Devonport*, *Salem*, *Palatine*, *Lady Wright*, *Earl of Clare*, *Isabella Thompson*, *John Barry*, *Louise Family*.

From Calcutta.—*Crown*, *Victory*, *Brigal Packet*, *Nadal*, *Mary Ballantyne*, *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, *Red Rover*, **LATEST DATES,**

ENGLAND, 6th April. SINGAPORE, 16th June.
 UNITED STATES, March 16. MANILA, 15th May.
 CALCUTTA, 9th May. AMOY,
 BOMBAY, 18th May. CHUSAN,
 JAVA, 7th June. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Ailen</i> ,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
<i>Anna</i> ,	—	Keling,	C. W. Bowra,
<i>Black Swan</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Bombay Castle</i>	—	Fraser,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Bencoolen</i> ,	—	Clarewood	"
* <i>Columbus</i> ,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Cacique</i> ,	—	Eldred,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Columbine</i> ,	—	Major,	H. Pybna.
<i>Charles Jones</i> ,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
* <i>Candahar</i> ,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Corseair</i> ,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
* <i>Elisa</i> ,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Eagle</i> ,	—	Sawell,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Earl Balcarras</i> ,	—	Baker,	"
<i>Elizabeth Moor</i>	—	Mossop,	Russell & Co.
<i>Emma</i> , [caster	—	Dawson,	Russell and Co.
<i>Eleanor Lan-</i>	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Fortescue</i> ,	—	Hall,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Falcon</i> ,	—	Umfreville	"
<i>Geo. Armstrong</i>	—	Jones,	Macvicar and Co
<i>Gondolier</i> ,	378	Otiow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* <i>Hygeia</i> ,	—	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
<i>Hopkinson</i> ,	—	Stephens,	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Hugh Walker</i> ,	—	Shanks,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Harmony</i> ,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Isabella</i> ,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
<i>Ingia</i> ,	—	Isaacson,	"
<i>John Brightman</i>	—	Vinli,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> ,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Ingleborough</i> ,	—	"	Fox Rawson and Co.
<i>John Gray</i> ,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
<i>John Laird</i> ,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
<i>John Tomkinson</i>	—	hutchinson	Wetmore and Co
<i>James Campbell</i>	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
* <i>John Brewer</i> ,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
* <i>Keibo</i> ,	—	Roxburgh,	"
<i>Levant Packet</i> ,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
<i>Lord Amherst</i> ,	—	Zebell,	"
<i>Madras</i> ,	—	Slack,	"
<i>Mor</i> ,	—	Baxter,	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Manly</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Mary</i> ,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Manlius</i> ,	—	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Mary Catharine</i>	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
* <i>Oriza</i> ,	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
<i>Patna</i> ,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
<i>Possidone</i> ,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
<i>Pelorus</i> ,	—	Triggs,	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Ruparell</i> ,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fordonjee,
* <i>Simon Taylor</i> ,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
* <i>Siam</i> ,	—	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Sappho</i> ,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
<i>Sarah</i> ,	—	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Semiramis</i> ,	—	Cairnie,	Jamieson How & Co.
<i>Tenassarim</i> ,	—	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Thomas Crisp</i>	287	Metcalf,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Tyner</i> ,	—	"	Dent and Co.
<i>Urgest</i> ,	—	sutherland	Turner and Co.
<i>Velocipede</i> ,	—	woodward	"
<i>Warlock</i> ,	—	sullivan	"

AMERICAN.

Swallow, — | Williams, | W. P. Peiros. || * *Pauline*, | — | Sweetkin, | Russell and Co. |
* *Lark*,	—	Tibbets,	"
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	"
* *Louvre*,	—	Green,	"
Zephyr,	—	Johnston,	Macvicar & Co.
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.

DUTCH.

Japatra, — | Smith, | " || *Sumatra*, | — | Crawford | Reynvaas & Co. |
HAMBURG.			
* *Caroline*,	—	Kundsen	G. Nye Jr.
Gustav,	—	Jessen,	Wetmore and Co.
SWEDISH.			
Zenobia,	—	Beckman	Russell and Co.
Flora,	—	Mittophm	Jardine M. & Co.

• At Whampoa.

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VOL. 8, No. 27.]

Macao, Saturday, 8th July, 1843.

[No. 405.]

THE Advocate FRANCISCO DE ASSIS E FERNANDES, substitute to the Judge (Juiz de Direito) of this City, by her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen &c. &c. I do hereby make it known, that having been appointed to substitute the Judge (Juiz de Direito) of this city by decree dated the 1st February 1843, the jurisdiction of this Court was yesterday made over to me, by means of an official document addressed to me by the Judge (Juiz de Direito) the Bachelor JOSE MARIA RODRIGUES DE BASTOS in consequence of his removal to the District of Barches. I do now therefore enter on the exercise of the jurisdiction that is by law given to the Judge (Juiz de Direito) of this city, and in so doing it shall always be deemed my duty to use every effort in order to render myself adequate to the trust that has been deposited with me by Her Majesty.

For the good of the Public service, and convenience of all parties, I shall be ready to see any person or receive communications, daily from 9 A. M. at the residence of the late Judge and at any other hours either in my own House, or at any other place where ready audience may be given.—Sundays excepted).

The usual audience on Mondays and Thursdays, shall continue to be held on the same spot as hitherto at 10 o'clock in the morning.

This is duly published for the information of the public; given at Macao on the 4th day of July, 1843.

Subscribed by FRANCISCO ANTONIO PEREIRA DE SILVEIRA, —Clerk to the Judge.
(Sd.) FRANCISCO DE ASSIS E FERNANDES.
Substitute to the Judge (Juiz de Direito)

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The firm of the Undersigned will be dissolved by mutual consent from and after the 1st August next, and all parties having Claims against the said firm will please send them in for adjustment and others indebted will make immediate payment to
W. ALLANSON & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.
J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
A. A. DE MELO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTANI INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE,
46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR CHARTER OR SALE.

THE clipper Barque "POSSIDONE," Captain ASHLIN VALENTINE, 464 Tons, A. I. at Lloyd's, built of Oak, copper fastened, and newly coppered delivering her cargo at Hongkong, and will be clear by the end of the month. Apply to the Captain on board or Mr. RICHARD BROWNE, at Macao.
Macao, 16th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ship BEPLAN, A. I., Captain PATON, will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Clipper built Schooner MADRILNO, of 220 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "WISSAHICKON," now in the Typa, 168 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 34 years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 31 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BEZO, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to
Macao, 10th February, 1843. R. BARRETO.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LEIGHTON, Esq. Apply to
J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING.
MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, is desirous of giving lessons in the afore named accomplishments.
Apply at M. Durvieu's, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila Cordage of Sizes; and a lot of SPERMACEAN CANDLES.
J. P. STURGIS.
Macao, 6th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—English Pianos of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior Hock and SELZERWATER. Apply to
Macao, 7th July, 1843. C. SAUER.

FOR SALE.—JAPAN KASAVAN (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS, etc. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—A fine toned, double action HARP, apply at M. DUFUIN's, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE or To Let.—WHITE WINE VINEGAR; CHAMPAGNE CIDER; RAISINS, French BRANDY, warranted, SPERM. CANDLES, TOBACCO, NAVY BRAND, PILOT do. FITCH and ROSIN, New York Goose BUTTER, Capt. STURY on board in the Typa, or B. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, Macao.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

RECEIVED ex "POSSIDONE."—A set of *Wylde's* Maps, in handsome mahogany cases, with spring rollers. The *World, Asia, and America*, each in four sheets; *Europe and Africa*, in six, and *China* in one ditto.

ONE of Dollond's very superior and highly finished Portable 4-draw TELESCOPE, with silver tube and mountings, and fitted in a neat morocco case, Price £ 120.

A FEW Lophorn Hats and Bonnets; a small quantity of Millinery; and a few
BERKLEY CHEESE and PLUMP HAMS.
JNO: SMITH.
Apply to
Macao, 29th June, 1843.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams, Cheeses; Pickles; Sauce; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruit; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Biscuits and Brandy; Footscep, Copying and Letter Paper; Wafers; India Rubber; Copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallets; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Answered" "Unsolicited" "Private" and plain; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music Paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pencil Cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; black and white Beaver Hats; Air Guns; Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mechi and Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, Daggers, Table and Penknives; Razor Strops and Paste; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candelsticks; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking, Perfumery; patent and plain Cork Screws; Table Covers; and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SWEATING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottles; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

SYCEE SILVER.—Large Ingots, for sale by May 13th 1843. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Wine Sherry, in 6 dozen cases. Port in 6 dozen cases. BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases. ditto Marsault ditto. HERMITAGE, ditto.
WETMORE & Co.
apply to
Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamp, in Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BRANDY and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old Rum and Whisky in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1843. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BAUMELS Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KINGS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KAOON LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two Dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

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for 3 months \$ 1.
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Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance .. \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4.

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

THE AERIAL CARRIAGE.

From the Times.

When it was announced some time ago, by the ordinary monthly lists of patents granted, that Mr. Henson had invented a machine capable of conveying despatches and passengers through the air, the general impression was, that some moody and enthusiastic projector was about to exhibit the prodigies of his day dreams. Our readers may, therefore, be somewhat surprised to learn that this is in truth no visionary scheme, but a design of very scientific conception, carefully and perseveringly wrought out. It would, perhaps, be too much to affirm (what yet we cannot deny) that the machine in its present state will certainly succeed; but the least which can be said is, that the inventor has most skillfully removed the difficulties which have hitherto debarred us the possession of the long-coveted faculty of flight, and has made its eventual, perhaps early, attainment a matter of little less than certainty.

All former attempts of this kind have failed through the want of a source of power whose energy bore a sufficiently high ratio to the weight of the requisition machinery. Could this source of power have been found, there was ingenuity enough to have turned it to the desired account. Mr. Henson, in overcoming the difficulty, has first divided it. To set a machine a-going, and bring it up to a given velocity, is one thing; to maintain that velocity against opposing forces is another. Now, in the case before us, the power necessary for starting is much greater than that required for maintaining the flight. Mr. Henson, therefore, starts his aerial carriage by means of an apparatus which he does not carry with him, and then embarks only the smaller power and lighter machinery, which are sufficient for keeping up the aerial velocity.

But even this happy device would not have succeeded if the inventor had not also effected an extraordinary reduction in the weight of his steam-engine. Our engineering readers will be somewhat surprised to learn that the engine of 20-horse power now in preparation for the aerial carriage weighs, with its condenser and requisite water, but 600lb. To the united effect of these different branches of this important invention must we attribute our present prospect of making our paths in the air.

We proceed now to describe machine itself, and its mode of flight. Its car, enclosed on all sides, and containing the passengers, managers, burden, and steam-engine, is suspended to the middle of a framework, which if so constructed as to combine great strength with extreme lightness, and is covered with any woven texture which is moderately light and close. This main frame or expanded surface, which is 150 feet long by 30 feet

wide, serves in the most important respects as wings; yet it is perfectly jointless and without vibratory motion. It advances through the air with one of its long sides foremost and a little elevated. To the middle of the other long side is joined the tail, of fifty feet in length, beneath which is the rudder. These important appendages effectually control the flight as to elevation and direction, and are governed by cords proceeding from the car. Situated at the back edge of the main frame are two sets of vanes or propellers, of 20 feet in diameter, driven by the steam-engine.

We have already said that the velocity of the machine is imparted at its starting. This is effected by its being made to descend inclined plane; during the decent the covering of the wings is reefed, but before the machine reaches the bottom that covering is rapidly spread; by this time the velocity acquired by the decent is so great that the resistance produced by the oblique impact of the sloping under surface, of the wings on the air is sufficient to sustain the entire weight of the machine, just as a brisk wind upholds a kite. But while the pneumatic resistance thus procured by the velocity prevents the falling of the carriage, it opposes also its forward flight. To overcome this latter and smaller resistance is the office of the steam-engine.

The chief peculiarities of this important member of the carriage are the respective constructions of its boiler and condenser. The former consists of hollow inverted truncated cones, arranged above and around the furnace; they are about 50 in number, and large enough to afford 100 square feet of evaporating surface, of which half is exposed to radiating heat. The condenser is an assemblage of small pipes exposed to the stream of air produced by the flight of the machine. It is found to produce a vacuum of from 5lb. to 8lb. to the square inch. The steam is employed in two cylinders, and is cut off at one-fourth of the stroke. Our engineering readers will be able to gather from these particulars, that the steam-engine is of about 20-horse power, supposing the evaporating power of the boiler to be equal, foot for foot, to that of the locomotive steam engine.

Less certain is the determination of the resistance to be overcome. Mechanical science is notoriously defective in all that relates to the oblique impact of solids and fluids, and is particularly so on the points involved in this subject. Experiments do not supply the lack of sound theory; for, not only has their purpose been to ascertain the effects of large angles of impact to the neglect of the smaller ones here concerned, but the objects of the experimenters (Robins, Hutton, Borda, &c.) have always required the determination of the resistance in the direction of the moving body to the neglect of that which is perpendicular to that direction; while here their effects are so intimately connected, that one cannot be determined without first knowing the other; and of that which is to be first known—viz., that which supports the vehicle—we have no information on which the smallest reliance can be placed. Mr. Henson, we understand, has formed his conclusions from the best observations he could make on the flight of birds, and we think he has done wisely. We are informed, however, that the resources of mechanical art are by no means exhausted by the present construction of Mr. Henson's engine, and that recent inventions are available, by which its power may be doubled with little increase of weight.

The area of the sustaining surface will be, we understand, not less than 4,500 square feet; the weight to be sustained, including the carriage and its total burden, is estimated at 3,000lb. The load is said to be considerably less per square foot than that of many birds. It may assist the conceptions of our non-mechanical readers, to add that the general appearance of the machine is that of a gigantic bird with stationary wings; that the mechanical principles concerned in its support are strongly exemplified in the case of a kite; and that its progress is maintained by an application of power like that which propels a steam-boat. In the operations of nature, particularly in the flight of birds, will be found many striking illustrations of the principles on which the inventor has proceeded.

Whatever may be the immediately issue of the present attempt, we think it is impossible not to award to the inventor the highest credit due to the removal of the great difficulties which have hitherto defeated all similar inventions; nor do we doubt, that in following out the path he has opened, complete success will eventually be obtained; whether that success will be, as we wish early and entire, or whether it will be delayed and gradual, depends on the facts as to oblique pneumatic resistance, which have yet to be ascertained. It is, however, high time to begin to consider in the spirit of careful inquiry and cheerful hope what will be the changes, commercial, social, and political, which the possession of this new-born power will necessarily bring about.

From the Sing. Free Press, 22d June.

MADRAS.

(From the Athendæum, 6th May.)

It is not long since we had occasion to notice an order of the Honorable the Commander in Chief, directing certain officers who had returned from China after the

war, with a view to take up their respective staff appointments on this establishment to rejoin their Corps. The measure by some was considered a hardship, and it certainly carries with it this appearance; we were nevertheless of opinion that all Regiments on Foreign Service should be fully officered and that no staff employment should prevent an officer from being with his Corps. The Marquis, we understand referred the matter to the Governor General, wishing to know whether, the war with China having terminated, these officers might be permitted to return to their staff appointments—but his Lordship being so much occupied with affairs in close proximity to himself, and exulting in the Scindian triumphs, seems to have overlooked the communication, at least this is presumed, as no reply has been received. The consequence is that the Most Noble the Governor has taken upon himself to order—Lieut. Col. Campbell, Majors Prescott and Shirreff, Lieut. Haro, one Asst. Surgeon, and two Ensigns to join, and these officers leave in the *Duchess of Northumberland* on the 11th inst.

Though we approve of the principle, we think that as the question of join or not join was submitted to the Governor General, no definite measure should have been adopted till his answer had reached this Government. Another consideration seems to us to weigh against these officers being ordered to return, viz. that the regiments to which they belong may shortly be expected back again.

We regret much to find that the health of Colonel Montgomerie renders it necessary that he should for a season relinquish his present post and proceed to sea—he leaves us for Singapore by the same vessel that takes the officers about to embark for China. All who know him will be anxious for his speedy restoration to health, for a better or braver officer is not to be found in the Madras army.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 6th July.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

During the past week there have been at this office an average quantity, and variety of Robberies, Thefts, and Assaults, but the only one of public interest was the following:—

It appeared from the evidence of various witnesses, that a Chinaman of the name of *Laoingchoking*, on the 27th of June, took a passage for himself, his wife, and mother, on board of one of the Chinese passage boats for Taying. After the passage was arranged and the luggage on board, *Laoingchoking* and his wife went on shore to buy rice. As soon as they left the boat a Chinese man-of-war boat boarded the passage boat, and under pretence of looking for *Laoingchoking*, who they alleged was a pirate, they carried off his mother, a very infirm old woman, along with a chest containing 80 dollars, 2 gold rings and some wearing apparel, and proceeded to the war junk, *Tai-pong-yau ying*. The box they took on board, and after leaving the old woman to wait alongside in the Tanka boat for an hour or two they sent her to her boat again, but the son observing the affair from the shore, applied to the Police—who arrested two soldiers that were identified as having carried away the box. The case was heard before Major Caine—part of the property was recovered, after which the culprits were given up to the Chinese authorities, who traced the robbery to a Canton Mandarin, whom they degraded and punished.

CHINESE INTELLIGENCE.

We were not able in our last, to notice the Proclamation of the Imperial Commissioner, *KE YING*, to the inhabitants of Canton, on abridgement, or the pith of which, may be thus rendered.

Whereas, from of old, the merchants and people of Canton province have been famed for their industry and commercial spirit, it is not shown by the great wealth and populousness of the province?

Elders, scholars, and people have had a general confidence, and have trusted and well treated the inhabitants of distant lands who have resorted thither.

For two hundred years the English have come to this port with merchandise, and to the material profit of themselves and the inhabitants.

But of late years, by reason of war, the merchants and people have been troubled. But the Emperor, whose benevolence is as expansive as the ocean, and whose searching wisdom nothing is too great to compass, or too small to notice, has been moved with compassion for the English people, and looking down, has listened to the prayers of the merchants on the sea coast, and has made peace. How much cause for gratitude in the people.

Some agitators came from Che-Keung, and stirred up the people against the foreigners; it was not patriotism, but for personal objects, that they thus roamed about—going hither and thither, preaching

disaffection. Chien-kang, the leader, has been apprehended, and will be punished: truly his heart was not moved by a love of truth and righteousness; but a desire to promote his own selfish purposes.

The recommendation to get arms and enrol yourselves to expel the barbarians, is against the Emperor's wish, and you must, as heretofore, be dutifully obedient, and reverently honour your superiors, who, verily, have a heavy burden in watching over your welfare.

You know the Emperor has graciously permitted the English to resort to four more places; to Amoy, Foo chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, for purposes of trade, and you exclaim that thus, your trade will be so much less. This looks true, but really is not so; for, are you not on the direct road to all these ports, and will not every merchant come to Canton first, if you deal honourably and amicably with them? The Foreign merchants' object is profit, and he will not go far for that which he can get near. He will not leave the ripe for the unripe.

So do not quarrel, nor make difficulties, but confiding in the overlooking benevolence and wisdom of the Emperor, afford all possible facilities to the foreign traders—for, are you not the Emperor's children, and you, from old time have understood the principles of reason, so I, one of the Imperial kindred, shall not have again to go forth and tell you to be good and obedient.

It is only rascal merchants and bad officers that seek to cheat. Heed not idle reports. Avoid the stirrers up of strife, and treat the English as in the olden time.

I was sent by the Emperor to tell you this, and to make all quiet, so that not only you, but the outside merchants should extol the Imperial benevolence.

No make yourself contented and happy; let no small reason disquiet you, then shall you be made great again, and the English will throng to your port; thus riches and populousness will increase, no storm will ruffle your sea, and all will hail the Empire as peaceable and happy.—*Ibid.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 8th July, 1843.

By the *Red Rover* accounts from Calcutta to the 27th May have been received. The fourth Opium sale had taken place on the 24th May, and went off at very high prices, viz.

	highest.	lowest.	average.
Patna 1160 chests	1820	1445	1516 Rs
Benares 800 "	1400	1350	1375 "

The papers we have received by the numerous arrivals during the week contain little of interest.

Lord Ashley, in the House of Commons on the 4th of April stated that "the Baptist Missionary Society, a society which had done a great deal in effecting the spread of the gospel in this land, and which had produced, some of the most eminent and pious men, met last Wednesday to consider the propriety of sending out a missionary to Hongkong; and at that meeting it had been decided to work through the Agency of the American Missions, because the public feeling in China was so strong against the English, that if the Missionaries must work at all, it must be through America, which had kept aloof from this disgraceful traffick. And what had been the result? Why, the Baptist Missionary Society of England had voted 500 £ to put at the disposal of the American Missionaries for the propagation of the gospel in China. So that it came to this, that England, which professed to be at the head of the Christian nations, was precluded from sending its own missionaries to that part of the world which she herself had opened for the advancement of civilization and the enlightenment of Christianity."

In this statement there are errors and assumptions which it is necessary to correct, and had the Baptist Missionary Society been aware of the real circumstances of the case it would probably not have parted so liberally with its 500 £, or at least bestowed them on some missionary of their own body. The assumption that the public feeling in China is so strong against the English, on account of their trading in Opium, that a missionary of their nation would have little success in his mission is, we fancy, wholly unsupported by proof,

so very few English missionaries having of late visited this country, that they can hardly be supposed themselves to have made the experience. Besides, the common people in China are incapable of making those national distinctions, and to them the one is as much a "fankwei" as the other. They have no knowledge whatever of geography—they see foreigners who in dress, feature, and language are the same, and conclude them to be of the same country. If then an objection exists to the English, we fear that it must equally extend to Americans. But suppose the Chinese really reject these teachers because their countrymen are engaged in a trade they consider immoral, ought not the American missionaries be equally excluded? For the assertion that their countrymen did not participate in the opium trade, is, as everybody acquainted with it here, knows, perfectly wrong. Many of the American houses before Commissioner Lin's arrival at Canton, did traffick in Opium, and a receiving ship under American colors was stationed at Lin-tin or Capingmoon just in the same manner as English ships there. That the Americans did not trade so largely in Opium as the English, was partly owing to the comparative smallness of their number, and to the circumstance of Opium being the produce of a British possession, not conveniently situated to send to for the sake of remitting their funds to China, here to be employed in the purchase of teas. It is well known that the Turkey Opium trade was for a number of years almost exclusively in the hands of American merchants. It is true that several of them, before Commissioner Lin's arrival, abstained, and professed to do so upon moral considerations, from the Opium traffick, and nearly all the others did so during the time when only neutrals could with safety conduct their trade at Canton; but this probably arose from prudential than conscientious scruples. Since the peace with England again permits her merchants to transact their own business without the help of neutral agency, we understand that Americans engage as heretofore, with some exceptions certainly in the opium-trade. We have neither the right nor inclination to blame them for this; we merely state the facts such as they are to correct erroneous impressions from misstatements elsewhere. It is a question well worth entering into, what the causes really may be, supposing that repugnance to English and American teachers not to exist on account of the trade their countrymen carry on in opium, that have hitherto checked almost all success of protestant missionaries in their pious labours. The Catholic missionaries soon after their arrival in China, 300 years since, made great numbers of converts, and by them the Christian Church a short time after is described as in a most flourishing state, penetrating even into the palace of the Emperors. It is true that persecution after wards nearly annihilated it, but at the present day it is said in many provinces again to be flourishing. One cause of the greater success of the Catholic missionaries probably is that the religion they teach and profess, appeals more to the senses, than the Protestant, which being less ceremonial and therefore more difficult of apprehension to the generally somewhat gross and undisciplined minds of the Chinese, who mostly trouble themselves little about abstract questions, and who are, most of them, content to follow the religious ceremonies handed down to them from generation to generation, although by far the greater number of them know not what meaning even to attach to these. The mind of the Chinese is so little inquisitive on matters of religion, that he readily follows those that lived before him in the outward observances of religion; by doing which scrupulously, he firmly believes he has done all that is required of him, and therefore thinks it of no use to trouble his head about finding out the meaning of forms, the observance of which by his forefathers, are sufficient proof to him at least, of their being necessary to his welfare. Such minds, we confess, offer but little promising material for making sincere converts to the Christian religion. Our remarks on this subject have already run to greater length than we intended, and we shall not therefore, for the present, touch on the other circumstances which may have no small part in the little success protestant missions have as yet unfortunately had in China.

The Steamer *Proserpine*, with Lieut. Col. Malcolm, C. B., Mr. Morrison, and Capt. Balfour has during the week left Hongkong for Canton, for the arrangement of details with the Imperial Commissioner, and it is confidently expected in well informed

quarters, that these will be brought to a close by the end of this month, when about the first of the next the Steamer *Akbar* will be despatched. The September Mail is to leave for Sues on the 26th, so that if the *Akbar* does start on the 1st it is possible she may still be in time for it; we think it likely the Steamer will be sent on to Suez direct, in which case the ratified treaty is likely to arrive in England on the first days of October.

We ought to have noticed last week, that the furniture not having yet been removed, divine service is still performed, every Sunday, at the Chapel as before.

H. M. Steamer *Vixen* left Hongkong for Whampoa on the 5th, having the Marine Magistrate of Hongkong on board, to hold inquiry into the circumstances of a mutiny said to have broken out on board one of the merchant ships there.

We copy from the *Hongkong Gazette* extraordinary of 30th June several important public documents. The one from Her Majesty, proclaiming Hongkong a part of the British Empire, another appointing Major General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, G. C. B., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong; a third in which Sir Henry gives Her Majesty's name to the new town, which in future is to be called Victoria, and several others relating to various appointments made by the honble the Governor in virtue of his new office. For particulars we refer our readers to the following columns. All those that hold land in Victoria, and are building, are of course very anxious to be informed by the government of the terms on which they are to hold such land, nothing official having yet been made known upon this most vital point, no titles having yet been, except provisionally, granted to any one.

We have during the week received the two first numbers of a new weekly paper published at Hongkong under the name of *The Eastern Globe and Commercial Advertiser*. To judge from the two first numbers, we should think that it bids fair to obtain a considerable portion of the patronage of the public, although it has to compete with two papers already established there. Upon the whole however we should say that the new Colony will hardly be able or willing, in its present infant state, to support three papers at once.

The attention of the public in England seems to have been fully awakened to the importance of China under the new state of matters, and not only are there now almost daily vessels arriving from that country but these vessels also bring out, most of them, a number of passengers, anxious to open out for themselves a field of action in this new *El Dorado*. We hope that they may not be disappointed in their expectations, and that the intercourse with the Celestial Empire may really increase, as appears to be anticipated, although we have our doubts of a very great immediate improvement. At present by the uncertainty in which the trade finds itself, owing to the non-conclusion of the details concerning the tariff &c., everything is paralyzed, nor have as yet the promised northern ports been opened; Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Sir Henry Pottinger against the admission of Opium into Hongkong has also not a little added to clog commercial enterprise, and the building of the town of Victoria will not proceed so quickly as it would have done were Opium admitted, as it is in all other parts of Her Majesty's possessions.

ROBBERIES we are sorry to hear begin again to be frequent at Victoria, and this evil cries loudly for prompt redress. A large reinforcement of the police is absolutely necessary to have an eye over the many thieves that are continually prowling about in that too straggling place. Their nightly attacks from the water-side however seem of late to have ceased almost entirely, owing to the strict guard kept in the harbour.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at about one o'clock in the Chinese quarter of the town, not far from Mr. Palva's residence, and at one time threatened to become serious. However, H. E. the Governor was on the spot immediately, and very ef-

fective measures to suppress it were taken, which were facilitated by an abundant supply of water. The fire was completely got under by about 3 o'clock, after having destroyed three Chinese shops. We observed, among others, Capt. Sutherland, of the "Urgent," render valuable assistance.

We were a good deal amused by receiving the other day a cake of "The original and genuine" Chinese Toilet Soap, patronized by the Celestial "Emperor." It is in a gaudy wrapper, with the figure of a Chinese upon it, which we are told is meant to represent his Imperial Majesty "Bogdo Khan" (?) encircled by a number of characters meant to look like Chinese writing. On an inner wrapper we read the following interesting account of the manner in which the manufacturer, a Mr. Douglas of Hamburg, became possessed of his invaluable secret of manufacturing Chinese soap:

"We are permitted to detail the romantic incident by which Mr. J. S. Douglas, Soap Manufacturer in Hamburg, became possessed of this invaluable secret—the events which have finally called forth the hostile visits of a British fleet and army along the vast range of the Chinese coast are too fresh in the recollection, and too well known to the public, to require repetition here. Mr. Douglas having a relative high in rank in the British army now in China, whose regiment was at the storming of the important and populous City of Ningpo, whilst making a charge through the streets in pursuit of the flying Chinese troops, he came suddenly upon a large edifice surrounded with high walls, which he took possession of, and found through his interpreter, that it was the Imperial Soap Manufactory; he immediately saw the importance it would be to his friend J. S. Douglas of Hamburg to procure the receipt for preparing the celebrated soap, to which in friendly conversations, he had so often alluded—and succeeded after much persuasion, (the Director's obstinacy being mollified by a handsome pecuniary present) in obtaining the long cherished secret which properly attended, he at once transmitted to him, by the same vessel which carried the Commander in Chief's despatches."

It must be confessed that "the relative high in rank" although so anxious for the welfare of his friend, has been somewhat careless in not remembering, or giving a wrong name to, the place of his military achievements, it unfortunately happening that Ningpo never was stormed; and he is equally unfortunate in recommending the imitation of an article the Chinese in the north are totally unacquainted with. Soap or the use of it, we are told by Sir George Staunton, in his account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, was not known or to be procured at Peking, to the great inconvenience of the members of the Embassy, until one of them, Doctor Scott, contrived to make some from an alkali and oil he procured from the Chinese. The "romantic incident" it will therefore be seen becomes much more romantic coupled with these circumstances; in fact, it is "all romance." When people will tell fibs, it is to be recommended to them, for their own interest, that they tell probable ones.

GALE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—There appears to have been a very severe gale in the Bay of Bengal last month by which much damage has been done. We have been favored with a memorandum relative to it, but we are afraid that more disasters may have happened than what is therein mentioned. The following are the particulars contained in this communication.—The gale began on the 18th and lasted till the 20th May. The *Duchess of Northumberland* lost top gallant masts, several sails and started a plank.—The *Portly* lost flying jib boom, bulwarks washed away, and obliged to cut away jib and fore-top sail. The *Teazer* lost her quarter boats and sails. The *Champion* from Madras to Vizagapatam was thrown on her beam ends. The *Lord Elphinstone* and *Lord Lyndoch* who left Madras in company with the *Champion* had not arrived at Vizagapatam when she left. The *Teazer* reports that the *Melickar* bound from Calcutta to London was obliged to put into Pinang with loss of sails, spars and damage to cargo. We learn from another source that she has been condemned.

The *Red Rover* reports having spoken the *General Kod off* the Sandheads with loss of main, mizen, and fore-top gallant masts, and bulwarks.—*Sing. Free Press*, 22d June.

The following extract from *Le Commerce*, Mauritius paper, of 18th April has been handed us. The *Catherine Stewart Forbes* put into Mauritius on the 19th April having met with a hurricane which lasted

from the 7th to 9th of that month. She had sustained much damage—had her bulwarks and stanchions carried away and lost sails, spars, boats &c. she had 3 feet of water in the hold, and about 60 tons of cargo was hoisted overboard. The barque *Waverly* from Batavia to Amsterdam had also reached the Mauritius having been in a hurricane from 7th to 9th April.—She had lost fore mast, main and mizen top masts, bulwarks &c. The following are the names of the other vessels which had put into Mauritius having been damaged in the same hurricane, *Rozburg, Robin Gray, Blanche, Argo, Margeret, Sea Queen, and Rambler.*

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette Extraordinary, of 30th June.

PROCLAMATION.

The treaty of peace, ratified under the Sign Manual, and Seals of the respective Sovereigns, between Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., and His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, having been this day formally exchanged, the annexed Royal Charter and Commission, under the great Seal of State, are hereby proclaimed and published for general information, obedience, and guidance.

His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., &c. &c., has this day taken the Oaths of Office, and assumed charge of the Government of the Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies.

In obedience to the Gracious Commands of Her Majesty, as intimated in the Royal Charter, the Island and its Dependencies will be designated and known as "The Colony of Hongkong;" and His Excellency the Governor, is further pleased to direct, that the present City, on the Northern side of the Island, shall be distinguished by Her Majesty's Name, and that all Public Communications, Archives, &c., &c., shall be henceforward, dated "VICTORIA."

God save the Queen,

HENRY POTTINGER.

Dated at the Government-House, at Victoria, this 26th day of June, 1843.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.—To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: know ye—that we, of our Special Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to erect and do hereby erect our Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies, situate between twenty-two degrees, nine minutes, and twenty-two degrees twenty-one minutes North Latitude, and the one hundred and fourteenth degree, eighteen minutes east longitude from the Meridian of Greenwich, into a Colony, and the said Island and its Dependencies is hereby erected into a separate Colony accordingly, to be known and designated as "the Colony of Hongkong."

And we do hereby further grant, appoint, and ordain, that the Governor, for the time being, of the said Colony, and such other Persons as are hereinafter designated, shall constitute, and be a Legislative Council for the said Colony: And we do hereby direct and appoint, that in addition to the said Governor, the said Legislative Council shall be composed of such Public Officers within the said Colony, or of such other Persons within the same, as shall from time to time be named or designated for that purpose, by us, by any instruction or by instructions, or warrant, or warrants, to be by us for that purpose issued under our Signet and Sign Manual, and with the advice of our Privy Counsellors, shall hold their places in the said Council, at our pleasure: And we do hereby grant and ordain, that the Governor for the time being, of the said Colony, with the advice of the said Legislative Council, shall have full power and authority to make and enact all such Laws and Ordinances as may from time to time be required for the Peace, Order, and good Government of the said Colony of Hongkong: And that in making all such Laws and Ordinances, the said Governor shall exercise all such powers and authorities; and that the said Legislative Council shall conform to, and observe all such rules and regulations as shall be given and prescribed in, and by such Instructions as We, with the advice of our Privy Council, shall from time to time, make for his and their guidance therein: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, our Heirs and Successors, our, and their right and authority to disallow any such Ordinances in the whole or in part, and to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of our or their Privy Council, all such Laws as may to us, or them, appear necessary, for the Order, Peace, and good Government of our said Island and its Dependencies, as fully as if those presents had not been made: And whereas, it is expedient, that an Executive Council should be appointed to advise and assist the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, in the administration of the Government thereof—We do therefore, by these, our Letters Patent, authorizing the Governor of said

Colony, for the time being, in summon as an Executive Council, such Persons as may from time to time be named or designated by Us, in Instructions under our Signet and Sign Manual, addressed to him in that behalf: And We, do hereby authorize and empower the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, to keep and use the Public Seal appointed for the Sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal of our said Colony: And we do hereby give and grant to the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority in our name, and on our behalf, but subject, nevertheless, to such provisions as may be, in that respect contained in any instructions which may from time to time be addressed to him by Us, for that purpose, to make and execute in our name, and on our behalf, under the Public Seal of our said Colony, Grants of Land to us belonging, within the same, to Private Persons for their own use and benefit, or to any Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, in trust for the Public uses of our Subjects there resident, or of any of them: And we do hereby authorize and empower the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, to constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers in our said Colony, for the due and impartial administration of justice, and for putting the Laws into execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered unto them, such Oath, or Oaths as are usually given for the due execution and performance of offices and places, and for the clearing of truth in judicial matters: And we do hereby give and grant unto the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority, as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue, or become payable to us, provided the same do not exceed Fifty Pounds Sterling, in any one case, and to respite and suspend the payment of any such Fine, Penalty or Forfeiture, exceeding the said sum of Fifty Pounds, until our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to such Governor: And we do hereby give and grant unto the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime, in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice or Magistrate within our said Colony, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions, as by any Law or Ordinance hereafter to be in force in our said Colony, may be thereunto annexed, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to such Governor may seem fit: And we do hereby give and grant unto the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his Office, within our said Colony, any person exercising any office or place, under virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted by us, or in our name, or under our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect, only until our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to such Governor: And we do hereby strictly require, and enjoin the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf, given to him by our instructions, under our Signet and Sign Manual, accompanying his Commission of appointment as Governor of the said Colony: And, in the event of the death or absence out of our said Colony of Hongkong, of such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us, to be the Governor thereof, We do hereby provide and declare our pleasure to be, that all, and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, for the time being, shall be, and the same are, hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, by Warrant, under our Signet and Sign Manual, to be the Lieutenant Governor of our said Colony; or, in the event of there being no Person upon the place, Commissioned and appointed by us to be Lieutenant Governor thereof, then, our pleasure is, and we do hereby provide and declare, that in any such contingency, all the powers and authorities herein granted to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of our said Colony shall be, and the same are hereby granted, to the Colonial Secretary of our said Colony, for the time being, and such Lieutenant Governor, or such Colonial Secretary, as the case may be, shall execute all, and every, the powers and authorities herein granted, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein: And we do hereby require and command all our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other, the inhabitants of our said Colony of Hongkong, to be obedient in aiding and assisting to such person as may be Commissioned and appointed by us to be Governor of Hongkong, or, in the event of his death or absence, to such person as may, under the provision of these, our Letters Patent, assume and exercise the functions of such: And we do hereby reserve to us, our Heirs and Successors, full power and authority from time to time, to revoke, alter, or amend, these our Letters Patent, as to us or them shall seem meet: In witness whereof, we have caused these, our Letters, to be made Patent.

Witness ourself, at Westminster, the fifth day of April, in the sixth year of our Reign

By the Queen herself.

(True Copy.)

EDMUNDS
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General in the service of the East India Company, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of our Subjects trading to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, Greeting—

Whereas, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith—We have made provision for the Government of our Colony of Hongkong and of its dependencies. Now Know You, that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said Sir Henry Pottinger, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to be the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and of all Ports and Garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said Colony, for and during our pleasure:—

And we do hereby require and command you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted to, or appointed to, the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, in and by the said rected letters patent bearing even date herewith, and the instructions under our Signet and Sign Manual accompanying the same, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall from time to time, or at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you, under our Signet and Sign Manual, or by our order in our Privy Council, or by us, through one of our principal Secretaries of State—And we do hereby require and command all officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the inhabitants of our said Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting, to you the said Sir Henry Pottinger in the execution of this our Commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained.—In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters, to be made Patent.

Witness ourself, at Westminster, the fifth day of April, in the sixth year of our Reign.

BY THE QUEEN HERSELF.

True copy.

EDMUNDS
RICHARD WOOSNAM,

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency Sir HENRY PUTTINGER, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of Hongkong, &c. &c. is pleased to nominate and appoint the undersigned Gentlemen to be Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to hold and exercise lawful authority and power as such, over and towards all subjects of her Britannic Majesty presently, or hereafter residing within, or resorting to, the Dominions of the Emperor of China; and to require, that previously to entering on the discharge of their functions as Justices of the Peace, they do respectively and individually take, and subscribe to, the annexed Oath, before any one of the undermentioned Officers of her Majesty's Government, viz:—

The ASSISTANT and REGISTRAR to the CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF TRADE, &c. &c.

The CHIEF MAGISTRATE of Hongkong.

The ASSISTANT-MAGISTRATE of Hongkong.

The BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENT (Vice Consul) at Macao.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, this 27th day of June, 1843.

OATH.

I, A.B. do hereby swear that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to our Sovereign Lady Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., and that I will well and truly, according to the best of my ability, skill, and understanding, and without fear, favour, or affection, do, and fulfil the duties and powers of a Justice of the Peace, over and towards all subjects of her said Majesty presently, or hereafter residing within, or resorting to, the dominions of the Emperor of China—So Help Me God.

Sworn before me, at _____ at _____ day of _____ 1843.

Her Britannic Majesty's Justices of the Peace in China.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER
BALFOUR, GEORGE
BRAINE, GEORGE THOMAS
BURN, DAVID LAING
CAINE, WILLIAM
COMPTON, CHARLES SPENCER and
DENT, JOHN E-QUIES
DRUMMOND, HON. FRANCIS-CHARLES
DUNDAS, HENRY
EDGER, JOSEPH FROST
FLETCHER, ANGUS
GORDON, ALEXANDER THOMAS
GIBB, JOHN DARBY
GRAY, WILLIAM
GRIFF, HENRY
HARRER, HENRY ROBERT
HILLIER, CHARLES BATTES
HOLLIDAY, JOHN
JARDINE, ANDREW
J. HUNTON, ALEXANDER ROBERT
KEAR, CRUICKSHANK
LAY, GEORGE TRADESCANT
LE GENT, WILLIAM ALBEN
LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM PETER
MACKENZIE, THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD
MALCOLM, GEORGE ALEXANDER
MATTHEW, ALEXANDER
MERCE, JOHN ANDREW
MORGAN, WILLIAM
MORRISON, JOHN ROBERT
PRODDER, WILLIAM
RICKETT, JOHN
SCOTT, ALEXANDER
SMITH, JOSEPH MACKRILL
STEWART, CHARLES EDWARD
STEWART, WILLIAM
STEWART, PATRICK
THOM, ROBERT
WHITE, JAMES
WILKINSON, ALFRED
WISE, JOHN
WOOSNAM, RICHARD and
YOUNG, PETER, Esquires.

[By Order.] **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the situation of Deputy Superintendent of Trade &c., is abolished from this date.

A. R. Johnston, Esq., is appointed Assistant and Registrar to the Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c.

[By Order.] **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Government House, Victoria, June 26, 1843.

The following appointments by the Honourable the Governor of Hongkong, &c., &c., are notified for general information

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, C. B., [her Majesty's Secretary of Legation] to officiate as Colonial Secretary to Govt.
Richard Woosnam, Esq., to be Private Secretary to the Honourable the Governor, and to officiate as Deputy Colonial Secretary.

Charles Edward Stewart, Esq., to be Treasurer and Financial Secretary to Government

The following Officers are under the new arrangements confirmed in their respective appointments.

J. R. Morrison, Esq., as Chinese Secretary to the Chief Superintendent, &c., and to officiate as such to the Government of Hongkong.

Major William Cairns, as Chief Magistrate of Hongkong.

Charles B. Hillier, Esq., as Assistant Magistrate of Hongkong.

Lieut. William Pedler, R. N., Harbour Master, and to officiate as Marine Magistrate.

Alexander T. Gordon, Esq., as Land Officer, &c. &c.

[By Order.] **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Government House, Victoria, June 27, 1843.

Lieut. G. T. Brooke, of H. M.'s 55th Regiment, having been placed at the disposal of Government by the General Officer Commanding her Majesty's Land Forces in China, is appointed Military Secretary and Aid-de-camp to the Honourable the Governor.

[By Order.] **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Government House, Victoria, June 27, 1843.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 ms. sight 44 5/8
" Calcutta, 12 1/2 @ 104 C. Rs. 100 = 6
" Bombay, 3 per cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July, ARRIVED

- 1 (B) *Isambard*, Kigour, Liverpool.
1. " *Behnamian*, Pearson, do.
1. " *Maire*, Gray, Billy.
2. " *Red Rover*, McMurdo, Calcutta.
2. " *Amazon*, McFarlane, do.
2. " *Antio*, King, Manila.
2. " *Psithamus*, Milner, do.
2. " *Nauticus*, Gibson, Liverpool.
3. " *Chieftain*, Bonnie, do.
4. " *Passenger*, ———, do
6. " *Clown*, Norris, Batavia.
6. " *Ellen*, Brewer, Singapore
6. " *Emu*, Scamian, London
7. " *Castle Huntly*, Retallie, Bombay.
7. " *John Barry*, Bails, do.

PASSENGERS Per

John Brightman, (omitted last week) Messrs T. A. Gibb and Livingston.
Red Rover, Mr D Jardine.
Ellen, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Legge and children.
Emu, Mrs. White and two Children. Miss. Callery.
Messrs Cairns, Callery. Sims. Smith. Cleverly.
Fortune, Dyer, Linn, and Doctor Startin.
Psithamus, Mr and Mrs B. A. Harretto.

July, SAILED

- 3 (H) *Mer*, Baxter, Bunbury.
3. " *Pantolon*, Porter, Sing. and Calcutta.
5. " *Bombay Castle*, Fraser, Bombay.
6. " *Bencoolen*, Cleward, Manila.
- " *Gen Armstrong*, Jones, ———.
- (Swed) *Fior*, Miltophus, Batavia.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*John Brightman*, 15th July, and *Pelrus*, this afternoon.
For Batavia.—*Sumatra*, this afternoon.
For Bombay.—*Emma*, 10th July.
For Chusan.—*Fortescue*, 15th July.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Bolivar*, *Urcula*, *Coromandel*, *England's Queen*, *Cor-della*, *Wm. Jordis*, *Thos. Fielden*, *Maid of Athens*, *Indian*, *Roquary*, *Eleanor*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Ranger*, *Cleopatra*, *Anna Maria*, *Juliet*, *Albert Edward*, *Iris*, *Ranger*, *John Horton*.

From Bombay.—*England*, *Madonna*, *Harriet Scott*, *Dronopari*, *Salem*, *Palatino*, *Lacy Wright*, *Earl of Clive*, *Isabella Thompson*, *Lowjee Family*, *Ann*, *Fully Moberwick*, *Prince of Wales*, *British Merchant*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Helan*, *David Clark*, *Caledonia*, *Charles Grant*, *Fort William*, *Charlotte*, *Alfred*, *Rahman*, *Thomas Grenville*, *Quinta Letich*, *Ellis*, *Shah Allum*, *Victoria*, *Castle Sealeby*.

From Calcutta.—*Victory*, *Brugal Packri*, *Nobel*, *Mary Ballantine*, *Rustonjee Co-warjee*, *Nules*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th April.	SINGAPORE, 24th June.
UNITED STATES, March 16	MANILA, 11th June.
CALCUTTA, 27th May.	AMOI,
BOMBAY, 18th May.	CHUAN,
JAVA, 7th June.	NANKING,

SUPPLEMENT.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
Amazon,	—	McFarlane	Macvicar & Co.
Anita,	220	King,	Russell & Co.
Anna,	—	Keling,	C. W. Bowra,
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bahama,	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
* Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Caelique,	—	Eldred,	Featou & Son.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Clown,	—	Norris,	—
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
* Candabar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
Castle Huntly,	—	Riddie,	—
Corsair,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Chieftain,	—	Boznie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	—	Sawell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	—	Baker,	—
Elizabeth Moor,	—	Mossop,	Russell & Co.
Emma, [aster	—	Dawson,	Russell and Co.
Eleanor Lan-	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
Ena,	—	Scanlan	—
Ellen,	—	Brewer	Jardine M. & Co.
Fortescue,	—	Hall,	—
Falcon,	—	Umfreville	—
Gondolier,	378	Oliow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* Hygeia,	—	Woodbry,	G. Nye Jr.
Hopkinson,	—	Stephens,	Wetmore & Co.
Hugh Walker,	—	Shanks,	Jardine M. & Co.
Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Inglis,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Ingleborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgour,	Lindsay and Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls	Dent and Co.
John Brightman	—	Viall,	Macvicar and Co.
John Gray,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
John Tomkinson	—	hutchinson	Wetmore and Co.
James Campbell	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
* John Brewer,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
* Kelso,	—	Roxburgh,	—
Levant Packet,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Z-bell,	—
Madras,	—	Slack,	—
Moirs,	—	Gray,	—
Manly,	—	Hart,	—
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
Manlius,	—	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
* Oriza,	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
Posthumus,	—	Milner,	—
Passenger,	—	—	Jardine, M. and Co.
Patna,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
Possidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
Pelorus,	—	Triage,	Featou & Son.
Red Rover,	—	Mc Murdo,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdoojee.
* Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
* Siam,	—	Wilmott,	Macvicar and Co.
Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Semiramis,	—	Cairnie,	Jamieson How & Co.
Tenassarim,	287	Townsend	A. A. de Mello.
Thomas Crisp	—	Metcalf,	Featou & Son.
Tyrer,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Urgent,	—	sutherland	Turner and Co.
Velocipede,	—	woodward	—
Warlock,	—	sullivan	—

AMERICAN.

Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
* Pauline,	—	Sweetin,	Russell and Co.
* Lark,	—	Tibbets,	—
* Louvre,	—	Green,	—
J. G. Coater,	720	Barlow,	Wetmore & Co.
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	S. E. Rawie & Lewis.
Talbot,	—	Story,	—

Dutch.

Japatra,	—	Smith,	—
Sumatra,	—	Crawford	Reynvan & Co.
	—	Hammure,	—

* Caroline,	—	Kundsen	G. Nye Jr.
Gustav,	—	Jessen,	Wetmore and Co.

Swedish.

Zenobia,	—	Beckman	Russell and Co.
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* At Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 28.] Macao, Saturday, 15th July, 1843.

[No. 406.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICE.

ON Monday the 17th inst., at noon, will be sold by Public Auction in front of this office on account of the British Government, a quantity of SAILS, a 5 inch HAWSER, CORDAGE &c.

J. RIGGETT.
British Govt. Agent.
&c. &c.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.
T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The firm of the Undersigned will be dissolved by mutual consent from and after the 1st August next, and all parties having Claims against the said firm will please send them in for adjustment and others indebted will make immediate payment to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore, beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 Cent p Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. De MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec. 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk; on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec. 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR CHARTER OR SALE.

THE clipper Bark "POSSIDONE," Captain ASHLIN VALENTINE, 464 Tons, A. 1. at Lloyds, built of Oak, copper fastened, and newly coppered delivering her cargo at Hongkong, and will be clear by the end of the month. Apply to the Captain on board or Mr. RICHARD BROWNE, at Macao.

Macao, 16th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ship BEULAH, A. 1., Captain PATON, will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEHOO RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber; in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.



THE Dutch Bark "JANA," Captain BENO, expected about the 30th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

B. BARRETT.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE American Brig "WESANICKON," now in the Type, 186 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 3½ years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and sewly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LEIGHTON, Esq. Apply to

J. A. De SILVA.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING.

MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, is desirous of giving lessons in the above named accomplishments.

Apply at M. Duvivier's, near the ancient Cathedral.

Macao, 30th June, 1843.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.



THE fast sailing clipper "FAIR BARDIAN," of 139 tons, or thereabouts, (new measurement), will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day next week, by JNO: SMITH, with all her masts, yards, boats, &c., as she now lies at anchor in the Type. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 14th July, 1843.

DAMAGED COTTON GOODS.

FOR Sale on Thursday, the 19th inst., by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of (more or less) DAMAGED COTTON GOODS, by JNO: SMITH. Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

At the same time, a lot of OTHER SUNDRY ARTICLES, belonging to the late firm of Merwick and Smith, and others, will be put up for sale.

Macao, 14th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of oak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.



FOR SALE.—That spacious dry Godown & House, in Hongkong, now occupied by Messrs WM. ALLANSON & Co., built under the immediate superintendence of MESSRS. CHALLAYS, and of the best materials; also, a plot of LAND, facing the Queen's Road, and adjoining the above building. For further particulars apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 11th July, 1843.

RECEIVED ex "POSSIDONE."—A set of WYLD'S Maps, in handsome mahogany cases, with spring rollers. The World, Asia, and America, each in four sheets; Europe and Africa, in six, and China in one ditto.

ONE of Dollond's very superior and highly finished Portable 4-dram TELESCOPE, with silver tube and mountings, and fitted in a neat morocco case, Price £ 120.

Likewise,

A FEW Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; a small quantity of Millinery; and a few

BERKLEY CHEESE and PLUM HAMS.

Apply to

Macao, 29th June, 1843.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheeses; Pickles; Sauces; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagnes; Port; Buccellina and Brandy; Foolscap, Copying and Letter Paper; Wafers; India Rubber; Copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallets; Blisters of Sizers; Travelling Deaks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Answered;" "Unan-

sorted: "Private," and plain; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music Paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pencil Cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; black and white Beaver Hats; Air Guns; Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mechi and Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, Daggers, Table and Penknives; Razor Strops and Paste; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candelsticks; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking, Perfumery; patent and plain Cork Screws; Table Covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

FOR SALE,—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila CORDAGE of Sizes; and a lot of SPERMACEAN CANDLES.

Macao, 6th July, 1843.

FOR SALE,—English PIANOS of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HOCK and SELLERVASE. Apply to

Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE,—JAPAN KASAVAS (gowns), French MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUORS, etc. Apply to

Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE,—A fine toned, double action HARP. Apply to M. DUPUIS, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral.

Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE of Tahiti.—WHITE WINE VINEGAR; CHAMPAGNE CIDER; RAISINS, French BRANDY, warranted, SPERM, CANDLES, TOBACCO, NAVY BREAD, PICKLED DO, PITCH and ROSIN, New York Goshen BUTTER. Apply to

Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE,—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

SYCEE SILVER,—Large Ingots, for sale by May 18th 1843. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE,—Wines SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases. PORT in 6 dozen cases.

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE,—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, with Hanging LAMP with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Buck, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE,—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEY, Java ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

Macao, 17th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE,—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE,—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE,—MADIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIR & Co.; apply to

Macao, 30th April, 1842.

FOR SALE,—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE,—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

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tion of public attention, occasioned, in the first instance, by the news of our successes at Hyderabad, and, latterly, by the appearance of Lady Sale's narrative, which confirms, to a melancholy degree, the worst features of Lieut. Eyre's history, and has therefore revived a demand for further inquiry. Of Lord Ellenborough's policy in Scinde, we shall merely say that it has been very generally censured; for it is considered to be diametrically opposed to his Lordship's declaration on leaving this country, that his government was to be of a pacific character. The whole subject will, probably, be brought under the consideration of Parliament as soon as official intelligence has been received. Upon this subject, and the Opium monopoly, we give the opinions of the press.

In consequence of the Easter recess, the parliamentary news furnishes nothing of striking importance, especially relating to India.—There are some particulars, however, which demand notice. Upon a motion for voting a sum for the purposes of Overland Communication, Sir R. Peel took occasion to bear testimony to the generous forbearance of the Pasha, who, while the British forces were blockading Alexandria, permitted the transit of our mails through Egypt. From what transpired on this occasion, we collect that there is no intention of establishing a bi-monthly communication with India. Lord J. Russell has given a sort of conditional notice of a vote of thanks to Sir H. Pottinger, but no day has yet been fixed for its discussion. Slavery in the East has been adverted to, and this, the foregoing, thanks to Lord Ashburton for the Washington Treaty moved by Lord Brougham and Mr. Hume, together with addresses of congratulation and condolence to the Queen, have principally engaged the attention of Parliament since its reassembly. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will make his financial statement on the 8th May.

The approaching meeting of the General Assembly, on 15th May, is looked forward to with much anxiety, for the discussions likely to take place will necessarily involve the very existence of the Church of Scotland as a national establishment. From the return published, we should collect that the friends of immediate secession have not gained strength, and that it is even considered probable that the Non-intrusionists will be obliged to protest, and retire from the General Assembly, meeting in Dr. Candlish's new church, as an Assembly for themselves. How the Marquis of Bute will act under such circumstances remains to be seen.

The appointment of Sir H. Gough to the Command-in-Chiefship in India, and the consequent suppression of Sir T. M'Mahon, appears to have occasioned some awkwardness, but for particulars respecting this and numerous other subjects of interest we must refer our readers to detailed accounts to be found in the following pages.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

On the morning of the 25th April, at 5 minutes past 4 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

Her Majesty was taken unwell about half-past 1 o'clock. Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson, and Sir James Clark, were immediately sent for, and after their arrival messengers were despatched to the Duchesses of Kent, Sir R. Peel, the Great Officers of State, the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, and other great functionaries. Owing, however, to the delay, and to the very short time before the birth took place, being only three hours and a half from the moment the medical men were first sent for, all the official personages were too late, with the exception of the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Stewart of the Household. The rest remained at the Palace until a bulletin was issued, and then took their departure.

The Princess is said to be a remarkably fine infant, not so delicately formed as the Princess Royal, and in features more resembling the Prince of Wales. She has large, light blue eyes.

The only difference in the medical attendance on this occasion from that at the birth of the Prince of Wales was, that the services of Mr. Blagden were dispensed with.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 30th of April, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

PRECIS OF MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

From 6th to 16th April.—Mr. Wordsworth, in consequence of communications from Sir R. Peel and the Lord Chamberlain, has accepted the appointment of Poet Laureate. This real poet and good man has suffered considerably of late years from a complaint in the eye, and his sight is seriously impaired, but his general health was never better. A letter from Ambleside describes the venerable bard as full of life and glow. The

spring draws him forth, and he takes his accustomed walks amid the sunshine and singing birds.

A meeting of the friends to Protestant Mission was lately held in the great room, Exeter-hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures as were considered urgently necessary in consequence of the recent seizure of the sovereignty of Tahiti by the French, and for securing the general interests of British missions in the islands of the South Pacific. The room was not full. The following was agreed to: "That this meeting, representing different sections of the Protestant Christian churches in Britain, has received with feelings of the deepest sorrow and the strongest reprehension, the intelligence of the unjust assumption of sovereignty by the French in the island of Tahiti, and the establishment by force of the system of Popery in that island."

A Mr. Bain, of Wotton, near Wick, announces the discovery of an electrical printing telegraph, by means of which he can, "by one set of types, set up a newspaper in London and print it simultaneously in every town in England and Scotland nearly as fast as the steam-machine throws off the sheets."

A grand free trade festival was held at Manchester on the 18th, at which an address was delivered to Mr. Cobden, which was signed by 11,372 working men.—At a public meeting of the freeholders of Northumberland it was resolved, that as the income-tax was imposed for the expenses of the wars in China and India, the Chinese having agreed to indemnify England, the income-tax ought immediately to be repealed.

On the afternoon of the 18th there was another explosion at Dover Cliffs, which proved proportionably successful in its effects to the unparalleled one, when, with the enormous quantity of 18,500lbs. of gunpowder, the destruction of Rounddown Cliff was effected on the 26th of Jan. The mass of chalk operated on formed the base of the same cliff, the crown of which, to the depth of ninety feet, was blown off by a blast consisting of 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder, on the 2nd ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of 10,000lbs. of gunpowder, which was placed in fifteen cells, or chambers, at proper distances along the base of the chalky cliff about to be removed, and the conducting wires being properly placed, all were fired off at once, as on the last occasion, by an apparatus invented by the junior engineer, Mr. Hodges, which simultaneously communicates ignition by means of the voltaic battery to any number of wires attached to it, with a single motion of the hand. This blast, like the others, was characterised by the absence of noise or smoke, the only difference being, that on the present occasion a large quantity of chalk blocks and rubbish was projected in the air to a considerable distance seaward. The shock was felt for hundreds of yards around, and the fissures created in the top of the cliff presented a most terrific appearance.

The banks of Messrs Clarke, Mitchell, Phillips, and Smith, of Leicester, and of Messrs Inkensale and Goddard, of Market-Harborough, have suspended payment.

On Easter-day the ceremony of the public baptism of a converted Israelite, Mr. Henry Friedberg, of Kallish, was celebrated in the parish church of Binegar, Somerset, agreeably to the injunction of the special commissary of the diocese, acting for the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Bristol Gazette says: "It is with regret we have to state that the valuable life of Mr. Brunel, engineer, has been placed in jeopardy by an accident arising out of an amiable wish to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Brunel pretended, by a slight of hand, to pass money from the mouth to the ear, and vice versa, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half-sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the trachea, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual, Sir B. Brodie has been called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the thorax, determined upon. All endeavours to remove the coin from its very dangerous lodgment have proved ineffectual, although no less than three incisions have been made in the throat for that purpose by Sir B. Brodie, assisted by Mr. Ashton Keys, Mr. Thompson, &c. The only mode by which nourishment can be administered to Mr. Brunel is through a glass tube, and the aliment is, of course, in a liquid state. Mr. Brunel is in extreme state of exhaustion."

The forty-third annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held May 2d, at Exeter Hall. The Report stated that the income during the past year had exceeded 115,000l., a sum unprecedented in the history of this or any other religious society. In a short time the society will turn its attention to China.

It is with extreme regret we announce that his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, expired on 21st April, at his apartments in Kensington Palace, at 22 minutes past 12 o'clock, p.m. For several days previous, not the slightest hopes had been entertained of his Royal Highness's ultimate recovery, and the bulletin of the last day or two had prepared the public to expect a fatal termination of the Duke's disease, at no distant period. During the night of the 19th, scarcely any of the establishment retired to rest, and the royal sufferer partook of scarcely any refreshment beyond what was administered to him with a spoon. The answer late on the 20th to those having the privilege of the *enrêlé* was, that his Royal Highness, although perfectly sensible, was hourly getting weaker, and that not the slightest hopes of his surviving remained. Dr.

May Overland Mail.

(From the London Mail, 6th May.)

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The intelligence forwarded by the Mail of the present month will be found of mixed interest; for while it announces to Her Majesty's loyal subjects the safe delivery of the Queen and the birth of a Princess, it conveys accounts of the melancholy decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to whose public usefulness and private worth men of every shade of political opinion seem anxious to bear testimony. As he lived, so he died, despising absurd conventional forms, and his last request was, that, instead of the royal cloisters at Windsor, the cemetery at Kensal Green might be chosen as the place of his earthly rest. To this Her Majesty gave a ready acquiescence, and the funeral took place on the 4th May. His Royal Highness's remains being deposited in a catacomb till the completion of a mausoleum, about to be erected.

The affairs of India have occupied a considerable por-

Holland and Dr. Chambers sat up with the illustrious patient during the night, and at half-past seven o'clock the next morning the following bulletin was issued:—"Kensington, April 21. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has passed another restless night, and is considerably weaker this morning. (Signed) W. F. Chambers, Hy. Holland, Thos. Copeland." At eight o'clock the medical gentlemen found their royal patient in a state which precluded all hope of recovery, and they stated it as their belief that it was now only a question of time as to when death would ensue. His Royal Highness was still sensible, shortly afterwards expressed a wish that his servants, by whom he was greatly respected and beloved, should be called up to take their leave of him, and directions were given that all the domestics should attend the bed-side of their dying master. They accordingly repaired to the painful scene—for it was now too evident that the minutes of the Duke's life were numbered. When the servants entered the room he made an effort to speak, but the effort failed him—he could not articulate—and in a few seconds his Royal Highness was no more. The Duchess of Inverness, the Duke of Cambridge, who had been with his suffering brother all the morning, his Royal Highness's four equerries, the medical gentlemen, and the servants, were the persons present when death terminated the scene.

The Duke of Sussex loved the Quera from her childhood with the fond affection of a parent, and that love was mutual. By no one has his loss been more keenly felt than by her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick was the ninth child and fifth son of his Majesty George the Third, and was born the 27th of January, 1773, being consequently 70 years and about three months old at his death. His titles, besides the Ducal one, were Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow; he was a Knight of the Garter, a Knight of the Thistle, Grand Cross of the Hanover, and a Privy Councillor; High Steward of Plymouth, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Grand Master of the United Order of Freemasons in England and Wales, President of the Society of Arts, and an Official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums.

The Duke was twice married, although neither of the marriages received the sanction of the Royal Marriage Act—First to Lady Augusta de Amelund Murray, at Rome, April 1793, and in London, Dec 5, 1793, which marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court in August following. The issue of this marriage are, Sir Augustus d'Este, born January 13, 1794, and Ellen Augusta, Mademoiselle d'Este, born August 11, 1801. Lady Augusta Murray survived her separation from her illustrious husband until March, 1830. The Duke's second wife, Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the second Earl of Arran, survives his Royal Highness; she was created Duchess of Inverness, March the 30th, 1840.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

ASHBURTON TREATY.

APRIL 7.—Lord Brougham carried his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America; a motion which, as Lord Lansdowne observed, was unusual, if not unprecedented, as proceeding from one "not immediately connected with Government." In the course of his speech the noble lord severely censured General Cass, for pandering, in his character of candidate for the Presidential chair, to the worst passions of the American populace, and embittering their minds against the English. Lord Campbell regretted these fierce assaults on the General. "Let their Lordships consider what might be the consequences. General Cass might become President of the United States, and his noble friend might become Prime Minister of this country." Hereupon a cry of "question" broke forth; and some noble lord said in explanation, "I certainly did cry question when the supposition was raised that Lord Brougham might become Prime Minister of this country." Lord Campbell also remarked upon the sneering tone in which the noble author of the motion had alluded to the late Foreign Secretary. This charge Lord Brougham strongly denied. So far from intending to sneer at Lord Palmerston, he professed the sincerest respect for his character and abilities, having found in him a most fair, faithful, able, and honourable colleague.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.

APRIL 26:—The Duke of Wellington.—My Lords, your lordships have all heard of the happy event announced to the public this day—the birth of a princess, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity, in conformity with the established practice of your lordships' house, to move an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the auspicious occasion. The noble Duke then moved. "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the birth of another princess and to assure Her Majesty that every addition to Her Majesty's domestic happiness affords the highest satisfaction to the house of lords." (Hear, hear.) The motion was agreed to unanimously.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

May 1.—Lord J. Russell gave notice, that in the event of the motion of the honourable member for Montrose, for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, be-

ing successful, he would move that the thanks of the House be given to Sir Henry Pottinger for the singular ability evinced by him in his negotiation, with the Chinese, which had terminated in a treaty alike honourable to this country and favourable to her interest (Hear, hear).

ASHBURTON TREATY.

On 2d May, Mr. Hume moved a vote, expressing the thanks of the House to Lord Ashburton, for having negotiated the treaty of Washington, which was seconded by Dr. Bowring. It was opposed by Sir C. Napier, Capt. Berkeley, Mr. E. Buller, Mr. V. Smith, Sir J. Hanmer, Lord J. Russell, and Lord Palmerston; and supported by Mr. B. Esott, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. C. Buller, Lord Stanley, and Sir R. Peel, and carried by a majority of 238 to 96.

The debate, says the *Times*, was, in no way surprising. There died lately at Paris a remarkable person—Count Rihling Leven, one of the assassins of Gustavus III., King of Sweden.

Notwithstanding the disclaimers of the French Government, and the confidence of Lord Aberdeen, there is an intention to set to work earnestly to make the recent occupation of Tahiti as available and profitable as possible. The Marine Minister has asked the Chamber for 240,000*l.*—five millions of francs—for the expense of establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. He estimated the annual expense at 110,000*l.* The force to be sent is 1200 men. Admiral Bousin defended the grant in a plausible speech, in which he affected a great desire to protect the foreign missionaries and the Protestant religion.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals state that the Spanish Carlists in France are preparing for an invasion of Catalonia.—The *Correspondent* mentions a report that the Regent has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, and gives the following list:—Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, M. Campanzo; Justice, M. Alonso; Interior, General Iriarte; War, General Olascoaga; Finance, M. Pita Pizarro; Marine, General Capas. M. Joachim Lopez will, it is said, be elected President of the Cortes.

The two Chambers were proceeding with the verification of electoral returns. The draft of the address in answer to the Regent's speech had been read by M. Quintana to the Senate. It was less violent than was expected with regard to foreign questions, and merely contained some indirect allusions to the speech lately pronounced by M. Guizot, on Spanish affairs in the Chamber of Deputies.

Further accounts state that no modification of the Ministry would take place until the Cortes was definitively constituted. The choice of a President of the Chamber of Deputies would exercise considerable influence on the solution of the Ministerial crisis.

It was reported at Madrid, that the Spanish Consuls at Bayonne and at Perpignan had forwarded information to the Government that the Carlists were about to attempt another insurrection. This report, however, had not created any sensation.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon mail brings intelligence that the negotiations with this country have been interrupted. The fact is thus announced by the *Diario do Governo*—

"We are authorized by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to announce, that in consequence of communications received from London by the last packet, the negotiation between the Governments of Portugal and of Great Britain, for the reduction of the duties on articles of the produce or manufacture of the two countries, compatible with their respective interests, is now broken off."

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., K. G. C. B., to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the colony Hongkong. It is generally believed that Sir Henry Pottinger will be raised to the Peerage, and will fill the first vacant Governorship in India.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Vincent John Stanton to be Chaplain of the colony of Hongkong.

Mr. Christopher Webb Smith and Mr. William Dent have announced themselves candidates for the East India Direction.

The following order, relating to those places beyond the territories of the East India Company to which letters are sent by the overland mail, has recently been issued by the Post-office:—

"General Post Office, April, 1841.
"Letters from China, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the overland mails through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country, as it is understood, that, under recent regulations, they will otherwise be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship-letter postage due to the Indian Post-office for their conveyance to their destination.
"It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the Indian mails, should be addressed to correspondents in

India, provision being made for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in those settlements.

"By command. "W. L. MABERLEY, Sec.

The appearance of the above has created great surprise, not to say indignation, in the city. It involves a declaration that all persons who may not have correspondents in India are to be utterly debarred from communicating with their relatives and friends in those places which are without the Company's limits. The merchants are not much affected by it, as they have correspondents to whom they can direct their letters; but a multitude of persons whose letters would be purely of a domestic nature are most cruelly prevented from writing to those for whose safety and prosperity they feel the deepest interest. The relations of the English now in China, of the emigrants in New Zealand, while they know that their situation is fraught with danger, cannot address a single line to them if they have not formed a connexion with Bombay, on some other place in India. Surely an arrangement might be made for renewing in London an amount of postage which would cover the carriage of a letter all the way to China or elsewhere, for the parties who have friends abroad would rather pay a trifle more than find their letters stopped altogether. The only interest the Post office can have is in the maintenance of its own revenue, and yet this order is of a nature calculated to do that revenue a positive injury, as it renders the conveyance of many letters absolutely impossible. The order requires immediate amendment, for certainly never was declaration made with less regard to the wants of the public.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* says, we learn from a source on which we can place every reliance, that an intended change is shortly about to take place in the uniform of all the grades of officers in her Majesty's navy.

The *Tyne* has been commissioned by Capt. W. N. Glascock. The *Fisher*, 18, Com. J. Paget, has arrived from Jamaica, and been paid off. The *Dormant* transport will embark troops for China. The *Ascendant* and *Canary* are to be got ready for commission. The *Hermes*, *Impregnable*, *Vanguard*, *Stromboli*, and *Magicienne*, are expected from the Mediterranean, to be paid off. The *Alert* and the *Banger* packets are to be converted into men-of-war brigs, to carry 16 guns and commanders. The *Druid*, 44, Capt. Smith, which arrived from China on the 7th of April, at Portsmouth, has been paid off at Plymouth. The *Esper* 10, will shortly be commissioned. The *Herat*, 26, Capt. Nias, which arrived from Chiamon 4th of April, at Portsmouth, has been paid off at Chatham; Capt. Nias is still in sick quarters, at Haslar Hospital. The *Carler*, 36, *Leander*, 46, *Nelle*, 10, and *Wesol*, 10, are preparing for commission. The *Ceres*, 24, Capt. Sir T. Pasley, Bart., has shipped her guns.

Mr. Hume was dull, Dr. Bowring short, Sir C. Napier bouncing, Mr. V. Smith trifling, Lord Stanley spirited, Lord John Russell petty, Sir R. Peel Ministerial, and Lord Palmerston something down in the mouth, to say nothing of Mr. C. Buller and Sir J. Hanmer, who changed sides for the evening, or of Mr. E. Buller, who spoke on both sides at once. All the old arguments were reproduced on each side of the question with more or less prominence. It was duly shown that Lord Ashburton proposed an ultimatum and not stuck to it, and all the changes were duly rung on the blessings of peace, the horrors of war, the red-lined map, the piece of writing, the King of the Netherlands's award, and all the other standing topics that have been now so long before the public.

Mr. Villiers has postponed his motion for the total repeal of the Corn Laws from the 4th to the 9th May. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice, that on the 9th of May he will submit to the House the annual financial statements.

A Journal of the Disasters in Afghanistan, 1841-2. By Lady Sale.—This book will not disappoint the admirers of Lady Sale's celebrated Letter. The undaunted spirit, the collected judgment, the close and vigorous language, which excited praise from the highest living authority in soldiers' literature, are in every page of the Journal, as in every line of that Letter, of Lady Sale. Now and then we perceive the writer sufficiently conscious of her own merits—but in the midst of unparalleled and unrelieved disasters, with imbecility and indecision on every hand, it was a consciousness that could not but intrude itself on this really gallant, determined, and heroic woman. There is no material difference of opinion that we have been able to discover between Lady Sale and Lieut. Eyre. They take the same view of the origin of the disasters; are in striking agreement as to the facts; and draw the same dreary picture of imbecility and mismanagement, from the disgraceful opening scenes of cowardice and inaction, to their unexampled close of rout and massacre. If there is a difference in the two books, it is that Lady Sale's case for inquiry is even stronger than that of Lieut. Eyre. With these books before the world, the matter cannot rest where it is.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor General of Canada, arrived at Boston, on the 20th March. He had met with due honour on landing at Halifax, and been most courteously received in the United States. Sir Charles had by the last accounts reached Kingston.

Boyer, President of Haiti, had arrived at Port Royal in the British brig of war *Sylla*, having resigned the government. He brought with him 900,000 dollars.

The West Indian Islands which have suffered by the earthquake are stated to be—Guadaloupe, Antigua, Nevis; Montserrat, Bermuda, St. Kitt's, St. Bar's, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin; and the amount of British property destroyed, is estimated at 3,000,000 sterling; French, 1,000,000; Swedish, 3000; and Dutch, 8,000.

AMERICA.

There is published a correspondence between General Cass and Mr. Webster, which fills twelve columns of the *National Intelligencer*. The General tells Mr. Webster, that, in his capacity of American Minister at Paris, he had protested against the Quintuple Slave-trade Treaty. Mr. Webster signifies the President's official approval in terms so guarded as to imply dissatisfaction at the General's meddling. On the receipt of the intelligence that the Ashburton Treaty had been ratified, General Cass, on the 17th September, tendered his resignation; and he followed up the tender on the 3d Oct., with an extraordinary remonstrance against the treaty, as placing him in so awkward a position after his protest, that he could no longer remain in France honourably to himself or advantageously to the United States. Mr. Webster replies with some defence of the treaty, and a sharp rebuke to General Cass for meddling with what did not concern him. Cass puts in a rejoinder; Webster a further replication; and then Cass is about to rush into the papers, with a letter promised to the *Intelligencer*. Such is the general nature of the correspondence: the passage which most concerns us, is that containing General Cass's specific objection to the Ashburton Treaty.

The China trade is believed to promise a fine opening for American cotton manufactures. A single house in Boston lately contracted for cotton domestics for China to the amount of 350,000 dollars.

Letters received from the United States ship of war *John Adams* announce a recent mutiny on board that vessel, off the Cape of Good Hope. The men were all ordered on deck and asked what they wanted; when five who stepped forward and urged complaints were shot down, and the mutiny thus quelled: at least, such is the statement in the letters received in New York.

FRANCE.

The marriage of the Princess Clementine with Prince Augustus of Saxe Gohburg Gotha was celebrated on the evening of the 20th of April, at the Palace of St. Cloud. At nine o'clock, the King, Queen, and the Royal Family entered the Gallery of Apollo, which had been prepared for the celebration of the civil marriage, the King giving his arm to the Princess Clementine, and Prince Augustus to the Queen. Next came the King of the Belgians, with the Dowager Queen of Spain, the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, and the Queen of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, the Duke de Montpensier and Princess Adelaide, the Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, and the hereditary Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

The witnesses were—for Prince Augustus, Baron de Komeritz, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Saxony, and the Marquis de Rungigny, the Ambassador of France at the Court of the King of the Belgians; for the Princess Clementine, Baron Sequier, first Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers, M. Sauzet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Marshals Gerard and Sebastiani. Among the persons present at the ceremony were all the Ministers Secretaries of State.

The Royal Family and the witnesses having placed themselves round a circular table, Baron Pasquier, the Chancellor of France, who filled the functions of the civil officer, assisted by the Duke de Cazes, the Grand Referendary, and M. Cauchy, the Keeper of the Archives of the Chamber of Peers, read aloud the Marriage Act, and after received from Prince Augustus and the Princess Clementine the declaration required by the 75th article of the Civil Code, declared in the name of the law, that the Prince and Princess were united in marriage. The signature to the act then took place. The august couple, their Majesties, the Prince and Princesses, and the witnesses, respectively signed it. The act was closed by the Marshal-President of the Council, the Keeper of the Seals, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Chancellor and the Grand Referendary.

Shortly after the act was signed, their Majesties, the Royal Family, and the whole assembly repaired to the chapel, where the Bishop of Versailles celebrated the religious marriage.

The Court went into mourning on 2nd May, to last 11 days, for the Duke of Sussex.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CASHEE LIGNA.—Of the quantity offered, nearly all has found buyers, but at declining prices, particularly for the ordinary and lower quantities. Fine and good are rather scarce. The last prices obtained were—good mid. 69s. 6d.; mid. 63s. to 64s.; low mid. 60s.; ord. coarse 52s to 55s; broken 46s to 48s; 2633 chs. offered on the 2nd May were mostly all sold, the good and better sorts bringing fully former rates, but ord. and coarse went from 2s to 4s lower.

RHUBARB.—China, good round, half trim. flat and round, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; mid. 2s. 10d to 2s 11d; wormy. 1s 9d to 1s 10d; ord. 1s 3d.

SILK.—During the past month there has been very little alteration in prices, and the demand has been very limited. The deliveries from the warehouses are smaller than usual. The stock of Bengal sold and unsold is large, and accounts have been received of about 1500 bales being on the way.

In China there is but little demand, the stock however is small, so that possibly prices may continue much as they are.

There is nothing particularly new in the Brussa market—a good many of the last unloading, both in Brussa and Persia, have been sold. The stock consists of 1043 Brussa, and 175 Persia.

STOCK OF BENGAL AND CHINA ON 1ST MAY.

Bengal.		China.		Total— Sold & Unsold		Deliveries in April, 1843.	
Sold	Unsold	Sold	Unsold	Bengal	China.	Bengal	China.
3626	4071	616	931	7697	1547	338	166

PRICES CURRENT.

		s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.	
Baukash.....		9 6 to 10 0		Radsagore sup.		13 0—15 0	
Commercially ord.		8 0—13 0		Sardah ord.		10 0—12 0	
do. superior		14 0—19 0		do. superior		13 0—16 0	
Cossimbuzar ord.		10 0—12 6					
do. superior		14 0—17 0					
Jeridore ord.		10 0—11 0					
do. superior		14 0—16 0					
Gonatee ordinary		10 0—12 0		Tattee.....		16 6 to 20 6	
do. superior		14 0—16 6		Yung-fa.....		16 0—19 0	
Hurripaul.....		9 0—16 0		Taysam.....		— 17 0	
Jungypore.....		8 6—16 0		Canton.....		9 0—14 0	
Malda.....		9 6—13 0		Chin Chew.....		9 0—12 0	
Radsagore ord.		8 6—11 0		China thrown.....		— 19 0	

TEA.—The public sales which commenced on the 25th of April last were brought to a close on the 1st of May. The attendance throughout was small, and the demand limited; of 66,000 pkgs. only 25,600 were disposed of at a reduction on last sales' rates of 1d for low and mid Congou, 1 1/2d to 2d for good and fine, 3d to 4d for Twankay, 2d to 3d for Hyson, 2d for Young Hyson and Hyson Skin; the better sorts of Imperial and Gunpowder brought full rates, but lower kinds went rather cheaper:—Congou, common sold at 1s to 1s 0 1/2d, but mid. Tea rather fresh burnt 1s 1d to 1s 1 1/2d, but mid con 1s 2d to 1s 2 1/2d, but mid ra str 1s 3d to 1s 4 1/2d, mid blk leaf ra str 1s 6d to 1s 7d, good blk leaf 1s 7 1/2d to 1s 10 1/2d; Pekoe flavor 1s 10d to 2s 1d; Twankay, good ord 1s 2d to 1s 3d, strong 1s 4 1/2d to 1s 5 1/2d, fine 1s 10d to 1s 10 1/2d, ord 1s 1 1/2d to 1s 2d; Souchong, good 2s 2d to 2s 10 1/2d, ord 1s 3d to 1s 4d, but mid 1s 6 1/2d to 1s 7d; Hyson, but mid to mid 1s 7 1/2d to 2s 5d, good mid 2s 6d to 2s 6 1/2d, good 2s 9 1/2d to 2s 10d, fine 3s to 3s 3d; Pekoe 1s to 1s 1 1/2d; Orange Pekoe, mid to 2s 2d, very low 6d to 7d; Flowery Pekoe, fine 4s; scented Orange Pekoe, good 2s 3 1/2d to 2s 3d; Gunpowder, good 3s 3d to 3s 4d, good mid 2s 8 1/2d to 2s 9d; Canton made 1s 6d; Imperial good 3s 5d to 3s 6d, mid 2s 6 1/2d to 2s 7 1/2d; Young Hyson, but mid con 1s 6 1/2d to 1s 1 1/2d good ord con 1s 1 1/2d to 1s 2d, superior 2s 3 1/2d to 3s 0 1/2d; Pouchong 3d to 1s 2 1/2d; Caper 1s to 1s 5 1/2d per lb.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

May 6.—Intelligence from India, dated Bombay 1st April, received by express in London, appeared in second editions of the morning papers of the 4th.

We regret extremely to announce the death of Lady William Bentinck, which took place at Paris, after a protracted illness.

The presents which have been sent to Queen Victoria from the Emperor of China consist of golden bedsteads and a quantity of silk of a sort which has never yet been seen in Europe. There was likewise two ear-drops worth 1000l each; and a shawl worked in needle-work, with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese; besides 14 large cases, each weighing 14 cwt., and a small box of jewellery.

MONEY MARKET.

Amount of Bills drawn by East India Company month ending 5th April:—

Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1843. £132,335 6s 4d	£18,829 6s 3d	£26,188 7s 11d
1842. 217,946 1s 4d	£8,288 13s 4d	£7,856 15s 0d
1843. Total....	£217,253 0s 6d	
1842. Total....	£191,091 9s. 8d.	

The amount of Bullion (in Coin and Bars) exported from the Port of London in the month of April, 1843, to the following places:—

Silver ozs.		Silver ozs.	
Bombay.....		China.....	
100,000		20,500	
Mauritius....			
36,000			
Consols, 96 1/2 to 100; Eschequer Bills, 61s to 63s pm. for the 2d issue, and 63s to 65s pm. for the 1 1/2d issue; Bank Stock, 181 to 182; India Stock, 266 to 268; Three per cents. Reduced, 96 to 100; Three-and-a-half per cents.			

Reduced, 101 1/2 to 102; New Three-and-a-half per cents., 102 1/2 to 103; Long Annuities, 12 1/2; and India Bonds, 76s pm.

From the London Mercantile Journal.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

On the 4th of April, Lord Ashley intends to move: "That it is the opinion of this House that the continuance of the trade in Opium, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, are destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interests of this country by the annihilation of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken as soon as possible, and with due regard to the rights of the governments and individuals, to abolish the evils."

In this motion there are reasons assigned why "steps be taken, &c."

And first we have the assertion "that the continuance of the trade in Opium, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India are destructive of all relations of amity, &c."

The motion therefore asserts that monopoly of growth and the trade combined, produce a certain effect. The logical conclusion is—that if the monopoly were abolished and the trade continued, amity might be preserved. We have no doubt that the benevolent mover did not intend any such conclusion; we therefore, without any special pleading, at once join issue and say that "relations of amity with China may be preserved notwithstanding the continuance of both monopoly and trade."

The experience of the Government of China must by this time have convinced them, that if trade be contraband, more evils arise to them and the people by smuggling, than those created by the use of the drug. It is understood that the opposition of the Chinese Government to the Opium trade, on the ground that its use was injurious to the morals of the people, was a mere hypocritical pretence, the real objection being to the exportation of Sycee silver. If therefore that government can once be convinced, that by the legalization of the Opium trade, less silver would be exported than through the channel of smuggling, and that a large revenue would accrue to the Imperial treasury—then undoubtedly such legalization would speedily take place. We hold that the Chinese government may be so convinced of the truth of such a representation, and that such representation will be made.

Let then the trade in Opium be legalized, and a moderate duty imposed, and it will be found that our friendly relations with China will not be impaired. Thus we have proved that the monopoly of the growth and the trade in Opium will not necessarily have the effect stated in the motion of Lord Ashley.

The motion then affirms that "monopoly of the growth and trade in Opium" are injurious to the manufacturing interests of this country by the annihilation of legitimate commerce. We are not disposed to deny the fact but the *modus operandi* we object to. The trade in opium is as legitimate as any other. The importers of opium into China are not supposed to know, to what purpose the article is applied, any more than the importer of Turkey opium can be expected to foresee, that some hychochondriac in England will take a drop too much of the Laudanum. We next have the statement that the trade is "utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom."

This is stupid nonsense—Honour is the natural morality of men, independent of any religious belief whatever, and to couple the "duties of Christianity," with it, is a proof that the composer of the sentence is utterly ignorant of the true meaning of words; moreover, the sentence would imply that the "monopoly and trade" were those of a "Christian kingdom;" whereas it is notorious that Turks, Infidels, and Heretics are the denizens of the territory in which it is carried on. It is useless to argue that a Christian nation is dominant over the Pagan one—it must be recollected that Pagan worship is allowed and protected by the "Christian nation;" and therefore the result of such worship must be allowed likewise.

The motion finished by proposing a remedy "that steps, &c." but with a qualification which nullifies the proposition, viz:—"with a due regard to the rights of the governments and individuals."

As any interference with the governments and individuals on the part of this government would be a monstrous tyranny, the "evils" cannot be "abolished" by the means proposed.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that we noticed a memorial of certain merchants and manufacturers in the provincial towns to Sir Robert Peel, praying the interference of government in the matter; we did not at that time enter into the matter further than to shew the selfish inconsistency of the notorious Mr. Cobden, whose name was appended to the memorial. That memorial and Lord Ashley's motion form the text for Mr. Burgess' weekly circular to Bankers, and that gentleman takes the same views as the memorialists which he upholds in the following manner:

"1. That to encourage the use of a deleterious drug,

such as opium, as an ordinary means of physical excitement, is a punishable offence against public health; because it undermines the bodily and mental powers, eventually destroys the animal and moral strength of those who habitually use it, and endangers the peace and welfare of families and society."

"2. That the extended use of opium must induce occasional crimes of violence, lead to conflicts between the people and the functionaries of the Government, and diffuse a general spirit of suspicion, espionage, and crimination throughout the country."

"3. That the true policy of a just and beneficent government is to promote that kind of industry which gives most wealth and comfort to the people-subject to its rule; that the products raised upon this principle first satisfy the wants of the people who raise them, and then form subjects of exchange with other countries for products which cannot be so readily raised at home—thus is internal and foreign trade promoted."

"4. That nothing can be more in direct hostility to this salutary application of capital and labour to production than the exchange of silver for a drug which is quickly consumed, and when consumed does nothing but enervate, injure, and destroy; and thus by driving away money without an equivalent of intrinsic usefulness and value, prevents the reproduction of the means of interchange, and saps the foundation of commerce."

In answer to these propositions, we plead to the first. That although true it is, that it is a punishable offence, &c., yet the competent authority is the Chinese Government, and not the British Parliament.

To the second. That although quite true, no offence is thereby committed against the British people, government, or laws.

To the third. That the wealth and comfort of the people of India is promoted by the Opium trade, inasmuch as the revenue necessary for the support of the government is raised with less difficulty by the people of India.

To the fourth. That agreeing in the hypothetical case, we deny that Opium is a drug which when consumed does nothing but "enervate, injure and destroy," or why is it used in such large quantities in this country under the authority of our physicians? So much for the reasoning of the writer of the circular to Bankers.

One word more, the use of cold-catching Cotton and lousy devil's dust Tweeds, does more injury to the health of Her Majesty's lieges than the small quantity of Opium used in China does to those of the Emperor. We tax the people of India every year £3,600,000 for their own benefit, and now it is coolly proposed to destroy an existing profitable trade of that ill-used people for the benefit of the wretched members of the Anti-Corn Law League.—*Mercantile Journal*.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 15th July, 1843.

The *Petrel* from Bombay, 8th June, arrived here on Monday morning the 10th inst. She brings the May overland mail to the 6th of the month, which has consequently reached China in the very short space of 65 days, being quicker by a fortnight than that month's mail has ever arrived here. The June and July mails generally make the quickest passage, the shortest on record being that of June last year brought on by the *Anonymous* on the 4th August, and the mail was therefore only 81 days from England. With this exception no mail has ever been brought on quicker than the present. As to the intelligence it brings, it is of little importance, if we except the birth of another royal princess, and the lamented death of the Duke of Sussex. We have made ample extracts from the London Mail of such matters as appeared to us to possess most interest. Trade in general seemed to be reviving, and increased activity was observed in most of the manufacturing districts. Money however continued very plentiful, and interest low, there being not yet adequate employment for capital. Tea, we regret to see, had again fallen in value, and the large supplies sent home this year, are likely to act still more unfavorably on the market. The so much talked of Aerial carriage had not yet started, and this delay, we are informed by the *Atlas*, is owing to a series of experiments that are being made with a model machine, previous to making a real and somewhat hazardous trial with the "monster bird."

THE OPIUM COMPENSATION.—On the 24th of June we published Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulburn's letter to the merchants, agents for the holders of Capt. Elliot's Opium Scrip, in which the government stated their intention that all that would be appropriated to the compensation of this claim was the £600,000 paid by the Chinese on that account, in accordance with the treaty of Nanking. Inadequate as this sum is to cover the demands

of the claimants, double that sum being barely sufficient to cover the loss actually sustained, it will be seen from the following correspondence which subsequently took place, that the holders of the scrip, despairing to obtain more just and favorable terms, have been compelled to accept those offered by the government, in order that their constituents by still longer delay, and possibly a no more favorable decision, may not be greater losers than they now have become. According to the merchants wishes the payment will, we suppose, be made in England, but some time will elapse ere this can be done, a parliamentary grant being necessary to enable the treasury to issue the money, but as parliament was then sitting, and as it can hardly be supposed that the grant will be opposed, this difficulty may be easily overcome. The loss the parties that deliver up their Opium to Capt. Elliot will by, this most unjust settlement, be about as follows:

Cost of 20,283 chests, here including charges, \$ 500	\$ 10,141,500
Interest from 27th March 1839 to end of 1843, 4½ years at 8 per cent	3,853 710
	\$ 13 985,210
Compensation	\$ 6,000,000

Lost

.....	\$ 7,985,210
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or \$36 & per chest, and this loss is still further aggravated by the comparative value of the dollar here and in London, where, after deducting expenses it is not likely to yield more than 4s., whilst here its value ranges from 6s. 6d. to 6s. per dollar. Thus the holders of the scrip will get barely £40 for what costs them here \$400 (according to the above estimate, without a fraction) or at the exchange of 4s. 8d. £161. losing £100—per chest! People will know by this lesson read them what trust they may, in similar emergencies, repose in the justice of governments.

(Copy) London, 17th April 1843.
Gentlemen,—We beg respectfully to acknowledge the letter with which you honored us on the 5th inst., in which it is stated that you consider the owner of the Opium surrendered to Capt. Elliot at Canton are entitled to neither more nor less than six millions of Dollars in full satisfaction of their claims.

We cannot express the feeling of regret and disappointment with which we have received this intimation, which is so much at variance with the engagements of Capt. Elliot, both in the letter and the spirit.

We, who have now the honor of addressing you, have comparatively little personal interest in the matter, but knowing as we do the embarrassment and distress suffered by many of our Constituents in India and China, which is every day becoming more aggravated, through the loss of interest accumulating on so large a sum of money, we feel that, as agents, we have no alternative but to accept at once whatever amount of compensation Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to pay.

We therefore hereby assent to receive Six millions of Dollars under such conditions as Her Majesty's Government may think proper to impose, but in the hope that the Government on the receipt of further information may hereafter be induced to do full justice to the claimants.

We have the honor, to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signee) PALMER, MACKILLOP, DENT & Co.
" MAGNIAC, JARDINE & Co.
" FORBES, FORBES & Co.
" CRAWFORD, COLVIN & Co.
" COCKERELL & Co.
" FINLAY, HODGSON & Co.
" BRIDGE, THURBURN & Co.
" GLENDINNES, KERR & Co.
" FLETCHER, ALEXANDER & Co.
" SMALL & Co.
" RICHARDS, LITTLE & Co.

To the Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL Bart.

To the Right Honorable
Sir HENRY GOULBURN, &c. &c. &c.

Copy. Downing Street, April 21, 1843.
Gentlemen,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, expressing on behalf of your constituents, your assent to receive Six Millions of Dollars under such conditions as Her Majesty's Government may think proper to

impose, as compensation for the Opium surrendered at Canton—you further add your hope that the Government, on the receipt of further information, may hereafter be induced to do full justice to the claimants.

In acknowledging this communication, we think it incumbent on us distinctly to notify to you, that we cannot admit that full justice will not be done to the claimants by the payments to them of the sum mentioned in our letter of the 5th instant, and that we cannot anticipate the receipt of any further information which will induce us to change our views with respect to the claims in question. As it is essential, however, in the settlement of claims upon the Government, that no opening should be left for misunderstanding, or for future discussion or demand we beg that it may be distinctly understood, that the proposed payment can only be made on its being accepted by the several parties in full satisfaction of their claims.

It only remains for us therefore to ascertain whether it will be most agreeable to the parties to receive the compensation in this country or in India.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,
(Signed) ROBERT PEEL,
HENRY GOULBURN,
Messrs. PALMER, MACKILLOP, DENT, & Co.
AND OTHERS

(Copy) London, 27th April, 1843.
Gentlemen,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter on the subject of the Opium surrendered to Captain Elliot for the service of Her Majesty's Government.

We have fulfilled our duty to our Constituents in pressing upon Her Majesty's Government as urgently as it has been in our power to do, the principle that ought in our judgment to form the basis of indemnity, and, while we retain the strongest sense of the inadequacy of the sum offered to them, we are aware, that by the Agreement made at Canton with Captain Elliot, it remains with Her Majesty's Government to determine the amount that shall be paid to the claimants as the value of the Opium surrendered. We have therefore no alternative but on their behalf to accept the Sum of Six Millions of Dollars offered by Her Majesty's Government, upon such terms as they shall be pleased to dictate, and we shall be glad to have the amount paid in this Country with the least practicable delay.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obdt. humble Servants,
(Signed) PALMER, MACKILLOP, DENT & Co.
" FORBES, FORBES & Co.
" MAGNIAC, JARDINE & Co.
" FLETCHER, ALEXANDER & Co.
" CRAWFORD, COLVIN & Co.
" GREGSON & Co.
" DANIELL, DICKINSON & Co.
" GLENDINNES, KERR & Co.
" SMALL & Co.
" FINLAY, HODGSON & Co.
" RICHARDS, LITTLE & Co.

To The Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

and
The Right Honorable
HENRY GOULBURN, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

We have copied from the Hongkong paper, the *Eastern Globe*, a statement of the illness prevailing at West Point Barracks; a friend has drawn our attention to the fact of there being paddy fields under cultivation in a valley close to the barracks, and suggests that the sickness is probably owing to their noxious exhalation. We are much inclined to believe that this suggestion deserves attention, the neighbourhood of paddy fields having frequently in other places proved detrimental to human health, and as corroborative of this we may mention that previous to the years 1830 or 1831 the houses near the Campo Gate in Macao were found exceedingly unhealthy; owing, as was supposed, to a paddy field being near them; the cultivation of paddy was consequently interdicted and no complaints of bad health have since been made. The unhealthiness of the anchorage at Whampoa is also attributed to its being surrounded by paddy fields. It is moreover singular that the centre of the town of Victoria on Hongkong should comparatively free of sickness

while the Western and Eastern extremities are described as very unhealthy, and at the eastern end again we find a low valley sown with paddy, and none near the centre. This circumstance we think well deserves the attention of the government, and the investigation of the medical men on the island, and if, to judge from what we have stated above, there seems to be no doubt, that the growth of paddy near human habitations is really detrimental, it would be much better to interdict, as has been done at Macao, its growth in their immediate vicinity.

SICKNESS AT WEST POINT.—We understand that sickness to a very alarming extent prevails among the European Soldiers stationed at West Point, and in addition to the numerous deaths which have lately occurred there, we regret to record that of Lieutenant Magrath, Adjutant to Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, who expired on Tuesday the 4th inst., deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—He was a smart, active and intelligent officer, and in the private relations of life esteemed a very upright and honorable man.

We think there is something obnoxious to the European constitution in this part of the island, and as it is difficult to trace the immediate cause of so much sickness and mortality among the soldiers stationed there, we trust the authorities will see the necessity of abandoning the place entirely, and thus be the means of saving the lives of many unfortunate men who cost the Government upwards of a hundred pounds each for their passage to this country. We are of opinion that the place itself is totally unhealthy, and we have come to this conclusion simply from the fact that all the corps stationed there, European and Native, have suffered much more than those in any other part of the island. We trust therefore that Government will adopt some measure to provide accommodation for the men at West Point on board one of Her Majesty's Ships now in the harbour, or remove them to some more favorable locality when they may enjoy better health and spirits, and thus be enabled to perform their duties with advantage to the state.—*Hongkong Eastern Globe, 5th July.*

H. M. S. Samarang, Capt. Sir E. Belcher, left Singapore for China on the 27th of last month, but we have not yet heard of her arrival at Hongkong, where during the week **H. M. S. Dido,** Capt. Keppell has arrived. **H. M. S. Argincourt** we hear is about sailing on a cruise for the benefit of the crew's health, which is said to be very sickly, and will visit the Loochoo Islands.

Another delay it is said, threatens the final settlement of the negotiations now being carried on at Canton, it having become necessary to make another reference to Peking, so that, even though it is expected that the *Akbar* Steamer will be despatched on the 1st of August, she will not be able to take the final arrangement of Commercial details, and we much fear that the whole summer will be lost before the promised ports in the East and North can be opened. Meanwhile, however, a considerable trade is carried on at Amoy, Chusan, and other places, which, we are told by Chinese, interferes much with the trade at Canton, and partly owing to this cause, but principally to the delay in the negotiations, is now said to be altogether at a stand.

Another vessel, the *Thomas Grenville*, of 1400 tons, and laden with 6,000 bales of Cotton, has been burnt, on the 6th of this month, in Bombay harbour, just previous to her intended departure. She appears to have been set on fire in two or three places. The evil is becoming one of such magnitude, that it loudly calls for repression, but the task of discovering the criminals seems to be almost hopeless, and in this as in all foregoing cases there was no proof against the crew to justify their detention.

PIRACY.—For many weeks we have not had to relate any further piracies in the estuary of this river, but there is room to fear that one has lately been committed. The *Macao Loro* No. 11 left Hongkong on Sunday last, for Macao, with a cargo of Cloves and some bales of Chints, together valued at about 4000 \$, and has not since been heard of. Her crew consisted of two Portuguese and five Chinese.

The new French Consul, **Comte Ratti Manton**, and his Lady, have during the week arrived from Bombay per *Buckinghamshire*.

There has been very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal (as we mentioned in our last). The *General Kyd*, blown away from Madras, arrived dismantled in the Hooghly; the *Percy* and *Lyander* put in leaky. The weather has also been very bad near the Sandheads. The *Rustumjee Cowasjee* which originally left on the 25th May, put back again from stress of weather, and did not finally leave till the 8th June. A day or two before her putting to sea the *Ariel* from China arrived (followed one day after) by the *Cowasjee Family*.

Great defalcations, it is said, have been discovered in the Imperial Treasury at Peking, but the speculation seems to be originally of such old date, that many of the first offenders are no longer among the living; others, and a great many too, it is said are not so lucky in escaping detection here, and with them the law will take its course. The twelve millions of dollars still owing to the English have caused a strict account to be taken, when the deficit was discovered.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On LONDON, 6 ms. sight 4s. 6d per \$, per 100 \$
CALCUTTA, Treasury bills, 30 days at 222 s 224 Rs.
Sycee, large, 3 s 3/4 per cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED	
July,	
9. (P.) <i>Rasparanga</i> , Senna, Goa and Singapore.	
9. (N) <i>Devonport</i> , Broadfoot, Bombay.	
10. " <i>Petrel</i> , Pruett, Bombay.	
10. (A) <i>Portly</i> , Reed, Madras.	
11. (B) <i>Buckinghamshire</i> , McGregor, Bombay.	
11. " <i>Dos of Northumberland</i> , Scott, Madras.	
11. " <i>Lowjee Family</i> , Ayres, Bombay.	
12. H. M. S. <i>Dido</i> , Capt. Keppell, Singapore.	
12. (P.) <i>Angelica</i> , Sanchez, do.	
13. " <i>Margaret of Hastings</i> , Silva, Cal. & Sing.	
14. A) <i>Mary Chilton</i> , Evans, New York.	
14. (B) <i>Prince of Wales</i> , Jones, Bombay.	
14. " <i>Rustumjee Cowasjee</i> , Hill, Calcutta.	

PASSENGERS Per	
<i>Buckinghamshire</i> , Count and Countess Ratti Manton, and Mr. Revoir.	
<i>Lowjee Family</i> , Mr. and Mrs W. McBlowers, Capt. McCauley and Lieutenant Wyndham	
<i>Rustumjee Cowasjee</i> , Messrs Lamb, Elworthy and Read.	

SAILED	
8. (B) <i>Pelorus</i> , Triggs, Sing. and Calcutta.	
9. (Du) <i>Sumatra</i> , Crawford Batavia.	
9. (B) <i>Cacique</i> , Eldred, Chusan.	
13. (A) <i>Lowree</i> , Green, Manila.	

UNDER DESPATCH	
For Sing. & Cal.— <i>John Brightman</i> , on the 2nd	
For Bombay.— <i>Emma</i> , on the 17th.	
For Cork.— <i>Orissa</i> , this day.	
For Manila.— <i>St.</i> , this day.	

VESSELS EXPECTED	
From England.— <i>Affiance</i> , <i>Claudius</i> , <i>Bellona</i> , <i>Ursula</i> , <i>Coromandel</i> , <i>England's Queen</i> , <i>Cordelia</i> , <i>Wm. Jardine</i> , <i>Thos. Fielden</i> , <i>Maid of Athens</i> , <i>Indian</i> , <i>Roostery</i> , <i>Eleanor</i> , <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , <i>Ranger</i> , <i>Cleopatra</i> , <i>Anna Maria</i> , <i>Juliet</i> , <i>Albert Edward</i> , <i>Iris</i> , <i>Ranger</i> , <i>John Horton</i> .	
From Bombay.— <i>England</i> , <i>Madonna</i> , <i>Harriet Scott</i> , <i>Salem</i> , <i>Palatine</i> , <i>Lacy Wright</i> , <i>Earl of Clare</i> , <i>Isabella Thompson</i> , <i>Anu</i> , <i>Futley Moberuck</i> , <i>British Merchant</i> , <i>Helen</i> , <i>David Clark</i> , <i>Caledonia</i> , <i>Charles Grant</i> , <i>Fort William</i> , <i>Charlotte</i> , <i>Atlet</i> , <i>Rah. mon</i> , <i>Quintin Leitch</i> , <i>Eliza</i> , <i>Shah Allum</i> , <i>Victoria</i> , <i>Seafly Castle</i> .	
From Calcutta.— <i>Victory</i> , <i>Bengal Packet</i> , <i>Nabal</i> , <i>Mary Ballantine</i> , <i>Nulcol</i> .	

LATEST DATES,	
ENGLAND, 6th May.	SINGAPORE, 1st July.
UNITED STATES, 7th April	MANILA, 11th June.
CALCUTTA, 2d June.	AMOY,
BOMBAY, 7th June.	CHUSAN,
JOHORE, 7th June.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNERS.
<i>Aden</i> , —	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
<i>Amazon</i> , —	—	McFarlane	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Anita</i> , 220	—	King,	Russell & Co.
<i>Anna</i> , [shire	—	Keeling,	C. W. Bowra,
<i>Buckingham</i>	—	McGregor	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i> , —	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Bahamban</i> , —	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
<i>Columbus</i> , —	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> , —	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Clown</i> , —	—	Norris,	—
<i>Charles Jones</i> , —	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Candahar</i> , —	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Castle Huntly</i> , —	—	Reddie,	—
<i>Cosair</i> , —	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co.
<i>Chiefstain Island</i>	—	Bonnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Dos of Northber-</i>	—	Scott,	Russell and Co.
<i>Devonport</i> , —	—	Broadfoot	Jardine M. Co.
<i>Eliza</i> , —	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Eagle</i> , —	—	Swell,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Earl Balcarras</i> , —	—	Baker,	—
<i>Elizabeth Moor</i>	—	Mossop,	Russell & Co.
<i>Emma</i> , [aster	—	Dawson,	—
<i>Eleanor Lam-</i>	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Emu</i> , —	—	Scanlan	—
<i>Ellen</i> , —	—	Brewer	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Fortescue</i> , —	—	Hall,	—
<i>Falcon</i> , —	—	Umfrerville	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co.
<i>Gondolier</i> , 378	—	Oliow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Hyacin</i> , —	—	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Hopkinson</i> , —	—	Stephens,	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Hugh Walker</i> , —	—	Shanks,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Harmony</i> , —	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Isabella</i> , —	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
<i>Ingis</i> , —	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
<i>Isa. Robertson</i> , —	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Inglesborough</i> , —	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
<i>Ivanhoe</i> , —	—	Kilgour,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>John Barry</i> , —	—	Balls	Dent and Co.
<i>John Brightman</i>	—	Vidil,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>John Gray</i> , —	—	Anid,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>John Laird</i> , —	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
<i>John Tomkinson</i>	—	hutchinson	Wetmore and Co.
<i>Jamett Campbell</i> , 328	—	Pittman,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>John Brewer</i> , —	—	Brown,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Kelso</i> , —	—	Roxburgh,	—
<i>Levant Packet</i> , —	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
<i>Lord Amberst</i> , —	—	Zubeil,	—
<i>Lowjee Family</i>	—	Ayres,	—
<i>Madras</i> , —	—	Slack,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Moira</i> , —	—	Gray,	—
<i>Manly</i> , —	—	Hart,	—
<i>Mary</i> , —	—	Kemp,	H. Rustumjee
<i>Manlius</i> , —	—	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Mary Catharine</i>	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Nantilus</i> , —	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Orix</i> , —	—	Ager,	Turner and Co.
<i>Posthumus</i> , —	—	Milner,	—
<i>Pasenger</i> , —	—	Walson,	Jardine, M. and Co.
<i>Patna</i> , —	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
<i>Petrel</i> , —	—	Pruett,	—
<i>Prince of Wales</i>	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co.
<i>Possidone</i> , —	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
<i>Red Rover</i> , —	—	McMurdy	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ruparell</i> , —	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdoojee,
<i>Rus Cowasjee</i> , —	—	Hill,	—
<i>Simon Taylor</i> , —	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
<i>Siam</i> , —	—	Whitmet,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Sappho</i> , 446	—	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
<i>Sarah</i> , —	—	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Semiramis</i> , —	—	Cairnie,	Jamieson How & Co.
<i>Tenassarim</i> , —	—	Townsend	H. Pybus.
<i>Thomas Crisp</i>	287	Metcal,	Fearon & Son.
<i>Tyrer</i> , —	—	—	Dent and Co.
<i>Urgent</i> , —	—	autherland	Turner and Co.
<i>Velocipede</i> , —	—	woodward	—
<i>Warlock</i> , —	—	sullivan	—
AMERICAN.			
<i>Swallow</i> , —	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
<i>Paulina</i> , —	—	Sweetwin,	Russell and Co.
<i>Lark</i> , —	—	Tibbets,	—
<i>Mary Chilton</i> , —	—	Evans,	—
<i>J. G. Coster</i> , 720	—	Barlow,	—
<i>Wissabicken</i> , —	—	Webber,	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Portly</i> , —	—	Reed,	—
<i>Talbot</i> , —	—	Story,	S. B. Rawls & Lewis.
HAWAIIAN.			
<i>Caroline</i> , —	—	Kunden	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Gustav</i> , —	—	Jessen,	Wetmore and Co.
<i>Swedish</i> , —	—	—	—
<i>Zenobia</i> , —	—	Beckman	Russell and Co.

• At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Madras, on the 20th May, **HENRY PYBUS** Esq., late of Macao.

In England, captain **THOMAS REES**, late of China. At Macao, on the morning of the 14th July, captain **WILLIAM MORGAN**, late commanding the *General Wood*, Hongkong.

Printed and published by **EDMUND MOLLER**, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de St. J.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 29.]

Macao, Saturday, 22nd July, 1843.

[No. 407.]

NOTICE.—The undersigned has admitted into co-partnership Mr. WILLIAM WINTHROP PARKIN, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of NYE, PARKIN & Co.

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by Captain C. A. CAMPBELL, nor pay any bills he may have drawn on him since the 22d June last, when he left Ampanam for Singapore in the barque Intrepid, Capt Steward.

JOZE' A. DA LUZ.

Macao, 15th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & Lewis, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.
T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The firm of the Undersigned will be dissolved by mutual consent from and after the 1st August next, and all parties having Claims against the said firm will please send them in for adjustment and others indebted will make immediate payment to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHAMBERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHAMBERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone; or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842. Agents in China.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR BOMBAY

THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, 231 Tons, daily expected from Chusan, will have immediate despatch. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 21st July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Barque "POSSIDONE," 302 Tons N. M. Capt. A. VALENTIM, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged for the latter Port, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to

RICHARD BROWN.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE British Barque "LOUISA," of 361 Tons (old measurement) Capt. JACKSON, will sail for the above ports about middle of next month. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. E. British built Ship, MARY, captain KMER, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

W. F. PEIRCE.

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ship BRULAN, A. I., Captain PATON, will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong, 31st May, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BAGO, expected about the 20th instant will be despatched again for the above ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "WISANICKON," now in the Tyne, 168 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 34 years old; built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to WETMORE & Co. Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

TWO LET.—A spacious dry and secure Brick Godowns situated below the premises of Messrs GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co., For terms apply to JOHN, BURD & Co. Queen's Road Victoria Hongkong, 12th July, 1843.

TWO LET.—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LEIGHTON, Esq. Apply to A. DA SILVA. Macao, 1st June, 1843.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING. MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, is desirous of giving lessons in the above named accomplishments.

Apply at M. DUPONT's, near the ancient Cathedral. Macao, 30th June, 1843.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

THE fast sailing clipper "FAIR BADIADAN," of 139 tons, or thereabouts, (new measurement), will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day next week, by JNO: SMITH, with all her masts, yards, boats, &c., as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 14th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—That spacious dry Godown & House, in Hongkong, now occupied by Messrs Wm. ALLANSON & Co., built under the immediate superintendence of Mons. CHALLAYE, and of the best materials; also, a plot of LAND, facing the Queen's Road, and adjoining the above building. For further particulars apply to Macao, 11th July, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

RECEIVED ex "POSSIDONE."—A set of Wyld's Maps, in handsome mahogany cases, with spring rollers. The World, Asia, and America, each in four sheets; Europe and Africa, in six, and China in one ditto.

ONE of Deltone's very superior and highly finished Portable 4-draw TELESCOPE, with silver tube and mountings, and fitted in a neat morocco case, Price £ 120.

Libewise,

A FEW Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; a small quantity of Millinery; and a few

BERKLEY CHEESE and PLUMP HAMS. JNO: SMITH.

Apply to Macao, 29th June, 1843.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheeses; Pickles; Sausages; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Sacellies and Brandy; Footcups; Copying and Letter Paper; Wafers; India Rubber; Copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallers; Blotters of Sines; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders. "Announced" in "Cang."

marked "Private," and plain; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music Paper; Office Toys; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Penicils; Caves; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; black and white Beaver Hats; Air Guns; Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Machi and Ruders' superior Razors, Scissors, Daggers, Table and Penknives; Razor Straps and Paste; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candelsticks; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking; Perfumery; patent and plain Cork Screws; Table Corners, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.
FOR SALE—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila CORDAGE of SIZES; and a lot of SPERMACEAN CANDLES.
S. P. STURGIS.
Macao, 6th June, 1843.

FOR SALE—English PIANOS of Brondwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HOCK and BELLEWATER. Apply to
C. SAUER.
Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE—JAPAN KASAWA (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUORS, etc. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE—A fine toned, double action HARP. Apply at M. DUPUIS's, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE of Tallow.—WHITE WINE VINEGAR; CHAMPAGNE CIDER; RAISINS, French BRANDY, warranted, SPERM, CANDLES, TOBACCO, NAVY BREAD, PILOT de FRENCH and ROBIN, New York Goshen BUTTER. Apply to
Capt. STURDY on board in the Typa, or S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, Macao.

Macao, 30th June, 1843.
FOR SALE—SHEALING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CRESSY BRANDY. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 30th May, 1843.
FOR SALE—WINE SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases. Port in 6 dozen cases.

BURBURY, Montrachet in 6 dozen cases.
ditto Malbecq ditto.
HERMITAGE ditto.
Apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE—Diamond Pedestal Table LAMP, etc. Hanging LAMP with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astern Compasses, Bone and half Bone GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Size, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and other Glasses, and some very fine Diamond TABLE CUTTING and MACHINES. Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE—Bully RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARABIC in cases and sacks, Singapore BEANS and PEANES, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPET PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Wm. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. L. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE—NORFOLK WINE in Pipes, Hensheads, and Quarter cases, from the well known house of KINGS & Co.; apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 30th April, 1842.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION

APRIL 26.—A grant was proposed of \$50,000, for defraying the expenses of the steam communication to India by means of the Red Sea.

Dr. Bowring wished to know whether any steps had been taken to increase our means of communication with our vast possessions in the East? France had no less than three arrivals and departures every month; Austria had two; while England, with her immense commerce and her 150,000,000 of subjects in that country, had only one arrival per month. He would also wish to know whether the intention of communicating with India by means of the Euphrates had been given up? He thought it impracticable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the establishment of a fortnightly communication would double the expense of the steam-communication necessary in this heavy branch of expenditure; which was borne, as it was, in conjunction with the Indian Government. The present communication was extremely regular, and without saying that the time might not arrive when it would be well to have a more frequent transit of intelligence, at present he found it could be hardly practicable.

Dr. Bowring declared that he could not avoid reiterating his earnest wish that the Government would accede to a more frequent communication with their vast eastern empire. When he reflected on the magnitude of the interests involved, and the momentous importance, both in public and private relations, of rapid transmission of intelligence; when he remembered how much of national advantage would be secured, and how much of individual anxiety would be allayed by shortening the interval delaying the reception of news from India, he did feel inexorably the extreme weight of the question, and he considered it only well worthy of the serious attention of the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government. Immense would be the benefit to civilization and to science from the measure he was advocating, and incalculable the augmentation of public and private convenience arising from thus extending the facilities of intercourse.

Sir Robert Peel said, he did not at all dispute the force of the general principle advocated by the hon. member. At the same time he begged to observe, that it was far better to increase the communication with Alexandria than with the East Indies; that though Austria and France had more frequent communication with the Levant they had not so with India; and that the expense provided for in this estimate was only a portion of what even the existing system cost, the residue being borne by the East India Company. "I now, however, principally," said the Right Hon. Baronet, "to hear a public testimony to the liberality with which the Pasha of Egypt has permitted the transit of intelligence through his territories. Whatever complaints may have existed as to his conduct, he, at least, may naturally have felt the proceedings of this country towards himself as apparently harsh and provoking; but, with truly generous and enlightened feeling, he never allowed this to induce him to throw the slightest obstruction in the way of our communication with India. There may be Governments more enlightened and intelligent than his, but it is hardly possible there could have been manifested greater liberality. I believe his conduct as much marked by wisdom, and just as calculated to promote his advantage as to redound to his credit; but it is not every Government which takes so enlightened and liberal a course under such circumstances as those in which he was involved." (Hear hear!)

Sir C. Napier said, he certainly concurred in the feeling expressed by the Right Hon. Baronet. At the time when the British forces were intercepting the Pasha's correspondence he was generously admitting the interrupted transmission of ours. Conduct like this was worthy of civilized states, and showed that the Pasha's policy was not that of a barbarian, at least. (Hear!)

The vote was agreed to.

NOTICES OF CHANGES AMONG CHINESE OFFICERS.

From the Chinese Repository for June.

March 5th.—The Imperial high commissioner, Hsiao, died last evening. Though he had been complaining for some days, no danger was apprehended, and his sudden death therefore, has taken every one by surprise. Hsiao was the grandson of great grandson (we are not sure which) of a brother, either of the emperor Yungching, or of his son Kienlung; who was expelled from the imperial house, still wearing, however, and transmitting to his posterity the privilege of wearing a red girdle, as a badge of his having belonged to the blood imperial. He has been all his life a provincial officer, and his services have been chiefly in the south; he having acted various subordinate offices in Yunnan, and afterwards made governor of Kweichow, from which rank he was appointed to succeed Yuen Yuen as governor general of Yunnan and Kweichow. After remaining for some years in that governorship, he was removed in 1839 to that of the Two Kiang, and about the same time was appointed to a seat in the Cabinet, or council of six. The governorship of the Two Kiang was still retained by him in 1840, when Chuan was first taken: the seal of a high commissioner was then given to him; he repaired immediately to Ningpo and Chinghai, where he remained, heartily co-operating with Kishan in his pacific policy, till after the restoration of Chuan, early in 1841. Yuen, a Mongol, had been acting as governor general of the Two Kiang during Hsiao's stay at Ningpo; and had taken every occasion to cast contempt upon the policy pursued by him and Kishan. His representations being listened to at court, the seal of high commissioner was taken from Hsiao and given to Yuen, who arrived at Chinghai very shortly after the release by Hsiao of captain (now major) Anstruther and the other prisoners. Yuen, chafed at the escape of those prisoners from his hands, began a course of savage violence, which commenced with the cruel murder of captain Strand; after many tortures, and ended only with the tyrant's death on the taking of Chinghai in Oct. 1841.

Hsiao, disgraced, and at one time condemned to death, was actually reduced to a condition of slavery, when the constant failure of the imperial arms prepared his sovereign again to try a pacific policy; to carry out which, Kiting was sent to Hangchow early in 1842, and Hsiao attached to him as a subordinate. On the taking of Chappu, Hsiao addressed the British commander-in-chief, received the released prisoners from Chappu, and effected the liberation also of the English prisoners then

at Hangchow. He continued this correspondence, at first alone, but afterwards (being elevated to the rank of lieutenant-general and to the command of Chappu) in concert with Kiting until the investment of Nanjing; and from that time till the conclusion of the peace, and departure of the fleet from the Yangtze Kiang, he continued to join Kiting and Niu Kien in all communications. Kiting was then placed in the government of the Two Kiang, and Hsiao received once more the seal of high commissioner, together with the rank of general, and the command of the Tartar garrison of Canton.

6th. Niu Kien has been conveyed to Peking, and condemned to death as a traitor. The emperor is indignant that he chose rather to escape from the captured batteries of Wusung, than to remain there and die the death of a faithful minister. Niu Kien is an able officer, and has borne a high reputation. He is a native of Kansu province, and though not himself a Musulman, has much of the lofty stature and bearing of the Mohammedan race, by which that province has been in great degree peopled. He was for some years about the court, and occupied in 1832 one of the subordinate offices of the Administrative Council (under the cabinet). He then became a secretary to one of the provincial governments: from the senior secretarship in Shensi, he was transferred to the government of Shanai; and from that to the office of governor general of the Two Kiang, on the death of Yuen who had succeeded Hsiao in that office as well as in the high commission.

9th. Intelligence has reached Canton, that Yu Payan was actually beheaded at Peking, on the 24th of January. It is with sincere regret that we see the severity, which the imperial cabinet has deemed it necessary to show toward the feeble instruments it employed during the recent war, carried to this extreme. And our regret is increased in this instance, by esteem for the man's personal character, and by the knowledge that his conduct as a soldier deserved a better fate,—by the conviction also that it is on the false charges of the savage Yuen's relatives, and not on any real military fault, that his condemnation has been grounded.

Yu Payan was a native of Su'chuen, and has worked his way upwards, as is so commonly the case in China, from the ranks. His personal exertions, not interest, obtained for him his earlier promotions; and the fire and energy of his character have no doubt had much to do with his later elevation. He was commander-in-chief in Kweichow in 1831, from whence he was called to take part in the contest with the mountaineer insurgents of Kwangtung and Minan in the following year. He then took command of the forces in Fokien, and from thence was called to Chiehking after the loss of Chuan in 1840. He was on the point, after a time, of returning to Fokien; but the people of Ningpo estimated that he would not leave them; and he was soon appointed to succeed the feeble old Chu Tingui, who had for many previous years held command in Chiehking. Yu Payan commanded the forces, and was with that portion of them that occupied the suburbs of Chinghai, when that town fell on the 10th of October, 1841; he withdrew his scattered troops to Ningpo; thence he attempted negotiation, but left the city precipitately on the approach of the steamers on the 13th. He hovered about Ningpo, during all the time it was occupied by the British; but never met the enemy in actual conflict. On the evacuation of Ningpo, he reoccupied it, till ordered up to Peking.

31st. Kishan's liberation, and appointment to the office of assistant resident at Yarkand is noticed. It has been a subject of surprise that this officer was not sooner restored to favor. To restore him to the position he before held is no longer possible. His hereditary rank passed to another branch of the family; and his princely fortune has become the prey of others. Kishan is we are told the son (by some said to be an adopted son only) of a high officer of Kienlung's reign. He is also connected by marriage with the families of several of the highest officers of the late and present reigns. He already held an office of trust about the court, while under the age of 20. He was a secretary to one of the provincial governments at the age of 27. He soon ran through the various grades, and from ruling a minor province, was appointed to the important government of Su'chuen, before he was 40, and from that was shortly after removed to the highest governorship, that of Chili, in 1830 or 1831. It was in this office that he first met the English, on the visit of the plenipotentiaries, admiral and Capt. Elliot, to the mouth of Pei ho, in 1840. Appointed high commissioner, he repaired to Canton in the close of that year. Lin Tsen being disgraced, and the affairs in the south still needing the high commissioner's presence, Kishan exchanged the governorship of Chili for that of the Two Kiang. But the warlike policy prevailing over the more pacific one, and the denunciations of Hsiao, who was then lieutenant-governor of Wansung, being loud against Kishan, he was soon disgraced even more than Lin Tsen had been, and was conveyed in chains to Peking. Charged with many grave offences in his negotiations for peace, Kishan was adjudged guilty, deprived of all his property (which has been stated at an enormous amount), and condemned to hard labor at the military stations. Nor was it until very lately that he was released and again restored to rank. His liberation and restoration may be regarded as strong tokens of the

continuance of pacific purposes in the imperial council.

May 1st.—A band of more than a hundred armed men is looking about the hills to the northward of Canton, levying tribute upon all passengers, and eluding every attempt to surprise them. The government feels itself so feeble at this moment, that even such a band of men as this becomes to it a subject of alarm.

The secret associations which are so numerous in China hold the government in considerable dread or them; for, though the political objects in which some of them originated are now nearly forgotten, yet are they for the most part composed of such dregs of society, that there is every reason to believe, that no good occasion to break out into disturbance would be passed by. The incendiaries by whom the British factory was burned in December last are said to have been of the Sanhob Hwui, or Triad Society, made known to Europe by the interesting details regarding it, which were collected by the late Dr. Milne; and published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

Disturbances among the people are not confined to this province. In Kiangai and A'nhui, there have been riots also during the past few months. Hunan is at all times a troubled province. Formosa, rarely free from riot, is now the scene of serious disturbance among the people inhabiting the more mountainous country of the centre of the island. And piracy is rife along the whole coast. We hear, however, more of what takes place in this province than in others. The naval commander-in-chief is now on a cruise to the westward, one of his officers there having been completely overpowered by the piratical bands. At Macao, on the 25th ult., a band of 200 men, resisted the Chinese soldiers brought to disperse them or seize some of their number, and did not yield till several of them had been killed, and about 40 taken prisoners; when the rest effected their escape under cover of the confusion which they had made by setting fire to the house they were in.

31st. Kishen will not have to pursue his journey to Yarkand. After he had obtained the imperial permission to take thither with him two sons, Kungshien and Kungkian, and when he was on the point of starting for his new post, he was transferred from the office of assistant resident there, to that of general commanding at Jehu. It is thought that this office, too, is but temporary, to render his elevation to his former rank gradual, and that he will soon succeed to Kiyin's government of the Two Kiang, or join him at Canton by being appointed Ki Kung's successor.

H. S. Pingang the governor-general of Fukien and Chekiang, has returned from Formosa. The fatigues of the journey have compelled him to ask for a month's furlough. Takuora the general of Formosa, and his colleagues in the massacre of the prisoners, are being conveyed to Peking, for trial by the Board of Punishments. Pingang will be remembered by those who have been long in Canton, as the governor there during the time of both Lin and Kishen's rule, and the opponent of Kishen in his negotiations for peace in 1860-61. He has been through life a provincial officer, as has also his brother Kweiliang now gov.-general of Yunnan and Kweichan. He holds a high character for probity and honesty of purpose: by marriage he is allied with the imperial house; and we are glad to hear it rumored that he has been granted the honorary distinction of guardian of the crown prince.

41st. The denunciation of the Formosan massacre by the emperor himself has been published. It is now acknowledged by all the officers on that island, that the two vessels, their contests with which were so much vaunted, were both cast by stress of weather on their shores. The tyrant Takuora, and the weak intendant Yau Yang, who, though well disposed himself, allowed Takuora to lead him, are both severely rebuked by the emperor, and ordered up to Peking, to be tried by the Grand Council, in concert with the Board of Punishments. We regret to observe in the imperial proclamations an exhibition of sorrowfulness of feeling, at having acted in this matter in compliance with the wishes of "outer barbarians;" for, though professing to "look with the same eye upon those within and those without the pale of the empire," he seems yet to view the former with a far more partial eye than the latter. We are sorry also to find that the chiefs of Taiwan, Hsiao Yipao, who was far from showing any mercy to the prisoners under his charge, has been advanced to the intendency of the island as successor of Yau Yang.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Translation.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

French Consulate, Macao 21st July, 1843.
Sir.—I have seen with surprise in the *Chinese Repository* of January last, page 18, that you gave to France two Agents in China. At that period I had already been appointed by H. M. the King of France, Consul to these countries, and consequently, as a real agent to watch over our commercial interests. During my absence, until my arrival, Mr. Challeau, according to our regulations, had naturally and alone, to take care in my stead, of those same interests. You have therefore Mr. Editor, been ill

informed, in giving to M. Dubois de Jancigny a qualification which does not belong to him, and which he surely would have disclaimed had he been informed of it, in order to avoid assimilation with the persons to whom the articles 238 and 239 of the French Penal Code are applicable.

I am persuaded that M. Dubois de Jancigny will thank me for this explanation, which I request you will insert in your next number.

The French Consulate is at present constituted as follows:

M. le Comte de Ratti Menton, Consul.

M. C. A. Challeau, 1^{er} Vice Consul.

M. Aimé Rivière, Chancelier.

M. J. N. Galléry, Interprete du Consulat.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant,

COMTE DE RATTI MENTON.

Communicated by the undersigned, to the Editor of the Canton Press to be by him published in his paper.

The Consul for France.

COMTE DE RATTI MENTON.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 22d July, 1843.

We have the pleasure of publishing, in this day's number, the new Rules and Regulations, and the Tariff for the guidance of the trade in future. We have not had time as yet to give to the Regulations as much attention as we could wish, but the new tariff or scale of duties seems to us, and we believe to most of our neighbours, to be fully as favorable as could possibly be expected, and the thanks of his countrymen are due to Mr. Henry Pottinger for having, by his able negotiations, and after much and often harassing labor, benefitted the British trade to so great an extent. It now remains to be seen whether the Chinese will cordially cooperate in the working of this new system, which, if really allowed to come into full force, must also act most beneficially upon the interests of most classes of Chinese. The new tariff is to come into force on the 27th of this month (Chinese 5th intercalary moon, 1st day), when we suppose the trade at Canton will immediately revive, there being now a number of ships laden with Cotton and other goods outside, that have been waiting for the settlement of these negotiations, and which will no doubt immediately proceed to Whampoa to benefit by the lower duties on their cargoes, and particularly by the infinitely lower tonnage dues, which according to the new arrangement are to be only about 70 cents per Register ton, without any other fees or charges whatever, instead of the enormous duty formerly paid. It was expected that the present arrangement would also provide for the opening of the northern ports, but to our great regret we find no allusion made to them, except so far that the Regulations and Tariff apply to them equally with Canton. No Consuls have as yet, with the exception of Capt. Balfour to Hwang-hai, been appointed, although we believe the appointments to rest entirely with H. E., none of the numerous applications to the home government for these appointments having been attended to. It is much to be hoped that the official announcement of the ports being open may soon appear. We are also disappointed not to find in the Regulations any allusion whatever to the residence of British subjects and whether they will be allowed to build or hire warehouses, a most important point, upon which the safety of British merchants will mainly depend. We doubt not that the trade at Canton will increase very much, and we hope it cannot be intended again to coop us up in the same narrow bounds we were forced into formerly. Besides, merchants having now to store their own goods, will actually not be able to carry on their business in the former factories, and a considerable portion of Shanghai, and the hongs of the former Hongmerchants must necessarily be given up to foreign residents. As is so often the case, that a benefit to one proves detrimental to another, so also with these new trade regulations, which, whilst

• The following are the articles alluded to: Art. 238. Whosoever, without being thereto entitled, shall have taken upon himself public functions, civil or military, or have acted in any one of such functions, shall be punished with imprisonment of from two to five years, without prejudice to the punishment for forgery, if the act bears the character of that crime. Art. 239. Any person who shall have worn a dress, an uniform, or a decoration that he is not entitled to shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to two years.

they confer an immense benefit on foreign trade in general and on the mass of the Chinese people, will very likely much depress the importance of Hongkong as a commercial settlement, as most of the trade will naturally now remain at Canton, the reasonable duties holding out little inducement to the illegal trader. A great part of warehousing business is will however at all events retain, and become the resort of the merchant shipping for the coast trade.

PIRACY.—We stated last week that the *Lorecha* No. 11 laden with merchandises left Hongkong for Macao on the preceding Sunday and had not since been heard of, and that it was feared the mast have been cut off by Pirates. We are sorry to say that those fears have been amply realized, and again has murder and robbery been committed. The *Lorecha* took in her cargo, and one passenger on Saturday the 8th of this month and left Hongkong harbor on Sunday morning early. The passenger was Doctor McKinlay of st. M. 98th regiment, who was about returning to England on sick certificate. The crew consisted of the master of the boat, Francisco, and another Portuguese and five Chinese boatmen. The Cargo consisted of 150 Piculs Cloves, some bales of Cotton and Chintzes, and several coils of rope. All efforts to obtain any shillings of the missing vessel were unsuccessful until on Tuesday last one of her Chinese crew was seen when just about getting into a boat to escape to the Lappa on the other side of the inner harbor; he was immediately arrested. On the following day H. M. s. *Dido* anchored in the roads, having been despatched for the express purpose of making enquiries concerning the *Lorecha*, and the Chinese boatman was then in presence of Capt. Keppel examined before the Procurator as to his knowledge of what had occurred, and the substance of the account he gives is as follows. That the *Lorecha* left Hongkong on Sunday morning for Macao; that in the evening when not far from Tsch Chow (an island between this and Kiow point) they were attacked by two boats filled with men; that the Portuguese master was killed by a shot from one of the boats, and that he believes the other Portuguese and passenger to have been likewise murdered; he and his four companions (crew of the *Lorecha*) according to his story jumped over board and escaped to Kiow. The story which this man tells is not, however, believed; there is every appearance of the boatman having been in league with the pirate boats, if such there were. The man continues in prison, and the Chinese authorities are exerting themselves to apprehend the other four, in which are hope and trust they may succeed, as impunity of such crimes is sure to lead to their repetition.

After writing the above we learn that the man by means of torture has been brought to confess that the account formerly given was false; that before leaving Hongkong they took on board five Chinese passengers; that with these they, the boatmen, laid the plan of murdering the two Portuguese and Doctor McKinlay, and to plunder the cargo; this they did, and after having taken away everything valuable, sunk the boat. The seizure of the other criminals is very probable, the boatmen at last being all well known in Macao.

Some weeks since we mentioned that the boat of the *Calcutta*, receiving ship in the Tyne, had been cut off, after having received on board, in the roads, fourteen chests of Opium, by the Chinese crew, who murdered the second mate of the vessel and the seaman; two lascars saved themselves by jumping overboard and swimming to the Tyne Island. For a long while it seems that the Chinese authorities, although frequently appealed to, were unwilling to exert themselves in apprehending the murderers, but some days since an order from the Kuangsheng of Canton was received for the capture of these men, and two were in consequence taken and examined. They state that when returning from the ship in the roads to go to their own vessel, at about seven o'clock in the evening, a squall came on, when without any previous concert between them, they knocked down the Serang and Mate with their oars; the Serang fell over board; the Mate was killed by them, whilst stunned, with his own dirk, and the lascars, as before stated, jumped overboard. They then threw four chests of Opium overboard, to lighten the boat, and went to a place called Tong-kan, near the Gungmingoon to which these two men and another, since caught, belong. Here they gave the Opium in charge of one of them, and went in quest of a purchaser; but after they had procured one they found that their comrade had betrayed his trust and made away with the Opium. The three

men not yet taken below, one to the village of Foo Chi, and the other two to Ky-Pak, both villages situated between Macao and the Camisingmoon, a country notorious for the lawlessness of its inhabitants. We learn that there is some prospect that at least part of the value of the property stolen will be restored.

The Bogue forts have all been rebuilt, larger and stronger than before, and are now ready. As yet two cannons have been put into them, but this will soon be done, and the new forts regularly garrisoned, when we suppose they will again assume the control of the river the same as before their destruction. The illicit trade now carried on at Whampoa must cease as soon as the new trade regulations come into operation. From Canton we learn nothing new except that a number of people are being enlisted to serve as soldiers, at the high pay of \$6 per day. This has given occasion for many surmises among the native population, who many of them do not seem to think their government sincere in their very friendly professions towards the English.

We have printed on letter paper the "General Regulations for Trade and the New Tariff." Copies may be had at our office at 10 cents each.

We are sorry to state that according to accounts lately received, much sickness prevailed at Amoy. The Cholera had broken out on board H. M. B. *Volterrine*, and three or four men of 18 attacked, had died. The *Volterrine* had put to sea for a cruise. The garrison on shore also was sickly and had changed their quarters.

In consequence of the sickness prevailing at West Point Barracks in Hongkong, H. E. Lord Saltoun and several other officers made strict investigation into the causes of the sickness, and have declared we understand, the barracks unfit for the troops on account of their great unhealthiness. The troops are in consequence immediately to be removed on board a ship in Hongkong harbor, and a vessel has been chartered by government for their accommodation.

A fire broke out in Victoria on the night of the 20th ult., on the hill behind the house of Mr. Oswald, and destroyed about seventy butts. No property of any value has we believe been destroyed.

A notice has been published that the H. C. St. *Abner*, will be despatched from Hongkong for Suez on the 1st August next. Lieut. Col. Malcolm will proceed in her with despatches for the home government. We learn, with regret, that it is not intended to touch at Singapore, where surely she might, without any sensible delay, stop just sufficient time to leave her mails for Singapore and Calcutta, of so much importance at this season of the year, when sailing vessels make such long passages; but that she will coal at Penang, or if possible, pass that island also and take in the necessary supply at Ceylon, the object being to make as few stoppages as possible. The mercantile community is much disappointed at this arrangement.

The Kwang-chow-foo arrived during the week from Canton, to welcome, we are told, the French Consul lately arrived.

EXPORT OF TEAS, from China to England in the month of June in two vessels.

Bohea,	250,322
Congou,	36,600,012
Caper,	260,552
Souchong,	1,000,758
Hungmuy,	355,539
Sorts,	59,689
Pekoe,	545,508
Orange Pekoe,	954,696

Twankay,	190,743
Hyson,	116,073
Hysonkin,	16,969
Young Hyson,	40,658
Gunpowder,	60,916
Imperial,	25,475

Green lbs. 390,935

Total in June, lbs. 1,451,741

EXPORT OF TEAS, from China to Great Britain during the year ending 30th June 1843, in 88 vessels.

Bohea,	250,322
Congou,	36,600,012
Caper,	260,552
Souchong,	1,000,758
Hungmuy,	355,539
Sorts,	59,689
Pekoe,	545,508
Orange Pekoe,	954,696

Total black lbs.	40,037,076
Twankay,	3,839,469
Hyson,	1,666,473
Young Hyson,	887,591
Gunpowder,	759,558
Imperial,	391,245

Total green lbs. 7,604,906
Total Export in the year ending 30th June, 1843, lbs. 47,632,992

We perceive from last Saturday's *Eastern Globe* that a *Debating Society* is to be established at Hongkong for the training of embryo Lord Broughams and Sir Humphry Davys. "It is within the bounds of possibility," says that paper, "that as fair and 'fragrant flowers, until now fated to 'blush unseen', may be warmed into vigour and maturity by the fostering hands of this Society, and brought forth to shed a lustre and distinction on the land 'of their adoption.' Although we know not any of the 'hands' of this Society, we think they will have to keep a sharp look out in order to accomplish the proposed end."

From the *Friend of China* of 20th July.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the great pressure of Public Business, Sir Henry Pottinger regrets that he cannot have the pleasure of seeing visitors on Mondays and Thursdays, until after the departure of the *ARKER* Steamer, on the 1st August. By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government-House,
Victoria, 19th July, 1843.

The H. C.'s Steamer "*ARKER*" will be despatched from this place, for Suez, on Tuesday, the 1st of August, and the Mail to be forwarded by her to England, will be cleared at the Post-Office at four o'clock on the preceding evening. By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 15th July, 1843.

Chief Magistrate's Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, July 11, 1843.

The following is again published by authority, for general information:

It has been lately Notified by Proclamation of the Chief Magistrate, to the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong, that, between the hours of eight and ten P. M., they are prohibited from being out of their houses without lanterns, and that after ten o'clock P. M., and until daylight on the following morning, no Chinese will, in future, be permitted to go out under any consideration, unless he can produce a pass in English, specifying his object in being out at so late an hour.

A Proclamation has also been issued, prohibiting, under penalty of severe punishment, all Chinese Boats or Vessels, from moving about the harbour after Gun fire at nine o'clock P. M., and until Gun-fire at daylight on the following morning.

W CAINE,
Chief Magistrate.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

OPIMUM ROBBERY.—Thursday, 13th July.—Four Chinese Boatmen of the name of Chun-Ao, Leong-Attye, Loo-Akie, and Chun-Ayee, were charged by Mr. Pitcher, with having stolen a Chest of Opium.

Mr. Pitcher deposed, that on the previous day he went to Gillespie's Godowns for fifty chests of Opium, to ship on board the *Petrel* schooner, and engaged a *Cargo-Boat*, of which the prisoners formed part of the crew. After the chests were put into the boat he counted them, and found fifty-one, upon which he sent one back, and counted those in the Godown, when he found there was one missing; those in the boat were again counted, and the boat properly searched, but the chest could not be found.

The boat was then despatched to the schooner, and the Coolie told to do all he could to find the chest.

Yeong-Akee, a Coolie who had been long in the employment of the house, deposed, that after the Opium was delivered to the vessel, he went on board the *Cargo-boat* and persuaded one of the crew to *peach* on the other; that soon afterwards the man took a small Sampan boat, and pulled to the Lower Bazaar, returning with three bags of Opium.

The case was clearly proven against the prisoners, on further evidence, 12 cabbies being still missing, which, at the actual value of \$ 490 per picul, were worth \$ 45. They were sentenced to receive eighteen lashes each, and pay \$ 5 to the Queen.—*Id.*

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE FIVE PORTS OF CANTON, AMOY, FUCHOW, NINGPO, AND SHANGHAI.

I. **PILOTS.**—Whenever a British Merchantman shall arrive off any of the five Ports opened to Trade, viz Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and in like manner when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay. Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

II. **CUSTOMHOUSE GUARDS.**—The Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty custom house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the customhouse, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

III. **MASTERS OF SHIPS REPORTING THEMSELVES ON ARRIVAL.**—Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above mentioned ports, the Captain will, within four and twelve hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate and deposit his ship's papers, bills of lading, manifest, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which he will subject himself to a penalty of 200 dollars. For presenting a false Manifest the penalty will be 500 dollars. For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be 500 dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged. The Consul having taken possession of the ships papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the Register tonnage of the ship, and particulars of the Cargo she has on board, all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

IV. **COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINA MERCHANTS.**—It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please; should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must however be distinctly understood that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English merchants may not appeal to the former customs of the Hong merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

V. **TONNAGE DUES.**—Every English Merchantman, on entering any one of the above mentioned five Ports, shall pay Tonnage Dues at the rate of five Mace per Register Ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

VI. **IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.**—Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of

the above mentioned five Ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff. All duties incurred by an English merchant vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of Tonnage Dues, must first be paid up in full, which done, the Superintendent of Customs will grant Port Clearance, and this being shewn to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ships papers and permit the vessel to depart.

VII. EXAMINATION OF THE GOODS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Every English merchant having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof, and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately despatch a recognized linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot, to attend to his interests when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to. Regarding such goods as are subject by the Tariff to an ad valorem duty if the English merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase shall be assumed as the value of the goods. To fix the Tariff on any article, such as Tea, if the English merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many Chests, out of every 100, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages. If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and settled.

VIII. MANNER OF PAYING THE DUTIES.—It is herein before provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five Ports, shall pay all duties and tonnage dues before she is permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain shops, or banking establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licenses authorizing them to receive duties from the English merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipts of these shops for any money paid them shall be considered as a government voucher. In the paying of these duties, different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal purity with Sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendent of Customs at each port, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per Centage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

IX. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Sets of Balance Yards for the weighing of goods, of Money Weights, and of Measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the Customhouse of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five ports, and these shall be the standard by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British merchants and the Chinese officers of Customs regarding the weights or measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

X. LICENSING OF CARGO BOATS.—Whenever an English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of lighter, or cargo boat, he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat people, while engaged in conveying goods for English merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them, but at the same time

the English merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS.—No English merchant ships may transship goods without special permission: should any urgent case happen where transshipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special officer to be present at the transshipment. If any one presumes to transship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

XII. SUBORDINATE CONSULAR OFFICERS.—At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate Consular officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives (this being of the utmost importance). Should any thing of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them; and should disturbances take place, such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives, from coming alongside the ships to sell clothes or other necessities to the sailors living on board.

XIII. DISPUTES BETWEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.—Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese he must first proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul who will see that the language is becoming, and if otherwise will direct it to be changed or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRUIZERS ANCHORING WITHIN THE PORTS.—An English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put upon the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandise and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. ON THE SECURITY TO BE GIVEN FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.—It has hitherto been the custom when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong-merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security merchant. But these security merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid Chinese ports.

SCHEDULE TARIFF OF DUTIES ON THE FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

EXPORTS		T. M. C. C. Cents
1 Alum	per 100 catties	1
2 Anniseed (Star)	"	5
ditto Oil	"	5
3 Arsenic	"	7 5
4 Bangies (or glass Armlets)	"	5
5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware of all kinds	"	2
6 Brass leaf	"	1 5
7 Building Materials, duty free	"	—
8 Bone and hornware per 100 catties	"	1
9 Camphor	"	1 5
10 Cases of all kinds per 1000	"	5
11 Capoeer Catchery per 100 catties	"	5

EXPORTS.

		T. M. C. C. Cents
12 Cassia	"	7 5
13 Cauds	"	1
14 China root	"	3
15 Chinaware, all kinds	"	3
16 Clothes, (ready made)	"	5
17 Copperware, pewterware &c. &c.	"	5
18 Corals (or false coral)	"	5
19 Cracks and fire works of all kinds	"	7 5
20 Cnbebs	"	1 5
21 Fans (no feather fans)	"	1
22 Furniture of all kinds	"	3
23 Galinial	"	1
24 Glass and Glassware of all kinds	"	5
25 Glassbeads	"	5
26 Gine (as fish glue &c.)	"	5
27 Grass cloth (all kinds)	"	1
28 H-rals	"	5
29 Ivory ware (all kinds)	"	5
30 Kittanah (or paper umbrellas)	"	5
31 Lackered ware (all kinds)	"	1
32 Lead (white lead)	"	2 5
33 Lead (red lead)	"	5
34 Marble slabs	"	2
35 Mats (straw, rattan bamboo, &c. &c.)	"	2
36 Mother of Pearl ware	"	1
37 Musk	per catty	5
38 Nankens and Cotton cloth of all kinds per 100 catties	"	1
39 Pictures, viz. large paintings each	"	1
Rice Paper Pictures per 100 pictures	"	1
40 Paper Fans per 100 catties	"	5
41 Paper of all kinds	"	5
42 Pearls (i.e. false pearls)	"	5
43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds	"	5
44 Rattan work of all kinds	"	2
45 Rhubarb	"	1
46 Silk (Raw) whether Cheekans, Canton or elsewhere, all kinds	"	10
Coarse or refuse of Silk	"	5
Ornamental, all kinds	"	10
Ribbons, thread &c.	"	10
Silk Piece goods of all kinds, as Silks, Satins, Pongees, Crapes, Velvets, Lute-strings &c. &c.	"	12
(N.B. The additional duty of so much per piece hitherto levied, to be henceforth abolished.)	"	—
47 Silk and Cotton mixtures Silk and Woollen mixtures, and goods of such class	per 100 catties	2
48 Shoes and Boots, leather, satin or otherwise	"	2
49 Sandalwood ware	"	1
50 Soy	"	4
51 Silver and Goldware	"	10
52 Sugar, white and brown	"	2 5
53 Syng Candy of all kinds	"	3 5
54 Tin Foil	"	5
55 Tea	"	5
56 Turners of all kinds	"	3
57 Turmeric	"	2
58 Tortoise shell ware	"	10
59 Trunks (of leather)	"	2
60 Treasure (i.e. coin of all kinds) free	"	—
61 Vermillion	"	2
Articles unenumerated in this tariff to pay 5 per cent ad valorem.	"	—

IMPORTS.

		T. M. C. C. Cents
1 Assafetida	per 100 catties	1
2 Benz Wax	"	1
3 Betelnut	"	1 5
4 Bich de mer 1st quality or black	"	5
2d quality or white	"	2
5 Birds Nests, 1st quality or clean	"	5
2d quality or good midg.	"	2 5
3d quality or uncleaned	"	5
6 Camphor (Malay) 1st quality or clean	per catty	1
2d quality or refuse	"	5
7 Cloves 1st quality or picked 100 cts	"	1 5
2d quality or mother cloves	"	5
8 Clocks, watches, spyglasses, all kinds of writing desks, drawing boxes, cutlery, perfumery, &c. &c. 5 per cent ad valorem.	"	—
9 Canvas 30 to 40 yards long, 24 inches wide,	per piece	5
10 Coriander	per 100 catties	5
11 Coriander	per 100 catties	5

SUPPLEMENT

Imports.		T. M. C. C.	Cents
Bonds per 100 cattle		10	13.89
13 Cotton	..	4	—
13 Cotton Manufactures, viz Long-cloths white, 30 a 40 yards long; 30 a 35 inches wide per piece	..	1	5
Cambries and Muslins 20 a 24 yards long, 41 a 48 inches wide per piece	..	1	5
Gray or unbleached Cottons, viz Longcloths, domestics, &c. &c. 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide	..	1	—
Gray Twilled Cottons, 30 a 40 yards, 28 a 40 inches	..	1	—
Chints, and Prints of all kinds, 24 a 30 yards long, 26 a 31 inches wide	..	2	—
14a Checkings, under 1 yard square	each	1	—
.. over 1 yard square	..	1	5
14b Gingham, Pullicates, dyed Cottons, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton mixtures, Woolen and Cotton mixtures & all kinds of fancy goods not in current consumption, 5 per cent ad valorem.	..	—	—
14 Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread	per 100 cottons	1	—
15 Cow Bottoms	per catty	1	—
16 Cutch	per 100 cattle	3	—
17 Elephants Teeth	..	—	—
1st quality whole	..	4	—
2d quality broken	..	2	—
18 Fish Maws	..	1	5
19 Flint	..	5	—
20 Glass, Glassware, & Crystalware, of all kinds, 5 per cent ad valorem.	..	—	—
21 Gambler	per 100 cattle	1	5
22 Ginseng, 1st quality	..	35	—
2d or refuse	..	3	5
23 Gold and Silver Thread	..	—	—
1st quality or real	per catty	1	3
2d quality or imitation	..	—	3
24 Gums, Benjamin	per 100 cattle	1	—
Glibanum	..	6	—
Morch	..	6	—
Gums enumerated 10 per cent ad valorem.	..	—	—
25 Horns, Buffalo's and bullocks	..	2	—
26 Horns, Unicorn's or Rhinoceros	..	3	—
27 Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch 20 a 30 yards long, 20 a 37 inches wide, per piece	..	6	—
Coarse linen, or linen and Cotton mixtures, Silk and linen mixtures, &c. &c. 5 per cent ad valorem.	..	—	—
28 Mars, or flour of nutmeg p. 100 cats.	1	—	1.40
29 Mother o' pearl shells	..	2	—
30 Metals, viz.	..	—	—
Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs	..	1	—
.. manufactured, as in sheets, rods, &c. &c.	..	1	5
Iron, unmanufactured as in pigs	..	1	—
.. manufactured, as in bars, rods, &c. &c.	..	1	5
Lead, in pigs or manufactured	..	4	—
Quicksilver	..	3	—
Steel, unmanufactured	..	4	—
Tin, ..	..	1	—
Tin plates	..	4	—
Enumerated Metals 10 per Cent ad valorem.	..	—	—
31 Nutmegs, 1st quality or cleaned	..	2	—
3d or uncleaned	..	1	—
32 Pepper	..	4	—
33 Putchuck	..	7	5
34 Ruttans	..	2	—
35 Rice, paddy, and grain of kinds, duty free	..	1	—
36 Rose Malors	..	1	—
37 Saltpetre (to be sold only to government Agents)	..	3	—
38 Sha. k2 fine 1st quality or white	..	1	—
2d, or black	..	6	—
39 Skins and furs, viz.	..	—	—
Cow and Ox hides, tanned or untanned	..	5	—
Sea Otter skins	each	1	5
Fox skins, large	..	1	5
do. small	..	7	5
Tiger, Leopard, Marten,	..	1	5
Land Otter, Raccoon,	..	—	—
Snarkskins	per 100	2	—
Beaver skins	..	3	—
Bare, Rabbit, Ermine	..	5	—

IMPORTS.		T. M. C. C. Centa
40 Smalts,	per 100 cattles	6.55
41 Snap	"	5 — 70
42 Stockfish &c.	"	4 — 56
43 Sealhorse teeth	"	2 — 2.78
44 Treasure, and money of all kinds, free.		
45 Wine, Beer, Spirits &c. &c.		
in quart bottles	per 100 bottles	1 — 1.40
in pint bottles	"	5 — 70
in Cask	per 100 cattles	5 — 70
46 Woods, viz. Ebony,	"	1 5 — 21
Sandalwood	"	5 — 70
Sapan wood	"	1 — 14
Unenumerated woods, 10 per cent ad valorem.		
47 Woollen Manufactures, viz.		
Broad cloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit Cloths &c. 51 a 64 inches wide per change of 141 inches		1 5 — 21
Longells, Cassimeres, Flannels and narrow cloths of this description, per change of 141 inches		7 — 94
Blankets of all kinds, each		1 — 14
Dutch Camlets, per change of 141 ins.		1 5 — 21
Camlets per do.		7 — 94
Imitation do. Bambazetts, &c. per do.		3 3. 5 — 9
Bunting (narrow) per do.		1 5 — 21
Unenumerated Woollen goods, or silk and woollen, cotton and woollen mixtures, &c. 5 per cent ad valorem.		
48 Woollen Yarn,	per 100 cattles	3 — 4.17
Articles unenumerated in this tariff, 5 per Cent ad valorem.		

N B. The above copy has been taken from that published at the British Agency Office, Macao, and is an exact copy, with the exception of the line of cents, which we have added for the more easy understanding of the duties. The mace at 220 Teils per 1000\$ is equal to 13. 88 cents, and the teel to \$1.39 cents, but to avoid fractions, we have assumed the value of the mace at 14 cents and that of the teel where less than 14 teils at \$1.40.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July, ARRIVED

12, (Sp.) *Gilena*, Salado, Pangasinan.
14, " *Rosario*, Viera, do.
14, (B) *Scalesby Castle*, Johnston, Bombay & Sing.
15, " *Shah Alam*, Evans, do. do.
16, " *Julia*, Jennings, Singapore.
19, " *Ellen*, Brewer, do.
20, (Sp.) *Narciso*, Fayat, Pangasinan.
20, (B) *Mermald*, Gill, Calcutta and Singapore.
— (A) *Congress*, Hayes, .
21, " *Salem*, —, Calcutta.
21, (B) *Nulcoot*, Weight, Calcutta and Sing.

July, 1914 SAILED

15. (Sp.) *St.* ———, Manila.
17. (B.) *Emma*, Dawson, Bombay.
17. " *Oriza*, Ager, Cork.
21. (A) *Paulina*, Sweetin, New York.
21. " *Lark*, Tibbels, So. America.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*John Brightman*.
For Suez.—*H. C. St. Auber*, to sail on the
morning of the 1st August from
Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Affiance*, *Claudius*, *Bolton*, *Ursula*,
Coromandel, *England's Queen*, *Cor-
della*, *Wm. Jordine*, *Thos. Fielden*,
Maid of Athens, *Indian*, *Rookery*,
Eleanor, *Duke of Wellington*,
Ranger, *Cleopatra*, *Anna Maria*,
Juliet, *Albert Edward*, *Iris*, *Ran-
ger*, *John Horton*.

From Bombay,—*England, Madonna, Harriet Scott,
Salem, Palatine, Lucy Wright, Earl
of Clare, Isabella Thompson, Ann.*

Fulley Moberuck, British Merchant, Helen, David Clark, Caledonia, Charles Grant, Fort Wil-

*Sam. Charlotta, Alice, Ruthen,
Quintin Lettch, Eliza, Victoria.*
**From Calcutta, — Victory, Bengal Packet, Nabal,
Mary Ballantine, Mulcoi.**

LATER DATE, 1944

ENGLAND, 8th May.	SINGAPORE, 10th July.
UNITED STATES, 7th April.	MANILA, 10th June.
CALCUTTA, 8th June.	AMOI,
BOMBAY, 7th June.	CHUAN,
JAVA, 7th June.	NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.			
VESSELS.	Tons.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and
Amazon,	—	McFarlane,	Macvicar & Co.
Anita,	220	King,	Russell & Co.
Anna, (shire)	—	Keeling,	C. W. Bowra,
Buckingham,	—	McGregor,	Jardine M. & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bahamian,	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Townsend,	H. Pybus.
Crown,	—	Norris,	—
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Candahar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
Castle Huntly,	—	Riddie,	—
Corsair,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Chieftain (land	—	Bonnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Das of Northber	—	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Devonport,	—	Brownfoot,	Russell and Co.
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	—
Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	—	Sawell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	—	Baker,	—
Elizabeth Moor,	—	Mosson,	Russell & Co.
Eleanor Lang-	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
Emu, (caster)	—	Scaulan,	—
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Jardine M. & Co.
Fortescue,	—	Hall,	—
Falcon,	—	Umfrerville,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Gondolier,	378	Ollow,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Hyacinth,	—	Womboury,	G. Nye jr.
Hopkinson,	—	Stephens,	Wetmore & Co.
Hugh Walker,	—	Shanks,	Jardine M. & Co.
Harmony,	627	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Ingila,	—	Jeacocke,	C. S. Compton.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Ingelborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgour,	Lindsay and Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Brightman,	—	Vinall,	Macvicar and Co.
Julia,	—	Jennings,	E. Boustead.
John Gray,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
John Tomkinson,	—	hutchinson,	Wetmore and Co.
James Campbell,	326	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Brewer,	—	Brown,	Lindsay and Co.
Kelso,	—	Roxburgh,	—
Levant Packet,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
Lord Amberst,	—	Z-bell,	—
Lowjee Family,	—	Avres,	—
Madras	—	Black,	Jardine M. & Co.
Moirs,	—	Gray,	—
Manly,	—	Hart,	—
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee,
Merraid,	—	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Manlius,	—	Hodges,	Dirom and Co.
Mary Catherine,	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
Nutcot,	—	Wright,	—
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Posthumus,	—	Minder,	Turner and Co.
Pasenger,	—	Walson,	Jardine, M. and Co.
Patna,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
Portly,	—	Reed,	Wetmore & Co.
Prince of Wales,	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Posidonius,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
Red Rover,	—	McMurdo,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ruparel,	—	Kigby,	A. & D. Fardosjee,
Rus. Cowanjee,	—	Hill,	—
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Wilmett,	Macvicar and Co.
Scalety Castle,	—	Johnston,	H. Rustomjee.
Simb Allam,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
Sarah,	—	Heidrick,	Jardine M. and Co.
Semiramis,	—	Calrae,	Jameson How & Co.
Teussarim,	387	Majors,	H. Pybus.
Thomas Crisp	—	Metcalf,	Pearson & Son.
Tyres,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Ugent,	—	Sutherland	Turner and Co.
Velocipeds,	—	woodward	—
Warlock,	—	collinson	—
AMERICAN.			
Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peiron,
Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Harlow,	—
Wissachickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawie & Lamb.
Congress,	—	Hayes,	W. A. Lawrence.
HAWAIIAN.			
—	—	Kanden,	G. Nye Jr.
—	—	Jensen,	Wetmore and Co.
—	—	Swadlow,	—
—	—	Beckman,	Russell and Co.
—	—	Sparks,	—
—	—	Snado,	F. de las Hues.
—	—	Viera,	—
—	—	Fayaz,	—

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 30.] Macao, Saturday, 29th July, 1843.

[No. 408.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next 2nd August, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Board of the RUPARELL, lying in the Tyne, on account of those whom it may concern, Eleven Chests MALWA OPIUM more or less damaged, viz:—

By order of Messrs DABHAY NERRWANJEE MOODY & Co., D&C, Nos. 2712, 2714, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, & 2720, ex Schooner "Emma."

By order of Messrs DINGHAW & COWASJEE NANABHOY, CN, Nos. 2570 and 2572, ex Schooner "Emma."

By order of Messrs RUTOMJEE HORMASJEE COMAR & Co., DH, Nos. 1203 and 1208, ex "Manlius."

Terms—Cash at 7 1/2.

WATERWORTH.—Commander.

CIRCULAR.—Since the 30th ulto. our Office has been removed from Hongkong, and correspondents will please address us at this settlement accordingly. Our business at Canton will continue to be managed by Mr. JAMES A. HULBERT.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. ROBERT STRACHAN is authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm. Mr. ADAM SCOTT is also authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has admitted into co-partnership Mr. WILLIAM WINTHROP PARKIN, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of Nye, Parkin & Co.

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by Captain C. A. CAMPBELL, nor pay any bills he may have drawn on him since the 22d June last, when he left Ampanam for Singapore in the barque Intrepid, Capt Stewart.

JOZE' A. DA LUZ.

Macao, 16th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & Lewis, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.

T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The firm of the Undersigned will be dissolved by mutual consent from and after the 1st August next, and all parties having Claims against the said firm will please send them in for adjustment and others indebted will make immediate payment to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions,

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium 4 p Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 p Cent p Annum

Assurances for 6 months, 4 } of the annual rate
and for 3 months, 4 } will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 0,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 2th July, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DA MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA

1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take

Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque "TENASERIM," will leave for the above Ports on the 10th August. For freight apply to

HENRY FYBUS.

Macao, 16th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," Captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 7th, July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CHILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

at Macao or Canton.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. Gibson, 222 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 29th July 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE clipper Brig "ANGELINA," Capt. ROWLAND, 205 Tons Register, built at Spawick, in 1840 and A I for 12 years, has been newly coppered, and is well found in stores. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 29th July, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY

THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, 230 Tons, daily expected from Chusan, will have immediate despatch. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 21st July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Barque "POMEDORA," 303 Tons N. M. Capt. A. VALENTINE, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged for the latter Port, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to

RICHARD BROWN.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE British Barque "LOUISA," of 351 Tons (old measurement) Capt. JACKSON, will sail for the above ports about middle of next month. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRANJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 30, 32 and 34 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 31 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

W. P. PRINCE.

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "WISAMICKON," now in the Tyne, 166 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 24 years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

TWO LET.—Specious dry and sunny Brick Godowns situated below the premises of Messrs GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co. For terms apply to

JOHN, BURD & Co.

Queen's Road Victoria Hong-

kong, 22th July, 1843.

TWO LET.—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LAMONT, Esq. Apply to

A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING.

MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, is desirous of giving lessons in the afore named accomplishments.

Apply at M. DUPUIS's, near the ancient Cathedral. Macao, 30th June, 1843.

EARLY next WEEK will be sold by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a splendid assortment of very rich cut **GLASS-WARE**, consisting of white and colored dessert services, mantle Piece Tolls, Bottles, &c. the whole particularly deserving the notice of the Public. Details will appear in Handbills.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th July, 1843.

A FEW small and large size IRON CHESTS, for sale moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH** Macao, 28th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—That spacious dry **Godown & House** in Hongkong, now occupied by Messrs **WM. ALANSON & Co.**, built under the immediate superintendence of Messrs **CHALLAVS**, and of the best materials; also, a plot of **LAND**, facing the Queen's Road, and adjoining the above building. For further particulars apply to Macao, 11th July, 1843. **JNO. SMITH.**

FOR SALE.—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila **Cordage of Sizes**; and a lot of **SPERM CANDLE**. **J. P. STURGIS.** Macao, 8th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—English **PIANOS** of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior **HOCK** and **SELZERWATER**. Apply to **C. SAUER.** Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**JAPAN KABAYAS** (gowns), Fresh **MINERAL WATER**, **CHAMPAGNE**, **Dutch LIQUEUR**, etc. Apply to **REYNVAAN & Co.**

FOR SALE.—A fine toned, double action **HARP**. Apply at M. DUPUIS's, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral. Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE as Talbot.—**WHITE WINE VINEGAR**; **CHAMPAGNE CIDER**; **RAISINS**, French **BRANDY**, warranted, **SPERM**, **CANDLES**, **TOBACCO**, **NAVY BREAD**, **PILOT DO.** **PITCH** and **ROBIN**, **New York Goshen BUTTER**. Apply to **CR. STORY** on board in the *Type*, or **S. B. RAWLEY & LEWIS**, Macao. Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**SHEATHING COPPER**; **FRENCH CLARET** in wood and bottle; **HOCK**; **SAUTERNE**; **CHERRY BRANDY**. Apply to **REYNVAAN & Co.**

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**Wines SHERRY**, in 6 dozen cases.

PORT in 6 dozen cases.

BURGUNDY, **Montrachet** in dozen cases.

ditto **Marasault** ditto.

HERMITAGE, ditto.

apply to **WETMORE & Co.**

Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP**, w. Hanging **LAMPS** with three and four lights with **Sindes** complete. **Ships Steering** and **Asimuth Compasses**, **Hour and half Hour GLASSES**, also an assortment of superior **GLASSWARE**, consisting of **Decanters**, **Tumblers** of **Sizes**, **HOCK**, **CHAMPAGNE**, **WINE**, **LIQUEUR**, and **Flower GLASSES**, and some very fine **Damask TABLE CLOTHS** and **NAPKINS**. Apply to **W. LANE.** Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—**Bally RICE**, **COCONUT OIL**, **COFFEE**, **JAVA ARABIC** in cases and casks, **Singapore BEANS** and **PLANKS**, **PORT WINE**, **SHERRY**, old **RUM** and **WHISKY** in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—**BRUSSELS** and **KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING**; **TURKEY**, **PERNIA** and **BRUSSELS RUGS**, also a few **CHINAWARE Dinner sets**. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—**MEXICAN DOLLARS.** **BILLS ON LONDON.**

R. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1843. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—**MADIRA WINE** in Pipes, **Hopsheads**, and **Quarter cases**, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.** apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 30th April, 1843.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest translation of **Miss Knap Luan Wang**. A Chinese Tale, translated by **STOWN**, price one Dollar. **ESOTR'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **STOWN**, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITA, &c. price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN**, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William, STOWES**, price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING** and **JOB PRINTING**, at the **Canton Press Office** continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p. 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

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Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the **Office**, No. 4, **Travessa de Sé**, at 30 cents each.

H. M. S. "DIDO."

PIRACY ON THE COAST OF BORNEO.

From the Sing. Free Press, 6th July.

On the 15th ultimo we mentioned that the boats of H. M. S. *Dido*, Capt. the Hon'ble H. KEPPEL, had several times encountered Pirates on the Coast of Borneo, and that on some of these occasions considerable execution had been done. The *Dido* has since returned from Borneo, and we learn that her operations were more extensive and systematic than what we then imagined them to have been. We are enabled to give a detailed account of the proceedings adopted by Captain Keppel which we have no doubt will prove highly interesting. Were as vigorous measures adopted towards the Pirates in our immediate neighbourhood, the same good results would flow from them as we have no doubt have been produced in Borneo.

On the arrival of the *Dido* off the Coast of Borneo in the beginning of May last, the ship's boats were dispatched under Lieutenant Horton with orders to visit the Islands of Marudum and South Natunas, and rejoin the *Dido* at Sarawak. The party was accompanied by Mr. Brooke, who from his thorough knowledge of the Malay language, as well as his acquaintance with the appearance of the Piratical boats, was a valuable addition to the party.

This party on arriving off Marudum suddenly came on five large prahus with several smaller boats each prahu rowed with about 40 paddles with from 60 to 70 men and they were well armed with guns and other fire arms. The pirates did not allow the *Dido's* boats to close but cutting their boats adrift they made off, firing, at the same, and being followed by the man of war's boats who returned their fire but through their extraordinary swiftness in rowing they made their escape in the direction of the Natunas. On the following night the *Dido's* boats arrived off the South coast of Pulo Seribassan where they anchored and next day six prahus came towards the boats beating tom-toms and making every demonstration for fighting. The British boats (three) formed abreast and advanced, the prahus still coming on cheering and beating their tom-toms and at the same, the pirates detached three of their smallest boats in shore to take the English boats in flank and cut off their retreat. Mr. Brooke observing that they were not the regular piratical craft, and supposing that they might be the inhabitants of the Island held up a white flag of truce on his spy glass but they disregarded this and when they had come within a distance of about 150 yards a smart fire was opened from all the six prahus as well as the shore, which was then returned by a destructive fire of grape and canister and small arms. The pirates on this ceased to advance but continued firing for some minutes afterwards when one of the prahus gave in and asked quarter, and the other five chased by the two cutters made for the shore keeping up a fire to the last. The Pinnace took possession of the prahu that struck and the others were likewise taken possession of, which latter all proved to belong to the Island mounted three brass guns each, with a crew of 30 men well armed with muskets, spears, and krissees. The prahu that first struck, was the same size as the others, and was accustomed to belong to a Rajah at Rhio by whom it had been sent to collect tribute. The pirates declared that their attacking the English boats was an accident as nothing would have induced them to fire on the British Flag had they made it out, but that the rising sun was in their eyes, and they did not discover their mistake till after they had commenced the action which they continued in despair of receiving quarter. Ten dead men were found in their boats, four mortally and 11 severely

wounded, and several others were carried on shore by their friends before the boats were taken possession of. As their story was plausible, and they had suffered so severely, Lieut. Horton thought it right to release them with a caution. Their plan of attack had the appearance of having been arranged by some one experienced in such warfare, and they afterwards admitted that they had two hundred men concealed in the jungle ready to attack the British had they attempted to land.

In rounding Tadjong Daru on the 9th May, the *Dido* came upon three suspicious looking prahus whom she chased into a small rocky bay, but owing to a strong current keeping the ship to such a position that she could not get her guns to bear the pirates succeeded in escaping, the *Dido's* boats being about on the service above mentioned. From the description they appeared to belong to the same fleet as the five prahus encountered by the boats off Marudum.

On the 17th May, Mr. Brooke having lent a boat, Lieut. Hunt with 12 seamen and 4 marines were dispatched in it to cruise off Cape Daru and protect any vessel that might arrive. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st while they were at anchor off the Cape, it being very dark, they did not perceive two prahus who rounded the point within thirty yards of them and immediately assailed them with shot and musketry and a shower of stones, and even after a ten pounder which was in the boat had been brought to bear they perilled in the attack until a round of grape swept off the men from the paddles on one side of the nearest prahu, when one of them thought fit to sheer off, and the crew of the other jumped overboard and were nearly all shot in the water. The other boat succeeded in escaping having been taken in tow of a Sri larger prahu. The slaughter amongst the pirates in this case must have been very considerable but either in this or any of the previous fights were any of the *Dido's* men hurt.

Being aware of the dangerous extent to which piracy was carried on with impunity on the coast of Borneo, and also considering the number of British vessels that must annually pass the Island on their way to China as well as the extensive trade carried on between Borneo and Singapore, Captain Keppel made enquiries with the view of making such an example of some of the worst of the pirates as would have the effect of making them respect the British Flag at least. He ascertained that the most formidable came from the Seribas River situated about fifty miles to the N. E. of Sarawak, who were represented as at once the scour and dread of the coast, acknowledging no superior power although their settlements formed part of the Sultan of Borneo's territory. They were in three divisions living up different branches of the same river and were composed of a mixture of Malays and Dyaks, and united could send to sea a force of one hundred and twenty war-prahus carrying from forty to a hundred men each. They lived high up the river in strongly fortified positions, and although they had been besieged several times by the united forces of the surrounding Rajahs they had never been conquered. Their piracy was represented as being of a much worse and more cruel nature than that of the Seio or Lanoon pirates, as the latter preserved the lives of their captives and sold them as slaves, while the Seribas Pirates never gave quarter looking only for heads and plunder, the Dyaks' share being the heads and the Malays getting the plunder. On receiving this information Captain Keppel resolved at once to attack these pirates in their strongholds, and by burning and destroying their forts, war-boats and houses and laying waste their country teach them what they might expect should they again attempt to molest a vessel under the British Flag. Lieutenant Horton was accordingly directed to fit out the *Dido's* boats as well as the borrowed from Mr. Brooke, and a tope was procured to carry a month's provisions for the expedition. All the adjoining chiefs applied to be permitted to send boats to join the force, and as Captain Keppel thought they would be useful in destroying fruit trees and molesting the pirates in the jungle their request was acceded to. On the morning of the 6th June Lieutenant Horton entered the Seribas River with a force of ninety five officers and men, from the *Dido*, followed by about three hundred natives, with orders to carry into execution the plan Captain Keppel had proposed. The three settlements of the pirates were at Paddie, Pakoo, and Rembas. Of these Paddie was the principal and farthest off, being situated upwards of one hundred miles from the mouth of the river; the other two were nearly the same distance up different branches of the Seribas,—the first branch leading to Rembas turned off to the left about forty miles from the entrance, and the second to Pakoo about twenty miles further up on the same side. One difficulty which the boats had to guard against after passing Boling was a Bore which was said to roll in with a terrific rush with the first of the flood tide, and to avoid which it was necessary to anchor the boats at particular spots and await its arrival so that it was the afternoon of the 11th before they appeared before the forts at Paddie which they found situated on an elevated tongue of land formed by the river branching off to the right and left.

Just within point blank range of the first fort (which commenced firing on our boats the moment they bore in sight) was a strong barrier of large trees drawn across

the river, which detained them for a little under the fire of the enemy, during which time we had three men wounded without being able to bring the pioneer's gun to bear. The barrier was however cut through, and a party landing from the lighter boats, the three forts were quickly carried, and our native followers arriving soon after, the village was pillaged and by 8 o'clock the whole country for a mile round was one continued blaze. No prisoners were taken and the killed and wounded were immediately carried off by their friends. The news of the approach of the British force having reached them several days before they were enabled to remove all their valuables together with their women and children. The next morning was employed in cutting down all the Cinnamon and Fruit Trees, and burning and destroying War-boats, Grain, &c.

In the afternoon, Lieut. Horton leaving a strong guard proceeded twelve miles up the left hand branch of the River towards the Dyak village of Lyan, the Malay part of the population living at Paddie. After dark the Dyaks came down in great force, awaiting the expedition on all sides from the Banks with Spears, Stones, and occasional musketry, and delaying their progress by cutting down large trees across the River which here grew very narrow and shallow. The night being both dark and rainy, they anchored about midnight opposite a clear spot at a bend of the River close to the outskirts of the Village and having landed the Marinas as a rear guard, the party took up a defensive position until morning. During the night they were repeatedly attacked by the Dyaks; who came down in large force under shelter of the jungle, when they would burst suddenly out attacking their War yells, within pistol shot of the Boats, and await them with Stones and Spears but they fortunately did little or no harm to the invading force while they must have lost numbers from the deadly fire of musketry, as well as grape shot, that was poured upon them. One marine only of the *Dido's* party was badly wounded by a musket shot but it was their last hope, our boats then being close to the Village containing their goods, wives and children.

At day light they came down with a flag of truce offering to come into any terms, while was accepted, the severe lesson they had received being taken into consideration. The chief then came down and agreed to abstain from ever from Piracy, but although they were the Principals of the Sarebas Pirates, still they were forced to admit that they had not sufficient control over the other Tribes to become responsible for their good behaviour, so that Lieutenant Horton visited both the settlements of Pakoo and Rembas, inflicting on them the severe lesson which he had bestowed on the Pirates at Paddie. Although both these places were larger and equally well fortified as Paddie, they were so panic struck by the news that had reached them, that they made no attempt at defence, but suffered considerably more from the English followers, who had been greatly reinforced by nine hundred Dyaks from the River Singar and the consequence was that many more lives were lost on the part of the natives.

Never had any race of people less excuse for Piracy as it is impossible to imagine a richer and more beautiful country, or one more gifted by nature. The houses were full of grain, the whole country studded with cottages and fruit trees, all of which were destroyed, and their poultry, goats and bullocks carried off, and upwards of forty War-Boats were burned. One new boat measured ninety two feet in length. Many iron guns were taken and a few brass-arms, but there must have been many hid which our people were unable to find. Four prisoners were taken at Rembas who are to be held as hostages until the chiefs have fulfilled their promise of meeting the Sultan of Borneo at Sarawak, and there entering into a solemn compact after their own fashion to abstain from piracy, a business the superintendence of which Mr. Brooke has kindly undertaken.

It appears from the evidence adduced by Capt. Keppel before the Court of Judicature on the Admiralty side since he arrived here with the view of enabling the officers and men belonging to the *Dido* who were engaged with the pirates to claim head money under the Act 6 Geo. 4 C. 49, that on the 22d May, 25 pirates were killed, and the aggregate number of the crews of the two vessels which attacked the *Dido's* boats on that occasion could not have been less than 67, and for these the *Dido's* Officers and men are entitled to receive £ 80 for each head of killed, and £ 5 for each of the others, so that they will receive altogether £ 795.

BOMBAY.

From the *Bombay Times*, 10th June.

SAIR BURNING.—We mentioned, in our last, the destruction of the ship *Thomas Grenville* by fire, under circumstances which left no reason to doubt that this formed one more of those atrocious instances of incendiarism for the perpetration of which the Bombay lascars have of late become infamously distinguished beyond the savages of any other part of the world. It will be recollected that it is now as nearly as may be a twelve month since a system began similar to that which we are now threatened. The *Fanestier* was last year burnt on the 3rd, the *Cornwallis* on the 10th, and the *Adelaide* on the

27th of June; the *Eleanor* was burnt at Aleppee on the 27th September, and the *Belvidere* at Singapore on the 7th October,—all five under circumstances which left no reason to doubt that it was by the hands of the incendiary that every one of them had perished. Strange and incredible as it may appear, not a single conviction took place in the course of the investigations resorted to with a view of discovering the criminals. We are now assured that the ship *Thomas Grenville*, which has already perished, is the first of a series which have already been doomed, and will, in the course of a few weeks, probably share a similar fate: with little probability of any of the criminals being brought to justice. This, it will be admitted, is a sufficiently miserable state of matters under any circumstances; the much more especially when taken in connection with the gloomy nature of our shipping prospects, and the general and extreme depression of trade. The Insurance Offices have, we understand, come to the determination of taking no risks on vessels manned by Lascars; and though this of course will be felt as an extreme hardship by the shipowners, it is a still greater one for the insurance offices, that they should become the victims of a system which the shipowners can, but which the underwriters can not, either regulate or remedy. For the offices, under the present state of matters, to insure, would be to draw down ruin on themselves, by offering a bribe for the continuance of incendiarism; securing the shipowners against a risk which a little activity and combination would go far to remedy. The six months' pay received by the crew in advance seems at present a sufficient bribe to make them fire their ship when about to sail, that they may be enabled to make off with their wages. This system ought at once to be put a stop to: Let the shipowners provide a certain specified amount of kit for the crew, if required; let their pay if necessary be increased, but always kept in arrears, and made over to them without the intervention of the ghost Syrang,—the most consummate scoundrel on the face of the earth,—and we shall have no more ship-burnings. A new system of manning vessels altogether ought at once to be adopted, and those alterations so imperiously demanded, but which have hitherto been logged at, or neglected from apathy or disunion on the part of those concerned, can readily be compelled by the underwriters. Let it be resolved—not that no risks shall be taken on ships with Lascar crews, but—that on none whose owners do not belong to some such association as has been hinted at—bound by stringent rules, the spirit of some of which has just been indicated, will the underwriters insure. These rules must be drawn up so to meet the approbation of the insurance offices, and any attempt to infringe or evade them should be visited in the first place by the forfeiture of the policy, and in the second, in case of repetition or aggravation, expulsion of the transgressor from the shipping association, and the cure will be found in a great measure accomplished. It rests with the underwriters to take the initiative; if they are united, step, and on compromising, the shipowners will be compelled to combine: if they, again, are true to themselves, the Syrang and lascars must, in a very few months, come in to their measures, or starve for want of employment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Translated from the French.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 24th July, 1843.

Sir,—I beg you will have the goodness to insert in your next number the following declaration in reply to the letter addressed to you by the Count de Ratti Menton, Consul for France in China, and of which the sole aim is to make me appear, if it were possible, before the public, in the light of an adventurer who is not invested with any official character and who has assumed titles or functions which do not belong to him.

I do not know M. de Ratti Menton nor have I ever had any relations with him.

Communications which official expediency as well as the interests of the service required, so far as had regard to my mission, were made to him by his predecessor as soon as the latter was informed of his arrival and had entered in direct communication with him. These communications have brought about no result whatever.

The first official intimation which has reached me of Mr. de Ratti Menton's nomination to the consular post in China is contained in a letter addressed to me by Mr. C. A. Chailaye, expecting Consul in China, the 21st of this month, and of which the following is a copy.

"To Colonel A. d. B. de Jancigny,
Agent of the Government of the King on
a mission to China and Indo-China.

Colonel,

"I have the honor to announce to you that the Count de Ratti Menton appointed by the King,

Consul for France in China, who arrived in this city on the 11th instant, has entered upon his functions, and that I made over to him yesterday the office together with the records of the consulate.

"I deem it my duty to inform you that Count de Ratti Menton has signified to me, that his formal intention was: I should immediately cease to take part, whether directly or indirectly, in the negotiations which I have pursued since your arrival in China in concert with you and under your direction, and that, from this day, I should have no more relations with the Chinese authorities.

"Flinding myself temporarily and until the period of my departure for Europe, placed under the orders of Mr. de Ratti Menton, I regret to be obliged to engage myself to confirm with this intimation.

"I hope however, Colonel, that your proceedings to which I had associated myself with the greatest pleasure, will have a result conformable to your desires and to the interests of our country.

"Please to accept, Colonel, the assurance of my high consideration."

(Signed) C. A. CHAILAYE.

I declare I am entirely ignorant of the motives which could have determined Mr. de Ratti Menton, successor to Mr. Chailaye, to disavow me publicly as an Agent of the French Government. Supposing him even to be under the impression that he had the right to do so, yet the slightest sentiment of national and private decency would have imposed on him the obligation to inform himself, before all, of any true position, to assure himself that in fact I took a little or exercised functions which were not acknowledged by our government.

This is what M. de Ratti Menton has not done, and as to the right which he might have to consider and to treat me as usurping the qualifications of Agent of the King's Government, I deny formally this right which can only be substantiated by instructions emanating from this same government, and of which it would evidently have been the duty of M. de Ratti Menton to inform me (as far as I might be concerned) before having recourse to a manifestation which at once carries with it, under present circumstances, the character of illegality, of malice, and of calumny.

M. de Ratti Menton divides, it appears, the agents of the French Government into *serious* agents and *agents not serious*. I demand of him publicly whence he has drawn the elements of such a classification? (Is it from the laws, the ordonnances, or the ministerial decisions? Would he speak of agents *real* or *honorary*?) I cannot tell, but what I know is that neither the ministers nor the representative Chamber, nor the supreme Court of accounts (Cour des Comptes) in France, admit of *facts* in reference to allowances from the Budget for the public service, and that every agent paid by the French Government and sent publicly to a foreign country by the Government of the King, and bearer of ministerial instructions, is a *serious* agent. I declare very seriously to M. de Ratti Menton that I will prove to him, when he likes and even if he should not like it, that I am not an agent *pour rien*.

The imprudent, injurious, and defamatory insinuations of M. de Ratti Menton rendered public with a precipitation so prejudicial to the true interests and to the dignity of France, would appear according to his assertion, to have been provoked by an error in an article of a review, the *Chinese Repository*, (for Jan. 1843) which dates about seven months since (that is to say at a time when the nomination of M. de Ratti Menton was neither officially nor even positively known to any one in China). This periodical, while it is in the main good, my true qualification, was mistaken in the form in confounding me with the members of the Consulate. I never had the pretention to belong to the consular body of which on the contrary I considered myself perfectly independent, the King's government having thought fit to entrust me with a special mission; but I claimed and obtained with the perfect knowledge of my government the concurrence of the French Consul in China, before the arrival of M. de Ratti Menton, a circumstance which is proved by the letter of M. Chailaye, already alluded to.

The particular circumstances under which I arrived in China are known to His Excellency the Governor of Macao and are fully shown and clearly established by the following letter from His Excellency in reply to one which I addressed to him on the subject:

* The word used in the French Consul's original letter is "agent sérieux" translated into English "real agent."

(Translation from the Portuguese)

Macao, 24th July, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you were pleased to address me under yesterday's date, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I reply to it assuring you of my willingness to have answered it immediately had not certain business prevented me from doing so.

I am sorry to say I am unable to produce now the letter which Mr. A. Barrot Consul General at Manila, wrote me from that Island during the stay of the Frigate "L'Erigone," and of which you were the bearer, although I have been searching various papers among which I supposed it was to be found. However I am quite certain and perfectly recollect that it contained a strong recommendation in favour of the Colonel A. d. B. de Jancigny instructed by the Government of H. M. the King of the French with a mission to China, and that under this title you had the goodness to wait on me accompanied by Capt. Cécille of the aforesaid Frigate "L'Erigone," and from that moment I never ceased to hold you in that character.

Believing to have answered plainly and frankly to the request you made in your letter of yesterday's date, I have only to assure you that the good understanding which prevails between us and upon which I congratulate myself, has not been nor shall ever be altered in the least.

I shall be most happy of availing of any opportunity that might offer to testify the high consideration and perfect esteem with which I am,

Your faithful and obdt. servt.
the Counsellor,

(Signed) A. A. DA SILVA PINTO.
To Colonel A. d. B. de Jancigny,
&c. &c. &c.

When we reflect on all these circumstances, we cannot but deplore the blindness which on certain occasions, (rare, it is to be hoped, for the safety and for the benefit of international relations!) drive certain temperaments to extravagances from which the possession of plain common sense would have guaranteed them!

Indeed, independent of a complete disregard of decency, both official and social, the stamp of which marks the proceedings of M. de Ratti Menton, his calumnious purposes, his defamatory insinuations evidently result from the quotation to which he has had recourse, viz: that of articles 238 and 259 of the Penal Code!

M. de Ratti Menton gives clearly to understand that he imputes to me the usurpation of titles or functions which do not belong to me!

I declare solemnly that I will impeach this act as defamatory before the competent authorities of my country conformably if necessary to the articles 13, 16 and 18 of the law of 17th May 1819, and article 9 of the law of 9th September 1836 and I doubt M. de Ratti Menton can escape, even, now the assimilation with persons, whom the law which I invoke designates and with whom public opinion threatens to place him.

I cannot conclude this lengthy and unfortunately unavoidable declaration without again expressing the profound regret which I feel both as a Frenchman and as a serious Agent of my government in seeing our national dignity and our true interests momentarily compromised by the imprudence and the want of judgment of my adversary.

I sincerely wish he may have the courage to convince himself, if there be time yet, of the correctness of my assertions, and to retract those to which he has given, with so much precipitation, a dangerous publicity.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. d. B. DE JANCIGNY.

P. S. at the moment of dispatching this present letter, I am favored with a letter from H. E. the Governor of Macao, enclosing the Original letter from the French Consul General, Mr. A. Barrot, above alluded to (which he has at last found amongst his papers) and of which the following is a copy.

(Translation.)

Manila, 29th Nov., 1841.

Consulate General of France,
Philippine Islands.

Sir,—Remembering as I do with sincere gratitude the very kind reception with which I was favored by Your Excellency in 1839, I have now the honor to recommend to Your Excellency's attention

Colonel de Jancigny, entrusted with a mission from the French Government to China.

I avail myself of this opportunity to beg of Your Excellency to accept the assurance of my respects and believe me,

Sir,
Your Excellency's,
most humble and obedient Servant,
The Consul General of France,
(Signed) A. BARROT.

To His Excellency,
The Governor of Macao, &c. &c. &c.

(*) LAW OF THE 17th MAY, 1819.

Art. 13. Every allegation or imputation of an act which may be injurious to the honour or to the consideration of a person or of a body to which the act is imputed, is a defamation.

Art. 15. Defamation of any agent or any one entrusted with public authority for acts relating to his functions will be punished with imprisonment of from 8 days to 18 months and with a fine of from 50 to 3,000 francs.

Imprisonment and the fine may in this case be inflicted either together or separately according to circumstances.—

Art. 18. The defamation of a private individual will be punished with imprisonment of from 8 days to one year and with a fine of from 25 to 2,000 francs or with one of these two penalties only, according to the circumstances.—

LAW OF THE 9th SEPTEMBER, 1836.

Art. 9. In all cases of defamation foreseen by the law the penalties mentioned may according to the gravity of the circumstances be raised to double of the maximum fixed either for imprisonment or for fine. The culprit may besides be deprived wholly or in part of the rights mentioned in art. 43 of the Penal Code during a time equal to the length of imprisonment.—
Penal Code art. 42.

Courts judging correctionally may in certain cases interdict wholly or in part civic, civil and family rights, as follows 1°. Right of vote and election; 2°. of eligibility; 3°. being designated or appointed to the functions of Jurymen or other public functions; to be employed in the administration or to exercise any functions or offices 4°. of using arms, 5°. of votes and suffrages in family deliberations, 6°. of being Tutor, Curator, unless it be of one's own children, and on the advice of the family only 7°. being expert or employed as witness to any deeds; 8°. witness before a court of justice except to make a simple declaration.

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 29th July, 1843.

We publish this day the Proclamation and Public Notification issued by Sir Henry Pottinger at Victoria, Hongkong, on the 27th of this month, the day on which the "new Regulations for the Trade," and the "New Tariff" are to come into operation. A Consul, Mr. Lay, has as our readers will therefrom perceive been appointed to Canton, and we suppose business upon the new system will immediately commence. As yet however ships have been prevented from going to Whampoa owing to no pilots being granted, from want of directions from Canton, as the Casa Branca authorities state. The permission is however expected to be given immediately. We hope that the admonition of Sir Henry Pottinger against smuggling, or conniving with the Chinese officers for evading the payment of the full duty, will be paid due attention to, as it is only, by strictly adhering on our part to the new regulations, and by taking good care not to give to the Chinese cause for complaint, that a lasting and undisturbed trade can be established. The present duties are so moderate, and in all cases so much less than was understood to have been paid formerly, that the merchant ought to be well able to pay them; and all temptation opened by the well known venality of Chinese Officials should be stoutly resisted. The smuggling vessels until now at Whampoa, are we believe already leaving the river, and H. M. S. *Dido* is for the present stationed at Whampoa, to assist the Consul in making the New Trade Regulations daily observed. We most anxiously wish to see fair play given to the new system which pro-

mises, compared with the former, immeasurable advantages to the trade of this country. It is not to be doubted that at first there will be may difficulties to overcome; old customs and even abuses it is everywhere difficult at once to eradicate, and numbers that have fattened upon them hitherto will attempt, for their own advantage, to maintain them intact as much as possible. However, the Regulations seem to be as simple as well can be, and sufficiently defined easily to detect and correct a deviation from them, and any such deviation ought to be immediately reported to the proper authority to prevent future abuse. The office of the Consul will at the beginning be a laborious one, requiring a man perfectly acquainted with commercial business; such however it is difficult to find, that at the same time also possesses the most necessary knowledge of the language. One of the great difficulties which is likely now to be experienced at Canton is the want of warehousing room. Three factories are still in ruins, and the houses in the others have no warehouse room whatever adequate to the exigency, the lower parts of the houses being necessarily required for domestic purposes. Surely the Chinese must give up to foreign merchants the houses and Hongs on both sides, or they will never be able to carry on their business. We observe with regret that there is little hope of seeing many vessels reach the Eastern and Northern ports of this Empire during this monsoon. Only in September next the Emperor's permission to open them may be expected.

We hope that at the Consular establishments exact entries will be made of the Imports and Exports, that periodical statements of the whole of the trade may be from time to time prepared. The almost impossibility of furnishing such statistics of the trade is felt to be a great inconvenience to the Commercial community. Formerly at Canton the Chamber of Commerce furnished such statements, which were upon the whole, considering that at no Customhouse importers or exporters were compelled to give accurate returns of their merchandise, tolerably correct. Nothing of the kind is yet attempted at Hongkong, where all vessels, native or foreign, now discharge their cargoes without any record being kept of them. Surely, although no duties are there to be paid, a Registry office, like that at Singapore, where every body arriving or sailing away, is obliged to deposit a manifest, might with great advantage be established at Hongkong also. At present we are quite in the dark as to the trade actually carried on at the settlement and whilst some pretend that it is of great magnitude, others complain that the amount of business transacted there is hardly worth speaking of. By means of such a Registry Office all wrong impressions on the subject would be corrected, and statistics, such as we ask for, are also valuable on many other accounts. We hope the authorities there will obviate this want. The expenses of keeping a single clerk would not be too great, and no money could be better laid out.

The following letter addressed to the parties interested has been communicated to us. From it, it will be perceived that proposals for extensive fortification of the town of Victoria will be sent to the Government per "Akbar" Steamer.

Government House, Victoria,
(Hongkong) July 2nd 1843.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by H. E. the Governor to acquaint you, that a plan has been proposed by Major Aldrich of the Royal Engineers for laying out and fortifying the centre part of this city by which plan the locations at present in your respective possessions, lying between the ravine separating Government Hill from the adjoining one to the Eastward, and the Protestant Burial Ground will be included within what will be termed "Ordnance Ground," and that it is therefore possible that you will hereafter be called on to restore those locations to Government, being paid for the buildings you have erected, and the expenses you have incurred on them, and being granted other locations in lieu of them.

Major Aldrich's plan will be referred to England by the mail that leaves this Colony by the "Akbar" steamer on the 1st of next month, and the early decision of H. M.'s Government will be solicited regarding it.

H. E. the Governor further directs me to acquaint you, that he has not himself, after full consideration, seen cause to recommend Major Aldrich's

plan to the authorities at home; but as its adoption or otherwise rests entirely on the pleasure of H. M.'s Government, His E. thinks it right to give you this timely notice of the question that has arisen. In the mean time, under the uncertainty that exists, you will, of course, be exempted from the payment of any ground rent, until the point shall be decided I have &c. &c.

(Signed) **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

It is with much pleasure we give publicity to the following memorandum, circulated here a few days since. The whole of the Hong-merchants debts have now been liquidated, not however without subjecting the richer of them to a great sacrifice in money, and Howqua, is said, from his own means to have disbursed a great proportion of this money.

MEMORANDUM

Canton, 23rd July, 1843

I do hereby declare a final dividend on the debts of the Hong of Hingtao, Kinequa, and Mowqua, payable from the 24th to the 31st of July 1843 both days inclusive, after which time all unpaid dividends will be sent to Hongkong, at the expense and risk of the claimants.

The creditors are again urgently requested to attend to the previous notices regarding the receipts and vouchers required to be furnished prior to the payment of the final dividends.

G BALFOUR.

Lieut. Col. Malcolm leaves Hongkong on the morning of the first August per H. C. Steamer *Abner* with despatches for the government. The steamer will pass near Macao Roads, where the mail packets from this will be put on board. It depends on circumstances, such as a quick or long passage. Mails have however been made up for most of the principal ports in the Straits and India, which will be left, should she not touch there, at that dearest to their destination.

We shall publish during the day Mr Henry Pottinger's Proclamation and Public Notification, on latter paper, that they may be sent together with the "General Trade Regulations and Tariff" Price 10 Cents.

Report says another *Lorcha*, from this bound for Hongkong is missing. Some energetic measures are absolutely necessary to put a stop to this most frightful evil. No further discoveries, so far as we have heard, have yet been made, to trace the crew of the *Lorcha* destroyed about a fortnight since.

We find it stated in a copy of the Tariff of Duties printed at the *Friend of China and Gazette office*, Hongkong, that that is the "only corrected official edition," printed expressly for the use of the merchants in, and connected with, China. We know not what the meaning of such assertion can be. The copy printed and published by us was taken from an official document, as was that printed at the office of the *Chinese Repository*; both were carefully corrected, and comparing ours with that of Hongkong, the only difference we have detected is, that in that copy the length and width of linen is not given at all; whether this be a correction or a mistake we are ignorant; it looks like the latter. Such attempts to throw undeserved discredit on the work of others, is, to use the mildest term we can, in very bad taste.

EXCHANGE.

Government Bills on London, 30 days, 4s. 4d.
Private Bills, 4s. 2d. at 45 Sd.
E. I. Co.'s Bills on Calcutta, 32 Sd. per 100 \$.
Sycee, large, 3 a 4 per Cent Premium.

We republish a corrected Statement of last year's Shipments of Tea to England, that copied into our last week's number being so far incorrect that the *Hysan* had been omitted by the printer's mistake.

EXPORT OF TEA, from China to England in the month of June in two vessels.

Bohea, ..	.....
Congou, ..	..... 230,294
Caper, ..	.....
Souchong, ..	..... 75,851
Hungmuay, ..	..... 12,710
Sorts, ..	..... 4,030
Pekoe, ..	..... 7,002
Orange Pekoe, ..	.....

Black lbs. 1,029,216

Twankay, ..	..... 120,742
Hysan, ..	..... 116,073
Hysanikin, ..	..... 18,902
Young Hysan, ..	..... 50,635
Gunpowder, ..	..... 6,914
Imperial, ..	..... 25,475

Green lbs. 390,623

Total in June, lbs. 1,430,741

EXPORT OF TEA, from China to Great Britain during the year ending 30th June 1843, in 88 vessels.

Bohea, ..	..... 250,372
Congou, ..	..... 34,600,018
Caper, ..	..... 280,552
Souchong, ..	..... 1,000,758
Hungmuay, ..	..... 355,539
Sorts, ..	..... 59,689
Pekoe, ..	..... 543,508
Orange Pekoe, ..	..... 294,694

Total black lbs. 40,037,078

Twankay, ..	..... 3,810,469
Hysan, ..	..... 1,666,473
Hysanikin, ..	..... 90,380
Young Hysan, ..	..... 337,391
Gunpowder, ..	..... 759,538
Imperial, ..	..... 391,945

Total green lbs. 7,604,916

Total Export in the year ending 30th June, 1843. lbs. 47,631,994

PROCLAMATION.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. in China, has the gratification to announce, for the general information and guidance of all subjects of Her said Majesty, that he has concluded and signed, with the High Commissioner appointed by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, to treat with him, a Commercial Treaty, stipulated for in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Nanking on the 29th day of August 1842, and the Ratifications of which Definitive Treaty of Peace, have been lately exchanged under the Signa Manuali and Seals of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., now publishes the Export and Import Tariff, and the Regulations of Trade, which have been, after the most searching scrutiny and examination, fixed and finally agreed upon, and which Tariff, and Regulations of Trade, are to be promulgated in Chinese, simultaneously with this Proclamation, as accompanied by a Proclamation on the part of the Imperial Commissioner, &c.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., trusts, that the provisions of the Commercial Treaty will be found, in practice, mutually advantageous, beneficial and just, as regards the interests, the honour, and the future augmented prosperity, of the Governments of the two mighty contracting Empires, and their subjects: and His Excellency most solemnly and urgently calls upon all subjects of the British Crown, individually, and collectively, by their allegiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect, and good name, and by the integrity and honesty which is due from them as men, to the Imperial rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty, but to spurn, deery, and make known to the world, any base, unprincipled, and traitorous overtures which they, or their agents, or employees, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China—whether officially connected with the government, or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme for the purpose of evading, or acting in contravention to, the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., will not allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the appeal which he now makes to all Her Majesty's subjects, will be unheeded, or overlooked, by even a single individual; but, at the same time, it is his duty, in the responsible and unprecedented situation in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is determined, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions

of the Commercial Treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage, in future, in Commerce with China, and that, in any case, where he may receive well-grounded representations from Her Majesty's Consul, or from the Chinese Authorities, that such provisions of the Commercial Treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so), he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and, where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust, that the Legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the National Honour, Dignity, and Good Faith in the estimation of the government of China, and in the eyes of all other Nations.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Done at Government House at Victoria, Hongkong, this 22nd day of July, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the preceding Proclamation, &c., it is hereby notified, that the New System of Trade will commence at Canton, on the 1st day of the 7th month of the present Chinese year (the 27th July, 1843), and that from that day, the Hong merchants' monopoly and Chinese charges will cease and terminate.

The other Four Ports of—Amoy, Fuchow-foo, Ning-po, and Suanghai, which, agreeably to the Treaty of Nanking, are to be resorted to by British Merchant Vessels, cannot be declared to be open for that purpose, until an Imperial Edict to that effect shall be received from the Cabinet of Peking. This Edict is expected to reach Canton early in the month of September, and immediate Public Notice will be given of its arrival. In the interim, measures will be taken for the appointment of Consular Officers, and their Residences, to the Ports in question, in order that no unnecessary delay may take place in the commencement of Trade at them; and merchants may make their arrangements accordingly.

The following temporary appointments are made:—

G. Tradescant Lay Esq., to officiate as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton.
Robert Thom, Esq., Joint Interpreter and Translator, who is at present stationed at Canton, as the medium of communication between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., and the Imperial Commissioner and other High Chinese Officers, will assist in his capacity of Interpreter in the Consular office.
Messrs. Thomas T. Meadows, and William Meredith, to act as Clerks and assistants in the officiating Consul's Office.

With the view of relieving the officiating Consul at Canton, and his establishment, from the judicial functions, which will hereafter form a part of the duty to be performed by the Consuls at the different Ports, but which might interfere with the officiating Consul's devoting his whole time and attention exclusively to the more important object of promoting and regulating the Trade at its outset, on the new system, Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of the Trade, &c., is pleased to direct, that all disputes and complaints emanating at Canton, and coming within the consular functions above adverted to shall, for the present, and until further notice, be referred to A. R. Johnston, Esq., the Assistant and Registrar to the Chief Superintendent, &c., &c., who will, in the first instance, inquire into, and investigate such disputes and complaints, at Victoria, Hongkong, and will, in case of necessity, arising for such a step, proceed to Canton for the purpose of completing his inquiry and investigation. The amount to which Mr. Johnston's awards shall be considered final, and the manner of appealing from that Officer's awards to the Chief Superintendent, will be hereafter notified.

The following extracts from Instructions addressed this day to Mr. Lay, as officiating Consul at Canton, are published for general information, and Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade enjoins and requires all concerned to pay implicit obedience to them.

"You will see from the enclosed Notification, that you are for the present relieved from the exercise of your Consular judicial functions, and in the event of letters or petitions [in English or Chinese] referring to disputes, or containing complaints, being presented to you, you will (unless

"they should be of the most trivial and easily adjusted nature" write upon them, "referred to the Assistant Superintendent, &c.," and sign your name.

"You will hold the masters of all vessels responsible to you, for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of their boat's crews, or any other persons belonging to their respective ships, who may visit Canton, and no 'liberty men' are to go up that City without your previous permission, obtained in writing, in answer to an application, specifying the number [of the propriety of which you are to consider yourself the judge], and distinctly promising and stating, that an officer will accompany such liberty-men, to look after and control the seamen or lascars as the case may be:

"In any instance where you may discover that seamen or others are at Canton on liberty, without your permission, and the permission, and the previous stipulations [above adverted to] having been complied with, you will request the Commander of Her Majesty's ship which will be stationed at Whampoa, to support your authority, to have the seamen or others, forthwith sent back to their ships, and you will report the circumstance to me, that I may adopt such further steps as the case may call for. You will at the same time, intimate to the master, owner, or consignee, of the vessel, from which the seamen or others unauthorizedly come, that all expenses attending the removal of the seamen or others from Canton, will be charged to the ship to which they belong, and will be recovered before she is allowed to sail.

"In cases of petty affrays or assaults, or riotous and drunken conduct [unattended, however, with any marked degree of violence], in which you may be of opinion that the ends of justice will be obtained, and a sufficient example will be made, by fining the offender any sum not exceeding \$10, or confining him for a period not exceeding five days, you have my authority to summarily decide in such cases, without even recording the evidence, merely making a memorandum of the fact, in a book to be kept for the purpose; but, in all cases where you may consider the offence to call for more serious notice, you will, with the assistance of the Captain of Her Majesty's ship, have the offender placed in confinement until a formal investigation can be held, and for which I will arrange on hearing the particulars from you.

"Should you obtain positive and incontrovertible proof, that any British merchant ship on the river has been, or is engaged in smuggling, or evading the payment of the just dues of the Chinese Government as laid down in the Tariff and Regulations of Trade, you will take immediate measures for intimating the same to the Chinese High Officer, and Officers of Customs, in order that they may, if they think proper, put a stop to such vessel either landing or shipping further cargo, as the case may be; and you will likewise apprise the master, owner, or consignee of such ship, of the steps you have taken, and will acquaint them that any attempt to carry on their smuggling practices, or to trade in any shape, by force, in opposition to the wishes and directions of the Chinese Authorities, will oblige me to have such ship removed from the river.

"I annex a Table of Consular Fees which you are to levy, and which are to form a fund for the present, to be subject to such instructions as may be hereafter received from Her Majesty's Government."

By order **G. A. MALCOLM,**
Secretary of Legation.
Dated at Government House, at Victoria,
Hongkong, this 22nd day of July, 1843.

TABLE OF CONSULAR FEES.

On Report of Ship's arrival, at Custom-house & On Linguists' attendance at Landing and Shipping of Cargo	..... 3
On granting Port Clearance and signing Manifest	..... 5
Valuation of Goods (if referred to the Consul) at Bottomry, or Arbitration Bond	..... 5
Noting a Protest	..... 3
Order of Survey	..... 3
Extending a Protest or Survey	..... 2
Registrations	..... 5
Bill of Health (when required)	..... 2
Signature of Muster Roll (when required)	..... 2
Attestation of a Signature (do.)	..... 2
Administering an Oath (do.)	..... 1

Seal of Office, and Signature to any other document (when required) 2
Attending Sales 1 p. ct.
or, if a charge has been previously made for valuation, 1
Attendance out of Consular Office, on express business, travelling expenses, and \$5 per diem.
Do. on opening a Will 5
Recovery of Debts 24 p. ct.
Management of property of British Subjects, dying intestate 24
By order, **G. A. MALCOLM.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED	
July,	
21. (B.) <i>Anglessea</i> , Rowland, Liverpool.	
22. (Sp.) <i>Esperanza</i> , Ahuja, Pangasinan.	
23. (B.) <i>Albert Edward</i> , Hughes, Liverpool.	
24. " <i>Fatal Mobarrack</i> , Moore, Bombay & Sing.	
25. " <i>Quantia Letich</i> , Gray, do. do.	
26. " <i>Ranger</i> , McMillan, Liverpool.	
27. " <i>Thomas Fielden</i> , Blackstone, do.	
28. " <i>Fort William</i> , Hogg, Bombay & Sing.	
29. " <i>Helen</i> , Bayne, do. do.	
30. (Siam) <i>success</i> , Lux, Bangkok.	
31. (B.) <i>Charlotte</i> , Liebschwager, Bombay & Sing.	

SAILED	
July,	
—, (B.) <i>Bruah</i> , Paton, Calcutta.	
—, " <i>Semiramis</i> , Cairnie, Lornabock.	
23. H. M. S. <i>Vixen</i> , Amoy and Chusan.	
27. (Sp.) <i>Rosario</i> , Viera, Pangasinan.	
28. (B.) <i>Hopkinson</i> , Woodbury, Manila.	
29. " <i>John Brightman</i> , Viall, Sing. & Calcutta	

UNDER DESPATCH

The letter bag for the H. C. S. *Akbar*, will be closed here at the Government Agency Office on the 31st inst. at 3 p. m. Packets will be made up for Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay and Europe, to be left at the nearest point the Steamer may touch at.

For Bombay.—*Eleanor Lancaster*, in a few days.
For Sing. & Cal.—*Merrmaid*, on the 6th; *Transsirim* on the 10th August.

Passed Anjer.—June, 16th, *Raymond*; 17th, *Oriental*; 26th, *Edmondstone*; 27th, *Penang*; 30th, *Sir Herbert Compton*, *St. Vincent*; July, 1st, *Kenna*; 6th, *Greenlaw*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,— <i>Affiance</i> , <i>Claudius</i> , <i>Bolton</i> , <i>Ursula</i> , <i>Coromandel</i> , <i>England's Queen</i> , <i>Cordeila</i> , <i>Wm. Jardine</i> , <i>Thos. Fielden</i> , <i>Maid of Athens</i> , <i>Indian</i> , <i>Rookery</i> , <i>Eleonor</i> , <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , <i>Cleopatra</i> , <i>Anna Maria</i> , <i>Juliet</i> , <i>Iris</i> , <i>John Horton</i> .	
From Bombay,— <i>England</i> , <i>Madonna</i> , <i>Harriet Scott</i> , <i>Palatine</i> , <i>Lacy Wright</i> , <i>Earl of Clervo</i> , <i>Isabella Thompson</i> , <i>Ann</i> , <i>British Mer chant</i> , <i>David Clerk</i> , <i>Caledonia</i> , <i>Charles Grant</i> , <i>Atlet</i> , <i>Rahmon</i> , <i>Etina</i> , <i>Victoria</i> .	
From Calcutta,— <i>Victory</i> , <i>Bengal Packet</i> , <i>Nabal</i> , <i>Mary Ballantine</i> .	

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th May.	SINGAPORE, 13th July.
UNITED STATES, 7th April	MANILA, 10th June.
CALCUTTA, 5th June.	AMOY,
BOMBAY, 10th June.	CHUSAN,
JAVA, 7th July.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
Amazon,	—	McFarlane	Macvicar & Co.
Angloona,	206	Rowland,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Albert Edward	—	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Anita,	230	King,	Russell & Co.
Anna, (shire	—	Kelting,	C. W. Bowers,
Buckingham-	—	McGregor	Jardine M. & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bahamian,	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

*Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Townsend,	H. Pybus.
Crows,	—	Norris,	—
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Candahar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar & Co.
*Cassia Huntly,	—	Riddle,	—
Corair,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Chieftain (land	—	Bonnie,	Hilliday, Wier & Co.
Dux of Northber-	—	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Devonport,	—	Broadfoot,	Russell and Co.
Eliza,	—	Brewer,	—
*Elena,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	—	Sawell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarra,	—	Balr,	—
Elizabeth Moor	—	Mooney,	Russell & Co.
Eleanor Lan	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
Emu, (coster	—	Scallan	—
Elen,	—	Brewer	Jardine M. & Co.
Fortescue,	—	Hall,	—
Falcon,	—	Umfreville	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Fort William,	—	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co.
Fatal Mobarrack	—	Moore,	—
Gondolier,	378	Oliver,	Holliday, Wier & Co.
*Hyacin,	—	Woodbury	Nee, Parkin & Co.
Hugh Walker,	—	Shanks,	Jardine M. & Co.
Helen,	—	Bayne,	—
Harmony,	377	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
*Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Ingles,	—	Lawson,	C. S. Compton.
Isa, Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Perkins and Co.
Inglesborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Isaboe,	—	Kilgour,	Lindsay and Co.
*John Barry,	—	Hall	Dent and Co.
Julia,	—	Jennings,	E. Rostead
John Gray,	—	And,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
John Tomkinson	—	batchinson	Wetmore and Co.
James Campbell,	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
*John Brewer,	—	Brown,	Lindsay and Co.
*Kelso,	—	Roxburgh,	—
Lewant Packet	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Zahell,	—
Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	—
Madras	—	Black,	Jardine M. & Co.
Moira,	—	Gray,	—
Manly,	—	Hart,	—
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
Merraid,	—	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Manhas,	—	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
Natcut,	150	Wright,	Macvicar and Co.
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Posthumus,	—	Milner,	Turner and Co.
Passenger,	—	Walton	Jardine, M. and Co.
*Patna,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
Portly,	—	Reed,	Wetmore & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Joce,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Posidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Brown.
Quentin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
Ranger,	—	McMillan	—
Red Rover,	—	Mc Murdo	Jardine M. & Co.
Raparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
Ros. Cowarjee,	—	Hill,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
*Siam,	—	Wilmott,	Macvicar and Co.
Scauby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
*Shah Allum,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Transsirim,	287	Major,	H. Pybus.
Thomas Crip	—	Metcalf,	Fearon & Son.
Tyrer,	—	blackstone	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden	—	sutherland	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	woodward	Turner and Co.
Velocipede,	—	sullivan	—
Warlock,	—	—	—

AMERICAN.

*Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Faires.
*Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
720	Barlow,	Webber,	Wetmore & Co.
Wissachickon,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawie & Lewis.
Talbot,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Congress,	—	—	—

HANNOVER.

*Caroline,	—	Kundsen	Nye Parkin and Co.
Gustav,	—	Jensen,	Wetmore and Co.

SWEDISH.

Zenobia,	—	Beckman	Russell and Co.
Gitana,	—	Salade,	P. de las Heras.
Esperanza,	—	Ahuja,	—
Narciso,	—	Fayag	—

SPANISH.

Success,	—	Luz,	—
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* At Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 31.] Macao, Saturday, 5th August, 1843.

[No. 409.]

CIRCULAR.—Since the 30th ulton, or OFFICE has been removed from Macao to Hongkong, and correspondents will please address us at this settlement accordingly. Our business at Canton will continue to be managed by Mr. JAMES A. HULBERT.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. ROBERT STRACHAN is authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm. Mr. ADAM SCOTT is also authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has admitted into partnership Mr. WILLIAM WINTHROP PARKIN, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of NVE, PARKIN & Co.

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.
T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorised to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 2d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE A. I. Barque "EMU," 361 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCAULAN on board at

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

Hongkong or to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY IF PARTICULAR INDUCEMENT OFFERED

THE Schooner THOMAS CRISP, METCALFE, to sail from Hongkong on the 11th instant.

and

THE Barque CACIQUE, ELDRED, to follow the

Thomas Crisp, on the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to

Macao, 4th August, 1843.

PEARON & SON.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Barque "IVANHOE," 379 tons, Capt. Kilgour, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque "TENAGERIN," will leave for the above Ports on the 10th August. For freight apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 16th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," Captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now laying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CHILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

at Macao or Canton.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 28th July 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE clipper Brig "ANGLESIA," Capt. ROWLAND, 206 Tons Register, built at Ipswich, in 1840 and A I for 12 years, has been newly coppered, and is well found in stores. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 28th July, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, 250 Tons, daily expected from Chusan, will have immediate despatch. Her freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 21st July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN



THE Barque "POSSIDONE," 363 Tons N. M. Capt. A. VALENTINE, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged for the latter Port, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to

RICHARD BROWN.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

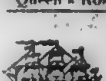


THE British Barque "LOUISA," of 361 Tons (old measurement) Capt. JACKSON, will sail for the above ports about middle of next month. For freight or passage apply to

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th July, 1843.

JOHN BURD & Co.

FOR SALE.



THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "AMITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 600 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HERRAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily

copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 90 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.



THE American Brig "WISSAMICHOW," now in the Tyne, 166 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 25 years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to:

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; (for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET—Spacious dry and secure Brick Godowns situated below the premises of Messrs Gibb Livingstone & Co. For terms apply to

JOHN, BURD & Co.

Queen's Road Victoria-Mong-kong, 22th July, 1843.

TO LET—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LEIGHTON, Esq. Apply to
Macao, 1st June, 1843. J. A. DE SILVA.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING.

MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, is desirous of giving lessons in the above named accomplishments.

Apply at M. DUPUIS's, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

EARLY next WEEK will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, a splendid assortment of very rich cut GLASS-WARE, consisting of white and colored dessert services, mantle Pieces Toilet Bottles, &c. the whole particularly deserving the notice of the Public. Details will appear in Handbills.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th July, 1843.

A FEW small and large size IRON CHESTS, for sale moderate terms. Apply to
Macao, 28th July, 1843. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—That spacious dry Godown & House, in Hongkong, now occupied by Messrs Wm. ALANSON & Co., built under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. CHALLAYE, and of the best materials; also, a plot of LAND, facing the Queen's Road, and adjoining the above building. For further particulars apply to
Macao, 11th July, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila Cordage of Sizes; and a lot of SPERMACEET CANDLES.
Macao, 6th July, 1843. J. P. SEBORGIS.

FOR SALE—English Frames of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HOCK and BELZERWATER. Apply to
Macao, 7th July, 1843. C. SAUER.

FOR SALE—JAPAN KABAYAS (GOWDS), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, DUTCH LIQUEURS, &c. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE—A fine toned, double action HARP. Apply to M. DUPUIS's, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE of Talbot—WHITE WINE VINEGAR; CHAMPAGNE CIDER; RAISINS, French BRANDY, warranted, SPERM, CANDLES, TOBACCO, NAVY BREAD, PILOT do. FITCH and ROSIN, New York Goshen BUTTER. Capt. STORY on board in the Typa, or S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, Macao.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE—SHRIMPING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to
Macao, 26th May, 1843. REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE—Wines SHERRY, in 6 dozen cases. PORT in 6 dozen cases. BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases. ditto Marsault ditto.
HERMITAGE, ditto.

apply to
Macao, 30th March, 1843. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, 60. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 15th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE—Bally Rice, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and FLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KINGS & Co.; apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1842. DENT & Co.

May Overland Mail.

From the Monthly Times, and Atlas for India.

[From the Examiner.]

"We return to the debate in the Commons to which we have before adverted, on the opium trade with China, in which, under the guidance of certain merchants and certain missionaries, the House was moved to suppress the trade in question, in order, as was expressly avowed, to facilitate the introduction of the Bible and of broad-cloth into China. This was equivalent to a determination to suppress the growth of one of the staple products of India,—to the destruction of a million and a quarter of the annual net revenue of India,—to the destruction of four million worth a year of British commerce—to the introduction of an universal system of smuggling throughout the wide bounds of British India—to the creation of a system of smuggling on the coast of China, far more irregular and lawless than the present—and, finally, it was equivalent to the depriving our 100,000,000 of Indian subjects of the most sovereign remedy of the Pharmacopoeia. Discreet and wise counsellors! But the Commons, fortunately were neither ignorant enough, nor fanatical enough, to listen to the proposition, and it may be said to have dropped still-born.

"The whole case of the merchants and missionaries is founded in error, exaggeration, or delusion, and well deserves an exposure, in some detail.

"Let us give a sample of the evidence for the pernicious effects of opium-smoking in China. For his most prominent example, Lord Ashley goes to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and, on the authority of the author of the 'History of Aleppo,' quotes the case of one Mustapha Shatoor, who was in the habitual practice of eating three drachms of crude opium every day of his miserable life. This quantity was equal to 180 full doles for an adult, and about equal, in strength, to one whole year's consumption of an ordinary opium smoker in China! This case of a drunken Turk of Smyrna, who lived 100 years ago, is as much to the purpose as if, in deprecation of brandy, his lordship had quoted the instance of some sot, who, instead of contenting himself with a single glass, did every day of his brastly life swallow 180 glasses. Some years ago there existed in India a Mahomedan Fakier who, at one meal, eat one of the small sheep of that country, raw, without sauce or condiment, and who performed the feat in the presence of English gentlemen now living. But the case of this Oriental brute is not a good argument against the discreet consumption of roast mutton. Too much opium may be more pernicious than too much gin—but Lord Ashley's drunken Turk is not good evidence of it.

"Now, every man of the smallest financial experience must be satisfied, at once, that the suppression of the opium trade is impossible as long as the taste for it is general and intense over a population of \$70 millions that can afford to pay for the drug,—as long as all India, all Persia, all Arabia, all Syria, all Asia Minor, to say nothing of a great part of America, can produce white poppies,—as long as there is an undefended coast of 2,000 miles by which to pour it in,—as long as numerous, active, and determined smugglers, native and foreign, exist for its dissemination; and as long as great profits and small risks tempt to the undertaking. Every man of sense must, we think, be also thoroughly satisfied, from the Parliamentary debate, that the suggestions thrown out by the abolitionists for its suppression, are nothing better than wild, impracticable vagaries; and, but for the honesty and good intentions of some of them, wholly unworthy of a moment's serious consideration."

The final adjustment of the opium question as regards compensation has been decided; for it is pretty clear, however much the claimants, through their very energetic and active committee may still demur, the Government will not alter; indeed, under all the circumstances of the case as dragged to light by the committee, it would be a bold Government that would ask the House of Commons for any grant in addition to the six millions of dollars that have been appropriated to discharge the debt incurred by the "Elliot Convention." It appears that six millions of dollars was the sum demanded from and conceded by the Chinese under the fourth article of the treaty in full compensation of the opium seized; this, too, under instructions from the ex-Foreign Secretary to Sir Henry Pottinger! We believe the opium will be classed—Patna, Benares, and Malwa—but that any further alteration in the Government will take place, cannot be expected.

The late appointment of Sir Henry Pottinger to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief, at Hongkong, has been caused, as we understand, by a desire on the part of the Government to vest in him the sole and whole civil and military power in our new colony. This power

is quite distinct from that vested in him as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. It was an object, to give into the ablest available hands the first arrangements for the future government of Hongkong; and we believe that the country is fully satisfied that a fitter Governor could not have been appointed. We hear, however, with regret, that Sir Henry Pottinger will not long continue in China, for a still higher post is to be his reward for the great services he has done the State. It is generally believed that Sir Henry Pottinger will be raised to the peerage, and will fill the first vacant Governorship in India.

From the Atlas for India, 9th May.

THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

The very numerous inquiries we have received respecting the progress of Mr. Henson's invention have induced us to make some inquiry on the subject, the result of which we now proceed, as permitted, to state.

We are informed that, some time ago, the construction of a steam engine was commenced, intended for a carriage of full dimensions—viz., of 150 feet long by 30 feet wide, and that arrangements were made for building the carriage itself. After some progress had been made with the steam-engine, and before the carriage was begun, it was deemed expedient to make a model, to be actuated by a small steam-engine, by which the principle and operation of the machine could be more conveniently tested. Such a model has been made; it is about 14 feet long, and has been the subject of several encouraging, though not decisive trials.

The first practical use of mechanical inventions, even of the most successful character, is commonly embarrassed by a multitude of trifling and unforeseen hindrances, which, though affecting but matters of detail, and that only for a time, are as disheartening to persons unaccustomed to such pursuits, as though they resulted from failure of principle. In proportion to the novelty of the invention and of its purpose, is the number and amount of these minor yet vexatious occasions of delay; this extraordinary project has not been without them.

But furthermore, Mr. Henson's invention belongs to a class in which the operation of the patent laws of this and other countries occasions considerable inconvenience to the inventor. It is true that, in theory of law, the exclusive right to the invention is secure as soon as the patent is sealed; but in practice, it is found to be advisable, in a case of importance, to keep it secret until the specification is enrolled, which is six months afterwards; and this precaution is especially necessary when it is intended to take out foreign patents. Now, where the invention is such that it can be contained and used within a room or a factory, the needful trials may go on from the beginning with the requisite seclusion; but where the use of the invention is necessarily public, as in this case, the experiments indispensable to the final adjustment of the machine can only be made with safety after the enrolment of the specification. The six months which intervened between the sealing of the patent and the enrolment of the specification were employed, as well as the needful privacy allowed, in preparing the model; the very short period which has elapsed since the enrolment, is the only time in which the most important of the experiments could be carried on.

A still more serious occasion of delay is the total want of all scientific guidance on some of the points which most affect the correct adjustment of the details. In our first exposition of the principles of the machine (ATLAS, March 25), we stated that no means exist of computing the resistance to be overcome; in this statement we referred to the horizontal element of the resistance by which the machine is at once upheld and retarded. But, besides this point, which involves the eventual success of the machine (but which, from somewhat careful observation, we believe must be decided in its favour), there is another, which, though it does not at all affect the question of final success, is of extreme importance to the working adjustment; it is this—a plane surface acted on perpendicularly by a stream of air may be supposed to be pressed equally, or nearly so, in every part; but when the action of the fluid on the surface is very oblique it is by no means certain that this is the case; on the contrary, there is strong reason to suppose that different parts of the surface are very differently affected by the impulse. The few experiments which were made by ROBIN nearly a century ago, and the best guesses at the cause of the great discrepancy between theory and experiment, serve only to show the great probability of this unequal action without pointing out the amount of the inequality or the manner in which the varying pressures are distributed over the surface. The importance of this point arises from the consideration that the wings or platform must have a certain inclination to the path of the machine, and that inclination can only be maintained in this way; the centre of gravity of the entire machine will necessarily bring itself into the same vertical line as the point which represents the average effect of the air's pressure on the under surface of the wing and, therefore, these natural points must be so placed, with respect to each other, by the construction of the machine, as that when they are in the same vertical the wings shall have the necessary inclination. If the pressure were equally distributed over the surface, the point representing its average effect would be in the middle of

It is true that the tail should assist in redressing the effects of any possible misplacement of the load, and in use on the large scale will undoubtedly do so; but, besides the fault that every employment of the tail involves a waste of power, it is clear that the experimental difficulty is not removed by the use of it; for it is just as uncertain what inclination of the tail will compensate for a certain error in the place of the load, as what readjustment of the load will dispense altogether with the correcting help of the tail. Trial only, in the present state of mechanical knowledge, will determine these points.

It will readily be seen that these inherent causes of delay are greatly aggravated by the fact that the experiments are made on a model which is not large enough to carry a person to regulate its motion: with whatever adjustment it is started it must go, and it is not wonderful that the earliest attempts should have occasionally fractured it. The behaviour of the machine under the several trials which have been made showed clearly to the bystanders that the want of true adjustment was the only probable hindrance to success; but, unfortunately, the model being constructed for flight, and not to bear the falls incidental to these first trials, required not only re-adjustment but repair after each experiment; and, hence, another cause of delay.

There are, perhaps, some other points which want the like practical settlement: since, however, they are of a nature to be better helped by existing experience than is that on which we have dilated, they can present little eventual difficulty.

We can scarcely flatter ourselves that with our best efforts we have succeeded in making this purely scientific subject intelligible to all our readers; we must be content if we have shown them good reasons to conclude that the main cause of delay is the want of established data. To those who are conversant with matters of this kind, it will be fully apparent that there is nothing in these considerations which at all endangers Mr. Henson's eventual success, since it is not the amount of pre-sure, but its peculiar distribution on the surface, which is mainly in question.

It is easy to be wise after the fact, or we should give expression to a wish that the patentees had instituted a set of experiments by which the important physical data would have been established on which both the substantial success and the subsequent judicious management of their enterprise depend, and which would have filled up the blank which now disgraces this department of mechanical philosophy. We trust, however, that perseverance and tact in their present course will at least bring out practical facts sufficient to demonstrate the certainty of Mr. Henson's success, and lay the foundation for more extensive and systematic operations. In the meantime, if there be those who are disposed to augur ill from present delay, we ask them to point out a single invention, of the slightest public importance, which has been matured within ten times the space their impatience has yet allotted to Mr. Henson.

We have letters from Schwan of the 9th, and from Sukkur of the 15th June, of which the following is a Summary-Colonel Roberts having received intelligence that Meer Shah Mahomed, a brother of Meer Shere Mahomed, had moved to the side of the river on which Shawan is situated and encamped within 14 miles of our troops, with about two thousand five hundred men, with the intention of getting the Hill tribes to join him and turn out the Feringhees, determined on attacking him before proceeding to engage. Shere Mahomed himself as intimated in our last, especially, as the distance allowed of his making a move during the night, with every probability of surprising the enemy's camp; the force accordingly marched at 1 A. M. of the 8th inst. and reached the enemy's camp a little after day break; on seeing the approach of Colonel Roberts's force the main body of the Beloochees commenced retreating, when Captain Walter, with a troop of the 3d cavalry, pursued them and cut up about 80 men, who were left dead on the field besides a proportionate number of wounded; the light companies of the force also pursued a little distance. The guns were formed up, but the enemy became so scattered that it was useless wasting ammunition upon them, and only one shot was fired. The Commandant of the force had encamped in an old burial ground, surrounded with thorny bushes, and not being prepared to move upon our sudden approach, he took up a position under cover of the hedge with a num-

ber of followers, all of whom, together with the chief, were taken prisoners and forwarded on the evening of the 8th-by steam to Hyderabad. Several letters were found on the person of the captured Meer bearing the signature of Shere Mahomed. Some guns, the number is not specified, and also standards were captured. The only misfortune on our side was in the person of Ensign Lancaster of the 30th Bombay native infantry, who received a bad sabre cut into the bone in the arm, and some 19 men were wounded; none killed. The trip was in every respect a most successful one, but we regret to say that two Europeans of Captain Blood's Battery died from the effects of the heat during their return to camp, and another died during the absence of his comrades, the heat in tents being 127 degrees. It is feared that the excitement of the temporary service over, sickness to a considerable extent will declare itself. Captain Blood was to cross the river with two guns and all his horses on the 30th and to be followed on the 11th by Colonel Roberts, who would march on Sukkerind, and with the assistance of four hundred Scinde Irregular Cavalry, who had been sent in advance to co operate with his brigade try and fall in with Shere Mahomed; when he is dispersed, perhaps taken, the Bombay troops will march on Hyderabad. The next news we may expect will be the capture of the Ex-Ameer, as Sir Charles was to move out to meet him in the event of his escaping from the brigade marching from the North, and the steamers are most carefully watching the movements of the chief, changing their positions as the Ameer does his, that they may be in readiness to receive their prey.

Macao, 5th Aug., 1843.

The *Kelpie* from Calcutta 7th. and Singapore 25th July, arrived yesterday. We do not find much of interest in the papers, but have taken from the India Gazette of 5th July an account of further successes of the British arms in Scinde. The 5th Opium sale took place on the 30th June, when prices did not go quite so high as at the fourth sale.

Batna 1555 Chests—Rs. 1446. 2.7. average.

The *Rob Roy* had sailed two days before the *Kelpie*, but had not arrived at Singapore when the latter left there; the *Ariel* was to leave Calcutta about 10 days after. The *Arcturion* arrived in Bombay on the 29d June.

We understand that H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger is expected shortly to visit Macao.

We have copied from the *Hongkong Gazette Extraordinary* of 31st July the Proclamation issued by the Imperial Commissioner informing the Chinese people of the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce with England, and extending its benefits to merchants of all nations alike. We always expected that the English would seek for no exclusive advantages, nor did we think would the Chinese make any distinctions between the different nations of foreigners visiting their shores as merchants; and we may therefore consider that the war, however much suffering it may have caused at the time, has conferred a cosmopolitan benefit; of which the Chinese after all are likely to reap the greatest share. We most heartily wish that the punishment which their ill-treatment of the then despised barbarians brought upon them, will be long in their remembrance, and that they will not again allow their pride and vanity to urge them to acts endangering the present friendly relations, but that on the contrary they will do all they can to maintain them inviolate. On the other hand it may not be useless to warn foreigners against too overbearing a conduct towards the generally meek and submissive Chinese people, as a mutually friendly feeling alone is likely to produce an increased and uninterrupted friendly intercourse. To this the Chinese people seem at present to be well disposed; and it would be a great pity, if by any act of our own it were ever endangered. Not to become an obstacle to the new Tariff coming into full force, the British Opium smuggling vessels at Whampoa, have been ordered by their owners or agents to leave the river, without having received any orders to that effect from the Commander of H. M. S. *Dido*; an American receiving ship has done the same; and we regret to learn that other flags are ready to continue the trade at Whampoa. For the steady continuance of the trade under the new system of trade it is much to be hoped that no

Opium smuggling, under whatever flag, be permitted at Whampoa, and we hope the Chinese will by an effective river police, as soon as the Boguesforts shall again be duly armed and garrisoned, put an end to this practice, for which even the plea of necessity does not exist, since within a few miles a free port may be found, where the Chinese may supply their wants.

The restraint upon pilots to take vessels to Whampoa no longer exists, and a number of them have daring the week proceeded up the river, to discharge cargo under the new tariff. We believe that some goods have already been cleared at the new rates, but upon the whole the trade at Canton, according to the last advices, continued inactive, partly owing to its usual dullness at this season of the year; partly to the great quantity of goods offered at once in the market; and in part also to the circumstance that native dealers fear that they will not have the same facility as heretofore of disposing of foreign merchandize, since the month will in future be, as it has for a year or two partly been, supplied through the northern ports soon to be thrown open, so that they have no means of correctly judging whether the quantity brought into the Canton market will prove only sufficient or superabundant. For the present, we suppose, the former Hong merchants, although no longer a monopolising body, will act as brokers on their individual account, for which their acquaintance with the trade and the native and foreign merchants points them out as the fittest. Gradually, however, we hope to see the native dealers enter into direct communication with the importer, so that all appearance of monopoly may vanish. A knowledge of the Chinese language will now become more useful to the merchant than before, and we would much recommend to our younger neighbours the study of it as it cannot fail to be hereafter of the greatest use to them in business.

We much regret to have to report the death of Mr. SLADE, who during the last eight or nine years was Editor of the *Canton Register*. Mr. SLADE, we learn, was on the morning of the 2d of this month found dead, in his room, seated in his chair, where it is supposed a sudden fit of apoplexy terminated his existence. Mr. SLADE had made very considerable proficiency in the study of the Chinese language, from which he translated with fluency and ease, and his naturally acute understanding was improved by much and various knowledge. Although differences arising from our editorial functions had become so bar to much personal intercourse, we yet deeply lament the untimely decease of one who for many years has shed the same path with us, and in whose literary productions we were naturally accustomed to feel an interest.

The H. C. Steamer *Akbar* came into Macao Roads at about 10¹/₂ A.M. on the 1st instant when the Mail was put on board, and she proceeded to the southward immediately after. We hear she has 24 days coal on board; this heavy burden must check her speed, as she was drawing 49 feet of water when she left Hongkong. She has taken the largest mail that ever left China—from Macao alone 2983 covers. Lieut. Col. Malcolm, who goes to her, is the bearer of very important despatches to H. M. Government, and the treaty of Commerce, we doubt not, will be hailed with great delight, not only in England, but in Europe and America also, none being excluded from the benefits it holds out.

Nothing whatever is known as yet of the fate of the *Lorena* No. 37, which left here about 18 days since bound for Hongkong. Two English passengers are said to have been on board, one of whom, it is reported, took over with him near 3000 Dollars in silver to pay for the purchase of some land at Hongkong. We have not been able to learn their names, but there is little doubt that, tempted by the money, the crew have again murdered the unhappy men and probably the Portuguese master, and destroyed the boat to escape detection. Nothing further has been elicited concerning the destruction of the *Lorena* No. 11, nor have any more of her crew been apprehended, nor has anything more come to light regarding the murderers in the *Calcutta's* boat, as the property they made away with.

On London, 6 mo. sight . . . 4s 6d per £
On Calcutta, Company's bills, 30 days
sight 22½ Rupees per 100 £
Sycee large, 2½ @ 4 per cent Premium.

From the Hongkong Gazette Extraordinary,
of 31st July.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. & G. C. B., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. is pleased to direct that the annexed Translation of a Proclamation issued by the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues be published for General Information.

(By order.) RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Govt. House, Victoria Hongkong, July 28, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER &c.

Keying, High Commissioner, &c. &c., Keking, Governor-general, &c., and Ching-yuet-sai Governor &c.—issue this Proclamation for the purpose of giving clear information and Commands.

Whereas when the English had last year ceased from hostilities, our August Sovereign granted them commercial intercourse at Canton and at four other Ports, and was graciously pleased to sanction the Treaty that had been concluded; the ratifications of that Treaty have now therefore been exchanged, and commercial regulations have been agreed upon, and a Tariff of Duties, wherein all fees and presents are abolished, has been distinctly settled. These, as soon as the High Commissioner, with the Governor General and Governor, shall have received the replies of the Board of Revenue, shall become the rules to be observed in the various Ports. The Tariff of Duties will then take effect with reference to the commerce with China of all countries, as well as of England.

Henceforth, then, the weapons of war shall for ever be laid aside, and joy and profit shall be the perpetual lot of all; neither slight nor few, will be the advantages reaped by the Merchants, alike of China and of foreign countries. From this time forward, all must free themselves from prejudice and suspicions; pursuing each his proper avocation; and careful always to retain no inimical feelings, from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place. For such feelings and recollections can have no other effect, than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people.

With regard to Puchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, the four Ports which by His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission are now newly opened for trade: it is requisite that the replies of the Board of Revenue should be received, before the commerce of those Ports should be actually thrown open. But Canton has been a mart for English trade, during more than two centuries past; and therefore, the new regulations having been decided upon, they ought at once to be brought into operation; that the far travelled merchants may not be any longer detained in the outer seas, disappointed in all their anticipations. The High Commissioner, the Governor General, and the Governor, have, therefore, in concert with the Superintendent of Customs, determined, in fulfilment of their August Sovereign's gracious desire to cherish tenderly men from afar, that a commencement shall be made with the opening of the Port of Canton under the new regulations on the 1st of the 7th month. The wishes of the merchants will thus, it is hoped, be met.

The Island of Hongkong having been by the gracious pleasure of His August Majesty granted as a place of residence to the English nation, the merchants of that nation, who will proceed from thence to the various ports will be numerous; and such vessels as they may engage to convey them to and fro will therefore be required to lie under no restrictions, but merely accept engagements at fair and just rates. If, however, such passengers convey goods in the same boats with the view of evading the dues of Government, they shall be subject to such fines as law shall direct. Should merchants of China desire to proceed to the Island of Hongkong, aforesaid, to trade, they will be required only to report themselves to the next Custom-house, and to pay the duties on the their mere handize according to the new Tariff, obtaining a pass before they quit port to commerce their traffic. Any who may dare to go and trade without having requested such a pass, on discovery, shall be dealt with as offenders of the laws against clandestine traffic, and against contumacious visiting of the open seas.

As to those native of China who, in past days, may have served the English soldiery or others with supplies, and may have been apprehended in consequence, the High Commissioner has obtained from the good favor of his August Sovereign, vast and boundless as that of heaven itself, the remission of their punishment for all past deeds, and any such who may not yet have been brought to trial are therefore no longer to be sought after; while all who may have been seized and brought before Government are granted a free pardon. All persons of this class must then attend quietly to their avocations, with a diligent pursuit of every thing that is good and right; they need entertain no apprehension of being hereafter dragged forward, nor yield in consequence to any fears or suspicions.

With reference to the arrangements which the High Commissioner and his Colleagues have made in regard to duties, every thing has been done with a single eye to

a just impartiality: all merchants, then, whether of China, or of foreign countries, are called upon to consider the many pains that the High Commissioner and his Colleagues have taken, and by all means to abide in the quiet pursuit of their respective callings, and in the enjoyment of so auspicious a peace. From hence forward amity and good will shall ever continue, and those from afar and those who are near, shall perpetually rejoice together. Such is the fervent hope of the High Commissioner and his colleagues; and in this hope they command implicit obedience to what is now thus specially promulgated.

(A true translation) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.
(True copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July, ARRIVED
29. (B.) Salem, Millord, Bombay and Singapore.
30. " David Clark, Mills, do. do.
31. " Allet Rohoman, Leister, do. do.
31. " Earl of Clare, Scott, do. do.

August.
1. H. C. St. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, Suez.
2. (P.) Victoria, Sena, Bombay and Singapore
2. (B.) Caledonia, Burn, do. do.
2. " Eliza Stewart, McLeod, Singapore.
4. " Phoebe, do. do.
4. " Kelpie, Sims, Calcutta and Singapore.
— " Eliza, Grange, Singapore.
— " City of Palaces, Byworth Calcutta.
— " Sultana, —, Bombay.

PASSENGERS per
Eliza Stewart, Revd. Messrs W. H. Medhurst, S.
Dyer and John Stronach.

July, SAILED
30. (B.) Fortescue, Hall, Chusan.
30. (Sp.) Esperanza, Ahuja, Pangasinang.

August.
1. (B.) Kelsa, Roxburgh, N. S. Wales.
2. " Postumus, Milner, Chusan.
2. " Siam, Wilmet, London.
4. " John Tomkinson, Hutchinson, London.
4. " Isabella, Hardie, N. S. Wales.
4. " Syed Khan, —, Bombay.
b. (Sp.) Narciso, Tayag, Manila.

PASSENGERS per
Akbar, Lieutenant Col. A. G. Malcolm, Mr. H. R. Harker

UNDER DESPATCH
For Bombay.—Eleanor Lancaster, Corsair.
For Sing. & Cal.—6th, Mermaid; 10th, Tenasserim
and Nulcut

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England,—Affiance, Claudius, Bolivar, Uralia,
Coromandel, England's Queen, Wm.
Jardine, Maid of Athens, Indian,
Rogery, Eleanor, Duke of Wellington,
Cleopatra, Anna Maria,
Juliet, Iris, John Horton.
From Bombay,—England, Madonna, Harriet Scott,
Pelaine, Lucy Wright, Isabella
Thompson, Ann, British Mer-
chant, Charles Grant, Victoria.
From Calcutta,—Victory, Bengal Packet, Nehal,
Mary Ballantine, Rob Roy, Ariel,

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 6th May. SINGAPORE, 25th July.
UNITED STATES, 7th April. MANILA, 18th July.
CALCUTTA, 7th July. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 7th June. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 7th July. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Ailen,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
* AMARON,	—	McFarlane,	Macvicar & Co.
Angleson,	206	Rowland,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Albert Edward	—	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Anita,	228	King,	Russell & Co.
Allet Rohoman	—	Leister,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Anna, (shire	—	Kel'ing,	C. W. Bowers.
Buckingham-	—	McGregor,	Jardine M. & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
* Bahamian,	—	Peatson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
* Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Townsend	H. Pybus.
Clover,	—	Norris,	"
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
* Candabar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.

* Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	"
City of Palaces,	—	Byworth,	"
Corsair,	—	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Caledonia,	—	Burn,	"
Chiefstain (land	—	Boznie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Dns of Northber-	—	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Russell and Co.
David Clarke,	—	Mills,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	"
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
Eliza,	—	Grange,	"
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
* Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	—	Sewell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	—	Baker,	"
Elizabeth Moor	—	Moscop,	Russell & Co.
Eleanor Lan-	—	Cowley,	Macvicar & Co.
Emo, (caster	—	Scanlan	"
Ellen,	—	Brewer	Jardine M. & Co.
Falcon,	—	Umfreville	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Port William,	—	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co.
Fatal Mobarrack	—	Moore,	"
* Hyacinth,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
High Walker,	—	Shanks,	Jardine M. & Co.
Heleen,	—	Bayes,	"
* Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Ingila,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
* Ingleborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgoor,	Lindsay and Co.
* John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Julia,	—	Jennings,	E. Boustead.
John Gray,	—	Anld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
James Campbell	328	Pitcaira,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
* John Brewer,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
Kelpie,	—	Time,	Macvicar and Co.
Levant Packet,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Zabell,	"
Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	"
Madras	—	Slack,	Jardine M. & Co.
Maira,	—	Gray,	"
Manly,	—	Hart,	"
Mury,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustonjee.
McAid,	—	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Manlius,	—	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
Mury Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
Natcut,	180	Wright,	Macvicar and Co.
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Phoebe,	—	—	"
Passenger,	—	Walson,	Jardine, M. and Co.
Patna,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
* Portly,	—	Reed,	Wetmore & Co.
* Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Possidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
* Quentin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
Ranger,	—	McMillan	"
Ret Rover,	—	McMardo	Jardine M. & Co.
Raparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
* Ros. Cowasjee,	—	Hill,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Salem,	—	Millard,	"
* Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Scaley Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustonjee.
* Shah Allum,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
* Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sultana,	—	—	"
Tenasserim,	287	Major,	H. Pybus.
Thomas Crisp	—	Metcalfe,	Fraser & Son.
Tyler,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden	—	blackston	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	sutherland	Turner and Co.
Velocipede,	—	woodward	"
Warlock,	—	sullivan	"

Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
* Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	"
Wissachickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.

* Caroline,	—	Kuenden	Nye Parkin and Co.
Qstavar,	—	Jessen,	Wetmore and Co.
	—	SWEDISH.	"
Zenobia,	—	Beckman	Russell and Co.
	—	SPANISH.	"
Gitana,	—	Salado,	P. de las Heras.
	—	SEAMESE.	"
Success,	—	Luz,	"

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Hongkong, on the 2nd August.
JOHN SLADE, Esq., for many years Editor of the
"Canton Register."

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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[No. 410.]

AVIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont prévenus que s'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête, qu'ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.

COMTE DE KATTI-MENTION.

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned was transferred to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. on the 1st July last.

p. pro. J. S. RIGGE & Co.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Canton, 5th August 1843.

CIRCULAR.—Since the 30th ulto, our Office has been removed from Macao to Hongkong, and correspondents will please address us at this settlement accordingly. Our business at Canton will continue to be managed by Mr. JAMES A. HULBERT.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. ROBERT STRACHAN is authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm. Mr. ADAM SCOTT is also authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has admitted into co-partnership Mr. WILLIAM WINTHROP PARKIN, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of NYE, PARKIN & Co.

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.
T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions,

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{8}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the above Company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th January, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 2d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

G. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR SINGAPORE AND B. MBAY.



THE new clipper KLEPPE, Capt. SYME, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 20th inst. and from Macao on the 1st September. For freight of Silk and

Treasure, apply to

MACVICAR & Co

Macao, 7th Augt., 1843.

at Canton or Macao.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE fast sailing Barque "FALCON," will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

N.B. The above vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Macao, 11th August, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A1 Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight

LINDSAY & Co.

apply to

or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE A. 1. Barque "EMU," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast, and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCANLAN on board at

Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," Captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CHILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
at Macao or Canton.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY IF PARTICULAR INDUCEMENT OFFERS.



THE Schooner THOMAS CRISP, MATCALFE, to sail from Hongkong on the 14th instant.

and

THE Barque CACIQUE, ELDBERG, to follow the Thomas Crisp, on the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to

MACAO, 4th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. 1. Barque "IVANHOE," 379 tons, Capt. Kilgour, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Barque "TENABERIN," will leave for the above Ports on the 10th August. For freight apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 16th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GRISON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 28th July 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

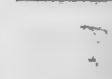


THE clipper Brig "ANGLESIA," Capt. ROWLAND, 206 Tons Register, built at Ipswich, in 1840 and A1 for 13 years, has been newly coppered, and is well found in stores. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 28th July, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

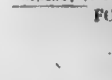


THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, 250 Tons, daily expected from Chusan, will have immediate despatch. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 21st July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.



THE Barque "POSSIDONE," 303 Tons N. M. Capt. A. VALENTINE, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged for the latter Port, will sail on or before the 16th proximo. For freight apply to

RICHARD BROWN.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.



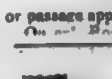
THE British Barque "LOUISA," of 361 Tons (old measurement) Capt. JACKSON, will sail for the above ports about middle of next month. For freight

or passage apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

On board at Hongkong, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE Hamburg Ship "GUSTAV," 500 tons, newly coppered, and thoroughly repaired before leaving Hamburg on her present voyage; copper fastened, well found in stores, and a staunch, good vessel. Apply to WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to PRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "WISSAHICKON," now in the Tyne, 166 tons Register, of good capacity, a fast sailer, 3½ years old, built of white Oak, Live Oak, and Locust, copper fastened throughout and newly coppered, in every respect a first class vessel. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press. Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—Spacious dry and secure Brick GODOWNS situated below the premises of Messrs GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co. For terms apply to

JOHN, BURD & Co.

Queen's Road Victoria Hongkong, 22th July, 1843.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious HOUSE, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LUGHTON, Esq. Apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1843. J. A. DE SILVA.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING.

MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, is desirous of giving lessons in the above named accomplishments.

Apply at M. DUPUIS's, near the ancient Cathedral. Macao, 30th June, 1843.

GRAIN FOR SALE.—at \$2 per Bag of 2 Mannds. Apply at the Office of HENRY PYBUS. Macao, 11th August, 1843.

A FEW small and large size IRON CHESTS, for sale moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 28th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—That spacious dry GODOWN & HOUSE, in Hongkong, now occupied by Messrs Wm. ALANSON & Co., built under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. CHALLAYE, and of the best materials; also, a plot of LAND, facing the Queen's Road, and adjoining the above building. For further particulars apply to Macao, 11th July, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila CORDAGE or SIZES; and a lot of SPERMACEAN CANDLES. J. P. STURGIS. Macao, 6th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—English PIANOS of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HORN and SHEETMUSIC. Apply to C. SAUER. Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—JAPAN KABAYAS (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS, etc. Apply to REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—A fine toned, double action HARP. Apply at M. DUPUIS's, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral. Macao, 30th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SHRATTING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to REYNVAAN & Co. Macao, 26th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Wines SHERRY; in 6 dozen cases.

PORT in 6 dozen cases. BURGUNDY, Montrachet in dozen cases. ditto Marsault ditto. HERMITAGE, ditto. WETMORE & Co. apply to Macao, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP; Hanging LAMPs with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astomoth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bailey RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KRIS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

SCINDE.

From the Bombay Times of 28th June.

SCINDE.—The subjoined was published as an extra and distributed amongst our Presidency subscribers on Sunday morning. The only friends besides these to whom it was sent were our editorial brethren and our Poona readers: as we did not choose to impose a postage on our subscribers at large for so small a fragment, crossed as it was likely to be all to the northwest of this by similar tidings from the ordinary issues of our Agra or Delhi contemporaries:—

"A letter of the 13th from Bhooj intimates that Shahr Mahomed, brother of the Ameer Shere Mahomed, had been captured on the right bank of the Indus, 15 miles below Shewan. Colonel Roberts had made a brilliant dash on the place where he had taken up his position, and secured the captive without the loss of a single man. He was expected at Hyderabad on the 7th instant. Shere Mahomed has been surrounded at Sukkurund, and it was expected that he also would be seized by Colonel Roberts, who was then on the left bank about two marches to the north of him; or by Captain Jacob, who was making on him from Meerpore with his rapid moving irregulars.

"Sir C. Napier was to march on the 8th from Hyderabad; but no action was expected, as the Beloochees were dispersing. No mention is made of the state of health of the troops.

"All this is as auspicious as can possibly be desired; much more so than might have been expected.

"The Bombay troops may, with pardonable pride say, of the conquest of Scinde, 'alone we did it,'—a stronger helping hand than the 9th Bengal Cavalry lent needed not to have been desired; but this is the only extraneous aid we have obtained. H. M.'s gallant 22d is our own for the present.

"We believe that the accuracy of the above intelligence may be entirely depended on. Could we secure the persons of the insurgent chiefs, it would do much to put an end, at all events, to organized resistance."

"Sir.—Here we are again in 'battle order' on the memorable banks of the Fulaie, having a most dreadful aspect of another (summer) horrible field of slaughter before us. We are doomed to be consumed in Scinde!—but since our gallant General is always the first to set the example, we are all (like brave British soldiers, ready with hand and heart, to sacrifice our lives in the cause of old England. There must be something indeed dreadful anticipated by our brave old man, that makes him run the risk of killing every soldier by thus marching them out, exposed to the fatal dart of Scinde heat, which has already given us several serious warnings; his intentions we cannot comprehend at present.

"On the evening of the 9th landed H. H. Meer Shah Mahomed, off the *Asyria*, brother to the hostile Shere. He had an interview with the Governor

on his arrival; and, after a laconic conversation, with faithful promises that he would be well taken care of and safely transported to Bombay, was dismissed, and placed (as if in a cage) on the pinnacle of the Fort Gate Tower.—from which H. H. has a commanding view, and his residence is a spectacle to all his followers. H. H. was captured about 10 miles hence, by a *dour* made by a squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry, by direction of Lieut. Colonel Roberts, en route to this. It appears he was taken unawares, having only 300 or 400 Beloochees, proceeding to reinforce his brother at Sukkurund. The combat that ensued was trifling—only 3 or 4 on each side being killed and wounded.

"Shere Mahomed, with about 8000 or 7000 Beloochees, is supposed to be occupying a small strong fort at Sukkurund 1½ miles north-east of the village of that name, which is inconsiderable; declaring vengeance, with a determination to be either victorious or fall a victim to the bayonet of the Feringhee! Round the fort is a large plain, with small-sized tamarisk growing, which will tend to our advantage in watching the enemy and the position of their guns and enable us to play ours on them without interruption. Water &c. is plentiful; besides, our own commissariat will not be hardly supplied. Shere Mahomed is a gallant commandant, and it is expected he will bravely stick out this time to the last.

"The details of the 8th, 19th, and 21st are to occupy the Fort of Hyderabad; and the 25th, with the exception of one company which guards the stores &c. on the right bank, the entrenched Camp, during the absence of the force. We will resume our march when the other troops join us—probably tomorrow or the next day.

"The Dawk from Sukkur is totally stopped: that from Kurrachee is pretty regular, but brings no news of importance. The 78th Highlanders are expected here to co-operate with H. M. 28th,—which latter corps, though anxious of an opportunity to distinguish itself, is sadly unfortunate in being so sickly; 326 rank and file is the most they can muster, and ere they reach the field of battle, one half of these will most probably be laid up by the scorching heat of Scinde. It is indeed painful. The General I believe intends to make only three marches (of five) to Sukkurund by night: but what then!—when day comes on, no tent or rowlie has power to guard against this deadly heat! You will indeed have some melancholy accounts ere our return.

"The inhabitants of Hyderabad are becoming reconciled to our ways,—so much so that they have introduced the practice of 'licking' on a note-of-hand!—many of whom deserve, first, to be well tricked to initiate them thoroughly; and which I doubt not will be the case. One (a rather free dealer) was taking me, inquisitively, the method of lodging a complaint in the Court of Requests, and how to prosecute a debtor? (handing me at the same time about fifty notes-of-hand!) I explained to him the distinction between the two courts—Civil and Military, at which he seemed pleased, and promised to follow the practice suggested.

"It is expected that Colonel Roberts has had a hit at Shere Mahomed already, but no accounts have yet been received to that effect. Many of the chief Sirdars that had taken to flight, are returning,—to all of whom the Governor makes a restitution of their property—Every thing is dear at present: bread, only 5 loaves per rupee; sugar, 3 lbs.; tea, 4 rupees per lb.; rice &c. equally dear in proportion. You may expect to hear again from—

"A XXV.—WALLAR."

CALCUTTA.

Teh Opium war has begun in England; Lord Ashley has made himself the organ of the manufacturers who would suppress the trade upon the moral ground that they could sell more camlets and longcloths in China, if the people of that country laid out less in smoking. They wish the cultivation of opium suppressed in India in the same manner as that of tobacco in England, the one for moral as the other is for fiscal purposes. The cost of morality in a nation whose labouring classes are estimated to spend twenty five millions a year in gin is admirable. Let us have a counter petition from the ryots of India, humbly shewing that your petitioners can cultivate a great deal more sugar than they can sell. That the people of England spend annually an enormous sum in ardent spirits, all of which might be more beneficially laid out in sugar. That your petitioners would be very glad to take cotton piece goods in exchange for their sugar, which would greatly benefit the distressed labourers of Britain. Your petitioners therefore, pray that you will take such measures as you in your wisdom

may deem best for the immediate and total suppression of that weed called *barley*, throughout the United Kingdom. "It is apparent that the discontinuance of the cultivation of barley would not destroy the soil, the capital and the labour now expended on it, but that these would necessarily find new sources of employment," to the great advantage of the labouring classes, whose wheaten bread would be cheaper. "Your memorialists cannot conceive that the continuance of the barley trade can be defended upon any other ground than its productiveness of income to the British treasury." And they cannot doubt that your rich landlords and manufacturers would cheerfully submit to an increased income tax for so moral a purpose as that of keeping their inferiors sober, especially, as they can always procure wine enough to get drunk with, more pleasantly themselves. These Gentlemen philanthropists, before you exercise the cheap virtue of cultivating good morals abroad, be so kind as to try the more expensive and irksome practice of self-denial at home. "Cure your own population of the love of strong drink, before you meddle with the Chinaman's pipe. We may then be disposed to give you credit for sincerity; at present your philanthropy is tainted with self interest, you would make opium scarce, that cotton piece goods may abound, you would prevent the Chinese from warming himself with a pipe, that you may supply him with a flannel jacket. The argument from abuse is the weakest of all arguments—it applies to every thing human, but it has in all ages been the mark of fanaticism. If a man cannot restrain himself within "moderation," he is right to practice the easy virtue of abstinence, instead of the difficult one of temperance. But he has no right to insist upon every other man doing the same, there is no analogy whatever between the cultivation of opium and the slave trade. The one is as lawful as any tilling of the ground can be. The barley field, the vineyard, the orchard, even the fruit and physic garden must all fall, if opium cannot be defended. The slave trade was one uninterrupted series of fraud, oppression, and cruelty. Its horrors made the blood boil with indignation, its tender mercies made the cheek glow with shame. There is nothing wrong in the cultivation of the poppy. Its seed produces an excellent oil, its juice an invaluable medicine. If the latter is abused, it is not the fault of the cultivator. It would be as rational to prohibit gunpowder, because some men blow their brains out with it, or to drain the river Thames to prevent people from drowning themselves in its waters. If any smoking is to be prohibited, for cleanliness' sake, begin with tobacco. The tobacco smoker is a nuisance to every body else, poisoning the fresh air with the vapours of his cigar. The opium smoker offends no one. He, is the most elegant of all the preparations for producing artificial happiness, with which the world abounds. Every man seeks, in some mode or other, oblivion from his cares. Happy is he who effects it by rational occupation, but the bulk of mankind doomed to toil, require something that may spare the pain of thought, as well as assuage those of tobacco. They will ever seek narcotics and stimulants. All Governments have found the taxing this enjoyment one of the most fruitful sources of revenue, and the least objectionable because the payment is voluntary. Before complaint is made of the Indian Government on this score, let us see the amount thus obtained at home. From the returns of 1841, it appears that the revenue derived from stimulants amounted to the enormous sum of eighteen millions, three hundred and twenty-one thousand, one hundred & seventy-seven pounds sterling.

Being upon—

Tobacco,	3,585,193
Wine,	1,721,145
Brandy,	1,359,525
Rum,	1,155,612
Spirits,	5,202,663
Malt,	4,283,601
Hops,	341,439

£ 18,321,177

What is the Company's opium revenue compared with this?—a pitiful million or thereabouts, a mere trifle compared to the prodigious sum exhibited above. Gentlemen, look at home, before you feel compassion for three hundred millions of Chinese, amongst whom the moderate quantity of thirty or forty thousand chests of opium is annually distributed, be good enough to take pity upon your twenty-seven millions, who, if your own arguments are just, must be in danger of total extermination from the use of the enormous quantity of stimulants above shown. What would twenty Father Mathews avail? Prohibit, pull down stills and breweries, root up barley and hops, beat the head out of rum and brandy casks, and throw the tobacco overboard. Thus prove your sincerity, and then you may attack opium without suspicion of hypocrisy.—*Englishman*.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

From the Sing. Free Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Sir,—Having in my last two voyages, when beating down the China seas, fallen in with a dangerous sand Bank, not laid down in any chart, and in a fair

way track for vessels beating up and down against the monsoons; you will oblige me by inserting the following in your valuable paper.

Barque *Kestrel*, June 25th 1843. At 6 p. m. saw broken water ahead of the vessel, stood toward it, and perceived a long ridge of dry sands, stretching East and West, with heavy breakers all around, sounded within half a mile, but no ground. Tacked and stood off, with the extreme ends bearing East and S. W., a black patch in the centre,—had the appearance of a wreck.

We had the day previous been close in with West London reef, and considered ourselves to be full thirty miles to the Westward of all dangers.

Having had no observations, we could not ascertain the exact position of this sand but by our reckoning we made it bear from the former about S. 62° W. distance thirty five miles.

July 1st 1843. Fell in with the same danger and being a fine day, we lowered the quarter boat down to examine it. found round the sides three and four fathoms, the remaining part two and three feet, with many places level with the water's edge, consisting chiefly of sand, with large stones round the sides, the black speck that resembled the hull of a vessel was the stem of an immense tree with the roots entangled in the sand, very probably it might have grown there formerly, as this sand was full five feet above the level of the sea last year.

At noon by observation we made the N. E. end to be in lat. 8° 41' 30" N. long. 111° 32' 40" East the sand bearing from the vessel at that time W. S. W. and running in that direction about three miles, which will make the S. W. part of this danger to be about lat. 8° 40' N. long. 111° 30' E. full thirty miles to the Westward of West London reef, which is considered at present to be the nearest danger towards *Pulo Sapeta*. When viewed from the N. E. end, it resembled the form of a shoulder of mutton running off to a point to the S. W.

No other dangers in sight from the mast head.

Your obedient servt.

R. W. BEAUVAIS,—Master.

Barque *Kestrel*

Barque *Kestrel*, Singapore Roads, July 10, 1843.

SYDNEY.

Bombay Times, 17th June.

SYDNEY.—Our intelligence from Sydney is to the 1st of April. The failure of the Bank of Australia is announced, and the disclosures of its mismanagement have caused the greatest excitement in the colony. It is said, that with the exception of the recent discoveries of the frauds of the Manchester Bank, nothing had been known there to equal it. One firm if stated to be liable for 160,000! A Director had obtained 80,000!, and another Director 40,000!; besides which there are trifling sums amounting to 20,000! more. The Directors have not only become debtors themselves to the Bank of about 140,000!, but they have lent money to the extent of 20,000! at a time, on the security of one name only; that is to say, they have discounted bills drawn in favor of the cashier! The consequence is, that the shareholders will lose all their invested capital, and very probably will be called upon for a further instalment to enable the Bank to meet its engagements.

The house of Willis, Sandeman & Co. have stopped payment. Their liabilities are about £100,000, and the deficiency is said to be very large.

A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared upon the paid up capital of the Alliance Assurance Company.

The ordinary revenue of the year 1842 exhibits a decrease of £9918 9 8; the land revenue an increase of £9923 16 10; and the revenue from miscellaneous sources (consisting chiefly of repayments of sums appropriated), an increase of £3081 2 1—making a net increase on the year of £1188 17 1. The Peel River, Bathurst district which has been quite dry for ten years, is now completely flooded. The long-continued drought in the Liverpool Plains district is at an end: there has been a copious supply of rain, and the settlers are returning to the deserted run. The Australian College Buildings are advertised for sale. There are five candidates in the field for the representation of the city of Sydney in the Australian Parliament. Intelligence had been received of the complete success of the party engaged in the exploration of the Barrier Island for copper ore. A rich vein had been discovered: and it was believed that the company now formed would reap a rich harvest from it, for their enterprise.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPANISH BRIG "GITANA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Please insert the following in your valuable paper. When children are bothered, the only comfort they find is to cry out to the public; you will therefore oblige me by giving publicity to the following.

On the 16th July last at 6 P. M. I sailed from Hongkong for the Roads in my Brigantine the "Gitana;" as the tide was against us and the wind very scarce I kept myself on deck till I passed clear off the Lantau passage. At 9 A. M. I told the Boat-swain to keep a good look out, in order I may rest a little; nearly an hour after he called out, a ship close by, in fact she was so close by that it was impossible for me to pass clear of her, unless she altered her course. I ordered the helm down and did all I could to get clear, at the same time calling out loudly and ringing the ship's bell; it was all in vain, the said vessel took no notice whatever, and came over us with such a force that she carried away our bowsprit jib and flying jib booms and all the fore rigging, in a word swept the vessel's head clear, without a word being heard from the said vessel's company; The size of the vessel and the silence on board make me think she is a man of war, if so, her commander has acted much against the character of his nation, and therefore it is a pity he should have charge of such a vessel, he would be better off had he taken charge of a convict ship; If the vessel is a merchantman, I have then nothing to say, as most of them are ignorant. Either of the two suppositions, the Commander of Captain of said vessel ought to be aware of the fine action he has practised, and it would be a pity in not bringing the same to the notice of H. B. M. in order he may be rewarded for it. Such an atrocious act I am certain would not have taken place in any other country; it is however necessary to know, that there are many vessels, tho' small in size, whose Captains are in no way inferior to those who have charge of large vessels. Not only this happening has delayed my voyage, but has also made me spend more than \$500. to repair the damages, which, by the laws of the whole world, the said vessel ought to make good. But who am I to apply to? the aggressor will soon recognise it! Resignation and thanks to the Divine providence.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SALADO.

Master of the Spanish Schooner "Gitana."

P. S. I may as well observe that it was my intention not to delay publishing the above, as I tried hard to know who the vessel was, but not being able to ascertain it, I do not wish to keep myself any further in silence.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 12th Aug., 1843.

During the week we have had several arrivals from Bombay, bringing us papers to the 30th June, and from Singapore to 20th July, but they contain, with the exception of some favorable accounts from Scinde, as will be seen from our extracts, no intelligence of interest. The June mail, which by steam-er was in 1841 received on the 9th, and last year, per Anonyma on the 4th of August, still keeps out, although daily expected. Here in China nothing has occurred to give much interest to our columns of this week, which we could wish for our readers' sake to see better filled.

According to the last advices from Canton many goods had already been cleared at the new duties, but we regret to learn that "as yet at least few or no outside men have taken a share in the direct trade with the foreign merchants. On the contrary the whole trade is being carried on as heretofore by the Hongmerchants, who seem to hold it as a monopoly fully as much as before, and it is even said that others than the former Hongmerchants are, notwithstanding the express stipulation of the treaty, not permitted by the Canton authorities to deal with foreigners direct. It is stated that the Chinese government has again claimed a gift or contribution from the Hong-merchants of five millions of

dollars; should this be the case, there can be little doubt that they can only make such payment in consideration of being allowed still to enjoy the monopoly, which by the treaty ought to be entirely abolished, and thus to frustrate one of its chief objects, extended intercourse with the people. Besides, if the hong merchants are made to pay this large sum, it is evident that they must reimburse themselves, either by a duty or as they may call it, a higher brokerage, and thus neutralise the favorable effects to be expected from the low duties of the new tariff. Should what we have stated be really the case, we hope the British authorities will immediately interfere by strong remonstrance, and not permit themselves to be duped in so shameful a manner. Vigilance and great firmness will be very necessary to repress encroachments on the liberal terms of the new treaty of commerce and tariff, as no doubt many attempts will be made again to force foreign trade into its former shackles and restrictions.

We have no later dates than the 8th from Hongkong or Canton; the threatening appearance of the weather probably having deterred boats from leaving. On the 8th the quicksilver in our barometer, the average height of which at this season of the year is about 29.65, fell in the afternoon to 29.23, and the heat was oppressive, the thermometer at 11 o'clock at night indicating 90 degrees. The following day it continued very hot, and the barometer low as before, with a cloudy and threatening sky, and most people believed that a typhoon was coming on. All the Chinese boats in front of the Praya had fled for shelter to the inner harbour, when in the evening a heavy squall with thunder and lightning and much rain came on, after which the barometer immediately began to rise. On the 10th we had very heavy falls of rain, and it has continued to rain more or less ever since; the threatening appearance of the weather has gone over, and the mercury has again risen to about 29.50.

Hitherto several junks used annually to arrive from Siam, bringing the tribute or presents from the King of Siam for the Emperor of China, and in consideration of these presents, the vessels were, we believe, freed from all duty and might also import their cargoes free. Within the last fortnight, instead of the usual junks, three large ships under Siamese flag (a white Elephant in a red field) have arrived, and proceeded immediately to Whampoa. Whether they will be subject to the conditions of the new tariff we have not heard. These ships belong to the King of Siam, are said to be well armed and manned, and carry a pendant, man of war fashion. The crew is Siamese, but the Captains or sailing masters and some sea cunnies are foreigners. The ships are built at Bangkok after European models.

We regret to learn that much sickness prevails at Hongkong; invalids arrive here daily for cure, and the Hongkong fever is of a very malignant description, and brought on probably not so much by the unhealthiness of the climate there as by too much exposure to the sun, which cannot always be avoided.

After careful as say made in Canton the authorities there have agreed to receive in payment for duties the hereunder mentioned coins, as follows:—

	T.	M.	C.	G.	
Rupees weighing	109.	7.	9.	0	Are re-
Peruvian dollars	111.	4.	8.	5	pectively
Mexican dollars	111.	9.	0.	0	equal to
Bolivian dollars	112.	1.	5.	0	100 taels
Chilian dollars	112.	5.	0.	0	weights of
Chopped dollars	113	2	0	7	Sycee.

The above percentage, together with 1 per cent difference between hoppo's and shroff's weights, and 1 per cent for refining, must be added to the scale of duties in the new tariff.

The *Cleopatra*, the first of the line of Packets which London papers inform us have been established to run between London and Hongkong, arrived here on the 10th of this month, after a fair passage of exactly four months.

Nothing whatever is yet known of the fate of Iorcha No. 37, but it is now thought that one of the passengers that left Macao in her for Hongkong, was Mr. R. F. Clarke, for a short time Editor of the *Streets Messenger* in Singapore, who had come here in search of employment after that paper had ceased to exist. Mr. Clarke arrived here about the middle

of last month, and after a stay of a few days left for Hongkong, where, however, he does not seem to have arrived, since nothing has been seen or heard of him afterwards.

EXCHANGE

On London, 6 months sight 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.
On Calcutta, Company's drafts, 30 days sight 222 Rs. per 100, £, nominal.
Sycee, large, 3 per Cent Premium, nominal.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 3rd August.

PROCLAMATION.

It having been brought to my notice, that such a step has been contemplated, as sending vessels with opium on board, into the Ports of China, to be opened by treaty to foreign trade; and demanding, that the said Opium, shall be admitted to importation, in virtue of the concluding clause of the new Tariff, which provides for all articles not actually enumerated in that Tariff, passing at an *ad Valorem* duty of five per cent. I think it expedient, by this Proclamation, to point out to all whom it may concern, that opium being an article the traffic in which is well known to be declared illegal and contraband by the laws, and Imperial Edicts, of China, any person who may take such a step will do so at his own risk, and will, if a British Subject, meet with no support or protection from Her Majesty's Consuls, or other officers.

This Proclamation will be translated and published in Chinese, so that no one may plead ignorance of it.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, this 1st day of August, 1843.

AENRY POTTINGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED	
August,	
6, (B.) <i>Charles Grant</i> , Pitcairn, Bombay	
6, " <i>Ariadne</i> , Campbell, do.	
7, " <i>Helen Mor</i> , do.	
9, " <i>Caroline</i> , Williams, do.	
9, " <i>Hushemy</i> , do.	
10, " <i>Cleopatra</i> , Early, London, 10th April.	

SAILED	
August,	
7, (B.) <i>Isabella</i> , Hardie, Sydney	
9, " <i>Julia</i> , Jennings, Amoy.	
11, " <i>Corsair</i> , Fraser, Bombay.	
11, " <i>Tenasserim</i> , Major, Sing. and Calcutta.	
12, " <i>Columbus</i> , Short, Bombay.	
12, " <i>Eleanor Lancaster</i> , Cowley, Bombay.	

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Bombay.—*Island Queen, Falcon.*
For Calcutta.—*Nutcat.*

VESSELS EXPECTED	
From England,	<i>Affiance, Claudius, Bahar, Ursula, Coromandel, England's Queen, Wm. Jardine, Maid of Athens, Indian, Rookery, Eleanor, Duke of Wellington, Anna Maria, Juliet, Iris, John Horton, John O'Gaunt.</i>
From Bombay,	<i>England, Madonna, Harriet Scott, Palatine, Lucy Wright, Ann, British Merchant, Victoria.</i>
From Calcutta,	<i>Victory, Bengal Packet, Nabal, Mary Ballantine, Rob Roy, Arcel, Sophia Fraser, Persian.</i>

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th May.	SINGAPORE, 25th July.
UNITED STATES, 7th April.	MANILA, 17th July.
CALCUTTA, 7th July.	AMOT,
BOMBAY, 3rd July.	CHUSAN,
JAVA, 7th July.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
*Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
*Amazon,	—	McFarlane,	Macvicar & Co.
Angleson,	206	Townland,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Albert Edward,	—	Hughes,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Anita,	220	King,	Russell & Co.
Ariadne,	—	Campbell,	—
*Atlet Rohoman,	—	Leister,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Anna, (shire)	—	Keling,	C. W. Bowra.
Buckingham,	—	McGregor,	Jardine M. & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Behamian,	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Columbine,	—	Townsend	H. Pybns.
Clown,	—	Norris,	—
Charles Jones,	—	McPee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Candahar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
*Charles Grant,	—	Pitcairn,	—
Caroline,	—	Williams,	Russell and Co.
Cleopatra,	—	Early,	—
*Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar and Co.

City of Palaces,	—	Byworth,	—	D & M Rustomjee & Co.
*Caledonia,	—	Burn,	—	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Chieftain (land)	—	Buxnie,	—	Jardine M. Co.
Das of Northber-	—	Scott,	—	Russell and Co.
*Devonport,	—	—	—	Turner and Co.
*David Clarke,	—	Mills,	—	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	—	B. Barretto.
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	—	—
Eliza,	—	Grange,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Eliza,	—	Brewer,	—	Lindsay and Co.
*Eagle,	—	McCarthy,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	—	Sewell,	—	—
Elizabeth Moor,	—	Baker,	—	Russell & Co.
Emu,	—	Mossop,	—	Macvicar & Co.
Ellen,	—	Scanlan,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Falcon,	—	Brewer,	—	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Fort William,	—	Umfrerville,	—	Jardine, M. & Co.
Futtay Mohar,	—	Hogg,	—	—
*Hyacin, (rack,	—	Woodbury,	—	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Hugh Walker,	—	Shanks,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Helen,	—	Bayne,	—	—
Hushemy,	—	—	—	D & M Rustomjee & Co.
Helen Mor,	—	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
*Harmony,	577	Elder,	—	C. S. Compton.
Inglis,	—	Inneson,	—	J. Hudson.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Ipsborough,	—	—	—	Lindsay and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgour,	—	Dent and Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	—	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Gray,	—	Auld,	—	St. Croix.
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	—	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Jamieson Campbell,	328	Pitcairn,	—	Lindsay and Co.
*John Brewer,	—	Brownie,	—	Macvicar and Co.
Kelpie,	—	Sime,	—	Dent and Co.
Levant Packet,	—	Acute,	—	—
Lord Amherst,	—	Zabell,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
*Lowjee Family,	—	Avras,	—	—
Madras,	—	Slack,	—	—
Moira,	—	Gray,	—	—
Moaly,	—	Hart,	—	—
Mary,	—	Kemp,	—	H. Rustomjee.
Merrivaid,	—	Gill,	—	A. A. de Melo.
Manlius,	—	Hodge,	—	Dirum and Co.
Mary Catharine,	—	Taylor,	—	Lindsay & Co.
Nutcut,	150	Wright,	—	Macvicar and Co.
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	—	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Phoenix,	—	—	—	Jardine, M. and Co.
Passenger,	—	Walton,	—	Dent and Co.
*Patna,	—	Donohy,	—	Wetmore & Co.
Portly,	—	Reed,	—	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Prince of Wales,	—	Jones,	—	R. Browne.
Possidone,	—	Valentine,	—	—
*Quentin Leitch,	—	Gray,	—	—
Ranger,	—	McMillan,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Red Rover,	—	Mc Murdo,	—	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Ruparelli,	—	Highy,	—	D & M Rustomjee & Co.
*Rus. Cowasjee,	—	Hill,	—	—
Salem,	—	Vilord,	—	Russell and Co.
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	—	H. Rustomjee.
Scaleby Castle,	—	Johnston,	—	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Shah Allum,	—	Evans,	—	Dallas & Co.
*Sappho,	44	Dunlop,	—	Jardine M. and Co.
Sarah,	—	Heidrich,	—	—
Sultana,	—	Wilson,	—	—
Thomas Crisp,	—	Metcalf,	—	Fearn & Son.
Tyree,	—	—	—	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden,	—	—	—	Dirum and Co.
Urgent,	—	—	—	Turner and Co.
Velocipede,	—	—	—	—
Warlock,	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN.

Swallow,	—	Williams,	—	W. P. Peiror.
*Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	—	Russell and Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	—	—
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	—	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	—	S. B. Rawie & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes,	—	W. A. Lawrence.

HAMBURG.

*Caroline,	—	Kundsen,	—	Nye Parkin and Co.
Gustav,	—	Jessen,	—	Wetmore and Co.

SWEDISH.

Zenobia,	—	Beckman,	—	Russell and Co.
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SPANISH.

Gitana,	—	Salado,	—	P. de las Heras.
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SIAMER.

Succes,	—	Luz,	—	—
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* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Macao on the 5th inst., Capt. ROBERT BROADBENT, of the *Devonport*.
At Macao on the 9th August, S. DYER, Esq., lately arrived from England.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de 86.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 33.] Macao, Saturday, 19th August, 1843.

[No. 411.]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, Mr. CHALLAYE, chef de consul, n'appartient plus au Consulat de France en Chine.

COMTE DE RATTI MENTON.

Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

A VIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont prévenus que s'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête, où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, ou à esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.

COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.

NOTICE.—My duties as Vice Consul of the U. S. America terminate this day; and the sole Agency of the Government of the United States in China is now located at Canton, where EDWARD KING, Esq. has charge of the Consulate.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that on 1st August next, our establishment will be removed to Canton.

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. DHUMJESHOY BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned was transferred to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. on the 1st July last.

JOHN. J. S. RIGGIE & Co.

P. HEN. SILVERLOCK.

Canton, 5th August 1843.

CIRCULAR.—Since the 30th ult., our Office has been removed from Macao to Hongkong, and correspondents will please address us at this settlement accordingly. Our business at Canton will continue to be managed by Mr. JAMES A. HULBERT.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. ROBERT STRACHAN is authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm: Mr. ADAM SCOTT is also authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has admitted into co-partnership Mr. WILLIAM WINTHROP PARKIN, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of NYE, PARKIN & Co.

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.

T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LORRA and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LORRA, MOSES & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium: 4 p Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 p Cent p Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, 4 } of the annual rate and for 3 months, 4 } will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above annu may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA

1830 to 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Lower Family, Capt. ARNOLD, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 16th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANTHONY," on 1st September.

The "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

The "CITY OF PALACES," on 1st September.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "HALL," from Whampoa on 1st October.

For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Bergantine FAIR BARDIAN, now in the Taipa 130 tons Register. She is well fitted in Stores and carries a very large cargo. Apply on board or to Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 10th August, 1843.

P. S. Should nothing offer within a few days, the Bergantine will be despatched on Owner account.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE "LOUISA CAMPBELL," A. I. 387 Tons, Capt. DABBY, will sail from Hongkong on the 26th inst. For freight or passage apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

THE Bark MERRIM, Captain GILL, will be despatched from Macao on the 27th instant. For freight apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALESBY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTON, will leave Whampoa on the 10th Sept., and Macao Route, on the 1st October. For freight apply to

HEERJESHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao, or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Calcutta.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing Ship RUSTOMJEE COWANJEE, Captain HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to JAMONJEE NESSARWANJEE, Canton, or D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Brig "BRITMART," of 345 tons, Captain REID, daily expected from Singapore, will receive freight on moderate terms for the above, and other ports to the Northward, and will have immediate despatch. Apply to JNO. J. SMITH.

Macao, 16th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new clipper KALPIN, Capt. SYMS, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 20th inst., and from Macao on the 1st September. For freight of Silk and Treasure, apply to MACVICAR & Co. Macao, 7th Aug., 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Barque "FALCON," will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

N.B. The above vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Macao, 11th August, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Barque "MARY CATHERINE," Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co. or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st August, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE A. 1. Barque "EQU," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCANLAN on board at Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Clyde-built ship "JOHN O'NEAL," Captain ADAM, 577 Tons &c. &c. now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CHILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
at Macao or Canton.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY IF PARTICULAR INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE Schooner THOMAS CRISP, MAT. CALFE, to sail from Hongkong on the 14th instant.

THE Barque CACIQUE, ELDERD, to follow the Thomas Crisp, on the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to
Macao, 4th August, 1843.

PEARON & SON.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Barque "IVANHOE," 37 tons, Capt. Kilgour, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 25th July 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE clipper Brig "ANGELINA," Capt. ROWLAND, 206 Tons Register, built at Ipswich, in 1840 and A.I. for 15 years, has been newly coppered, and is well found in stores. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 25th July, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, 230 Tons, daily expected from Chusan, will have immediate despatch. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 25th July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Barque "POSSIDONE," 392 Tons N.M. Capt. A. VALENTINE, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged for the latter Port, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to
RICHARD BROWN.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE British Barque "LOUISA," of 361 Tons (old measurement) Capt. JACKSON, will sail for the above ports about middle of next month. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily coppered fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
W. F. PEIRCE.

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRANJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
or HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

LOTTERY.

Of 24000 £ in the holy Casa de Misericordia, for the benefit of its charities, to be drawn publicly, and without fail the end of November of this year, of which further notice will be given. This Lottery is to consist of 6000 tickets of 4 £ each, of which 1640 are Prizes.

1 \$ 3000	10 .. 50 \$ 500
1 " 1000	10 .. 40 " 400
1 " 500	10 .. 30 " 300
1 " 400	30 .. 25 " 750
1 " 300	30 .. 20 " 600
1 " 200	100 .. 10 " 1000
5 .. 100 .. 500	400 .. 8 " 3200
5 .. 80 .. 400	415 .. 6 " 2490
5 .. 60 .. 300	590 .. 5 " 2950

The first and last drawn tickets at each drawing to win prizes of from 25 to 80 dollars the first eleven days; on the 12th the first drawn ticket wins 500 dollars, and the last taken from the wheel 1200 dollars.

The sale of tickets will begin on the 1st of September next, and following week days, at the Office of the Misericordia from 9 o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon.

The drawing will take place on twelve intermediate days, Sundays excepted.

The prizes of less than 100 £ to be paid the day after each drawing; larger prizes on the day after the last drawing, between the hours of eleven to one.

Only new current dollars will be received; chopped dollars @ 7:2; payment will be made in same manner.

A. J. DE MIRANDA.
Secretary.

Macao, Office of the Misericordia, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Coasting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—A very cool and commodious two storied House, having five rooms in the first story with a closed Verandah; and two in the second with a good Terrace, besides the stables, servants rooms &c. &c. &c. Apply to
J. B. GOULART.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

TO LET.—A spacious and commodious HOUSE, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LAUGHTON, Esq. Apply to
Macao, 1st June, 1843.

J. A. DE SILVA.

HARP, PIANO, and SINGING.

MADAME GUILLAIN, an English lady, who has had the advantage of the most eminent masters of Europe, in desirous of giving lessons in the above named accomplishments.

Apply at M. DUPUIS's, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

GRAIN FOR SALE.—at \$ 2 per Bag of 2 Maunds. Apply at the Office of
HENRY PYBUS.
Macao, 11th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to
Macao, 10th Aug., 1843.

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by
Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW small and large size IRON CHESTS, for sale moderate terms. Apply to
Macao, 28th July, 1843.

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.

JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—That spacious dry Godown & HOUSE, in Hongkong, now occupied by Messrs Wm. ALANSON & Co., built under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. CHALLAYE, and of the best materials; also, a plot of LAND, facing the Queen's Road, and adjoining the above building. For further particulars apply to
Macao, 11th July, 1843.

JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila CORDAGE of SIZES; and a lot of SPERMACEAN CANDLES.
Macao, 6th July, 1843.

J. P. STURGIS.

FOR SALE.—English PIANOS of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HOCK and SELZERWATER. Apply to
Macao, 7th July, 1843.

C. SAUER.

FOR SALE.—JAPAN KIMONOS (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS, &c. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—A fine toned, double action HARP. Apply at M. DUPUIS's, French Taylor, near the ancient Cathedral.
Macao, 30th June, 1843.

JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLAINS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
HONGKONG, 17th Oct. 1842.

Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, 60. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Slips, Steering and Asimuth COMPASSES, Half and Half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Flower GLASSES, and some very fine DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

WM. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. L. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADIRA WINE in Pipes, Hopsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

DENT & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. BOPH'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

THE LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de 86, at 30 cents each.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 19th Aug., 1843.

Our this week's paper is chiefly filled with Hongkong Government Notifications, there having been no arrivals or incidents of interest. Our latest paper from Bombay is the Times of 1st July, which mentions, as a rumour, that H. M. S. Endymion was waiting there, to take on board the Governor General of India on his way home to England. From the Sing. Free Press of 27th July we learn that the appointment of the Hon. E. A. Blundell Esq. as Governor of the Straits Settlements, had been cancelled, and Col Butterworth of the Madras Army appointed in his stead. This measure seems to have given much dissatisfaction, Mr. Blundell being generally considered eminently fitted for the post of which he has been so ungraciously deprived. We perceive that Mr. Blundell had already left Singapore in the H. C. St. Diana.

Capt. Strickland of the Diana (arrived here 16th August) reports having seen off Point Romanis on the 6th August, and only some 40 miles from Singapore, a large Steamer. If this was the Akbar, and we know of no other steamer likely to have been there she has made a most extraordinary passage against the monsoon, having left Macao Roads only on the 1st August at half past ten in the forenoon. She had therefore been only five days from China when seen by the Diana.

It will be seen from a Proclamation from the Canton authorities (which we received from Canton yesterday) that in future vessels are not obliged to apply for pass-ports to the Casa Branca authorities, but that they may employ any pilot they please, provided he can show the necessary credentials. This arrangement is no doubt satisfactory, much delay having frequently occurred to ships at Macao, since their application for a pilot was granted only after reference made to Canton: Ships by the terms of this proclamation will, previous to ascending the river, have to report themselves to the Customs-house officer stationed at the Bogue, at North Wantung Island, where if the pilot is found to be properly licensed they will be permitted to proceed up the river immediately. Hitherto we believe the business conducted on the new system, has gone on very quietly, although we much fear that attempts will be made again to introduce some of the former abuses. The Hong-merchants are, we are told, again in trouble with the government concerning a sum of about 4 millions of dollars which the latter demand in payment of a bond the Hong-merchants gave at the time the City of Canton was invested by the British forces and ransomed for six millions: when the authorities represented to Peking that the payment they made to Capt. Elliot was in fact merely a loan to the Hong-merchants, who had given a promise to repay it. We believe that the Hong-merchants, misled by some false promises, and by representations that such paper should never be made use of against them, really signed a bond making themselves answerable for repayment of the four millions, and this with the usual bad faith it is now insisted that they pay. They have hitherto resisted, justly deeming themselves absolved from any further responsibility after having paid the Hong-merchants debts, and after having ceased to exist as a monopolizing body. Whether the justice of their case will prevail remains to be seen; the authorities have, it is said, offered them the facility of paying in 10 yearly instalments. Should the merchants be forced into this, the government will, to ensure the payment, of course have to give them advantages over other traders, and thus virtually restore the monopoly which it has cost the farmer of the tariff so much labor to destroy.

Our readers, we doubt not, will peruse with much interest the official communications from the Chinese authorities on the subject of the Formosa massacre, but we think they will with us feel some degree of disappointment at the vagueness which pervades these documents, and at the apparent studied evasion of the real offence of which the officers Tahunga and Yaou yung have been guilty, namely of having massacred in cold blood some 200 shipwrecked mariners, thrown on their shores, invoking their hospitality, instead of which these cold blooded villains, for the sake of their personal advantage, draw up a false report, as how they had vanquished these foreigners in combat. The consequence of these misrepresentations is but too well known;—with the exception of a few, the crews of the *Ann* and *Nerhads* were executed, accused of having attacked the country sword in hand. From the report before us it appears that the two named officers have confessed to Eliang, the Imperial Commissioner, despatched expressly to investigate this black affair having sent false reports to Peking; indeed elsewhere Eliang found ample evidence of their falsehood; this the report states, but suppresses what were the consequences of this violation of truth, and although these two officers have been deprived of their rank, and been handed over to the board of punishment, we much fear their wholesale murder will have no further bad consequences for them. We hope for the sake of humanity that Sir Henry Pottinger will not lose sight of this business, and employ all his influence to have these atrocious offenders condignly punished.

We are glad to learn that Sir Henry Pottinger is very anxious that the crew of the lorcha No. 11 which was cut off some time since, when a passenger, Doctor McKinley of H. M. 98th regiment, and two Portuguese were murdered, should be punished. Only two men of the crew have hitherto been arrested, and they, it is understood, are kept in confinement at Casa Branca. But in consequence of representations made to the Canton authorities by Sir Henry Pottinger, these men are about being sent to Canton for trial, and all the witnesses that can possibly be of use are also going to Canton there

to give their evidence. The lorcha having belonged to the port of Macao, the authorities here are also, we are told, doing what they can to collect and forward to Canton what evidence is obtainable to convict the offenders. It is indeed greatly to be wished that an example were made of them, to deter others from committing such almost unheard of acts of treachery. The three men of the boat's crew of the Calcutta are also still kept prisoners, and it is said that the whereabouts of their accomplices are known; if so we know not for what reason they have not also been arrested. No further tidings have been heard of the other missing lorcha.

An American Schooner the *O. C. Raymond*, Capt. Samuel Denison, arrived some months since at Chusan, from where we have heard, the Indian Archipelago, where she had been in search of Becho de mar, Sandalwood, bivalve pearls, etc. At Chusan she obtained freight of treasure for Macao, and left there on the 29th of May, but has not since been heard of, although three months have nearly elapsed since her departure. She had obtained on freight about 90,000\$ worth of treasure, and it is possible she may have been cut off by pirates, or may have been driven ashore somewhere; but in the latter case it is likely that something had been heard of her or her crew. The vessel we are informed was owned by the Captain and Chiefmate and both altogether unknown in these parts. The vessel was a small fast-sailing schooner.

We extract below from the *Sing. Free Press* a notice of the disaster that has befallen H. M. S. *Samarang*, Captain Sir Edward Belcher on the Sarawak River in Borneo. We trust that the vessel may be safely got off, and that her commander may be able in her to continue the scientific investigations proposed by this expedition. We are glad to learn that immediately on this mishap becoming known at Hongkong, Admiral Sir William Parker despatched the *Vicer* Steamer in the *Sarawak*, to give what assistance she can to the *Samarang*.

H. M. S. *SAMARANG*.—We are sorry to learn that an unfortunate accident has happened to H. M. S. *Samarang*, Captain Sir E. Belcher, which lately came out from England for the purpose of being employed in surveying in the China Seas. In dropping down the Sarawak River, after a visit to Mr. Brooke's estate, she struck on a rock at the very top of high water, and with the odd tide she fell over and filled, and in this condition she remained when the accident left Borneo. Sir E. Belcher is in hopes of getting the *Samarang* up, although at best it will be a very tedious process. The *Royalist*, Mr. Brooke's schooner, has come over for provisions for the 200 and odd crews who have been thus unexpectedly thrown upon Mr. B's hospitality. We understand that Sir E. Belcher expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the country &c., and we hope that his representations will induce Government to recognize Mr. Brooke's proceedings, and at once take his settlement under their control.—*Sing. Free Press*.

EXCHANGE

On London, 6 months sight 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.
On Calcutta, 30 days sight, Company's bills, 980 a 58s Rs. per 100 £.
Sycee, large, 3 a 6 per Cent, nominal.

PROCLAMATION

KAVING, High Imperial Commissioner, Guardian of the Heir apparent, Governor General of the Two Keang provinces, member of the Imperial Family &c. &c. &c.
KUKUNG, a President of the Board of War, Guardian of the Heir apparent, Governor General of the Two Kwang provinces &c. &c. &c.
CHING MUN TAT, a Vice-President of the Board of War, Governor of the province of Kwangtung &c. &c. &c. and
WANGUNG, by Imperial appointment Superintendent of the Maritime Customs of Kwangtung &c. &c. &c.

Hereby conjointly issue this Proclamation that all men may know and understand.
Whereas it having hitherto been the practice for merchants ships of all countries on arrival in China first to cast anchor in the Macao Roads and there to

wait until Pilots should have been sent off by the sub-Prefect of Macao (otherwise called the Mandarin of Casa-branca) to take the ship to Whampoa; it is now established by the new Regulations that Masters of vessels shall be permitted to choose and to hire their own Pilots so as to avoid all occasion for extortions and other irregularities.

But if we wait until the foreign vessels first anchor at Whampoa and then hand in their report, not only will the Superintendent of Customs be without a clue as to know who passes in and out, but the Governor General and Governor will no less be without check or control, and consequently it behoves us to fix a General Rule by which no room may be left for evasion, and by which we may hope to put a stop entirely to malpractice: For as much therefore we now proclaim to the Merchants and Captains of ships of all nations, to Pilots, Fishermen and all others whom it may concern, for their full and complete understanding of the same, that on and after the first day of the seventh lunar month of this present year of Tsoukwang (23rd August 1863) Pilots may be hired by the Captains of all merchant vessels as it suits their convenience, and whether these be the regularly licensed Pilots under the old system or Fishermen from any fishing boat having a local pass, they are alike permitted to bring vessels into port without the necessity of applying for permission at Macao. But on the Island of North Wantung at the Bogue there is just beneath the Fort a station where the Superintendent of Customs has always had an officer with his flag, flying whose special duty it is to find out what merchant vessels pass in and out, and it is now determined that on and after the date above specified all merchant vessels about to enter this port shall when they approach the said island of North Wantung lay to or cast anchor and report themselves to the commanding officer of the Fort who will communicate with the above mentioned Customs officer and enquire what ship it is, what is the Captain's name, what cargo she has got on board &c. &c. all of which particulars will at once be forwarded to the Governor General and Governor's public offices, and the sailing Pilot will at the same moment be ordered to take the ship up to Whampoa. The Customs officer will in like manner make a report to their Superintendent from the said station and at the same time send some of their number to attend upon the ship and prevent smuggling.

If there is any foreign ship or vessel that shall have a fishing boat without a legal pass or that on or after the date herein specified shall force her way up to Whampoa without having first duly reported herself at the said Fort of North Wantung, such ship or vessel will not be permitted to break bulk or to trade at this port.

Let these orders be obeyed! oppose not!

A most special Proclamation.

Tsouwkwang, 23rd year, 7th moon, 18th day.

(10th August 1863.)

True Translation,

(Signed)

R. THOM.

Asst. Translator and Interpreter, to H. M.'s Commission in China.

OFFICIAL.

From the Hongkong Gazette of 10th August.

His Excellency Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G.C.B., &c. &c. &c., is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Translation of a Report from Eliang, the Governor General of Fokien and Chekiang, and of an Extract from the *Peking Gazette*, containing the Imperial Commands regarding the Massacre of British Subjects on the Island of Formosa.

By order,

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 4th August, 1863.

Report by Eliang, the Governor General of Fokien and Chekiang, regarding the result of his investigation in Formosa.

Eliang, Governor-General of Fokien and Chekiang, lays before the Throne this humble report of his proceedings, when, in obedience to the Imperial Commands, he passed over to Formosa, minutely to investigate, and ascertain the real facts (of Tahunga's conduct).

When His Majesty's Slave, received the command to cross over to Formosa, he then made a report of the general circumstances of his having given over the Seal of Office, having started on his journey, and having appointed Officers to officiate as Generals of Division and Intendant of Circuit of the Island. After arriving in Formosa, His Majesty's Slave, made enquiries in the course of his journey, and also received from Wou-Paifang, Lieut. Colonel, and the Melk, Magistrate ex-

poetant, on their return to Kia's, the verbal report of their enquiries among the people of the Northern parts. This report agreed in every particular with the substance of the answers given by all the Officers who were examined, all uniting with one voice in the statement, that, of the two foreign Ships destroyed, one went to pieces from bad weather encountered, and the other was driven ashore and foundered; that there was no meeting in battle, or enticing them in, as had been stated in the report made by the Intendant of Circuit.

It seems that, on the day of September 1841, a three masted foreign vessel reached the offing of Kelung, and there anchored. On the third day after, she passed by way of Wanjiutay; to the back of the Island of Tawoolun, where from stress of weather she ran upon a reef and went to pieces. With the exception of some of the Crew who got into a boat, set sail, and escaped, all the rest landed in confused groups, asking the people for food, and were immediately seized by the villagers. When the local Officers heard thereof, they proceeded to the spot, and, after giving the villagers the rewards promised by proclamation, took into their own hands the Captives from the foreign vessel, and conveyed them to the chief town of Taiwan. These facts were ascertained, and are entirely inconsistent with the statements of the original memorial.

Again on the 10th of March 1842, there was a foreign vessel stranded from bad weather, in the roads, of Tootekung at Taan, where she went to pieces. With the exception of such as were drowned at the time, the Crew all landed and ran into concealment, but were taken and bound by the people of the neighbourhood and kept by them in their houses. On the third day after, the Civil and Military Officers arrived, gave rewards as before, and carried the foreign prisoners away to the Authorities. This account also is not in unison with that in the original report.

But the statement that from the ship lost at Taan, the guns, and other weapons, drums, and official documents, were from the cities of Chinahai and Ningpo, is perfectly true; and those articles were deposited at the time by the General of Division and the Intendant of Circuit, in the arsenal, where they now remain.

Now, as these circumstances happened prior to the pacification, when each looked to do the utmost that his strength could accomplish, had the General and Intendant simply acted with a burning hatred of their Country's foe their spirit fortified by the justice of their cause, although they might have acted somewhat in excess of their duty, yet, it would then have been attributable to the excitement of a righteous indignation. But, when it is seen that their sole object was to make up a tale, and find some pretence for gaining and exercising patronage, their offence is, indeed, one that calls for punishment; nor is any excuse to be found for it. His Majesty's Slave, therefore, personally interrogated Tabunga and Yao yung regarding all the above detailed facts, how they could so falsely have represented them. At first they obstinately persisted in the declaration that the circumstances were really as they had then reported. But when he further interrogated them regarding the words of which he had heard in the course of his investigation, they said nothing more, but immediately presented their personal statements, and begged that they might be a day before the Throne, and the punishment of their crime solicited.

With regard to the question of a connection with traitorous people in an internal rebellion, although there are on record the depositions taken by the General and Intendant during their conduct of affairs, and trial of this question; yet Denham and the other foreigners and traitorous people taken (with the exception of those who had already suffered death) having in obedience to the Imperial will, been liberated, there are no means of obtaining the evidence of undoubted depositions; nor can this question, (if proved) be set up as a plea to screen the fault committed in the two false reports. And moreover, if such high Officers as a General and an Intendant cannot stand upon the simple statement of a few facts, they show themselves indeed ungrateful for the Imperial favor and utterly unworthy of the Office they hold. His Majesty's Slave, therefore, respectfully transmits their personal statements for the Imperial perusal, and at the same time forwards his own statement of the actual facts as ascertained by his investigation. Whether the Board shall still be commanded to punish them severely; or whether they shall be handed over to the Board for new trial; His Majesty's Slave, meanwhile, has brought Tabunga, and Yao Yung, back with him to the main, there respectfully to wait the announcement of the Imperial Pleasure.

His Majesty's Slave has received deep and abundant favors, which have entered into the very marrow and life of his being. With humility he has read the words of the Imperial rescript; "If Eliang in the slightest degree practice concealment, and will not cast aside every consideration of regard for the parties concerned, so that we shall be made to award reward and punishment, mistakenly, and unjustly, and that injury shall be occasioned to the grand measure of pacification now pending; hereafter when we shall from some other source become aware of this, what, let Eliang ask himself, will be the punishment due to him? Let him well and tremblingly consider this. And let a Copy

"of Keying's representation be forwarded to him." Luminous and bright indeed as these divine commands; brilliant as emanations from the heavenly lights themselves. And who and what is the Emperor's Slave, that he should dare to cherish the least thought of deceit and falsehood. Moreover, Le Tingyu and Suo Tingyung could tell Keying of what they had heard, and should His Majesty's Slave not truly and completely report the facts, how will he yet be able to prevent persons from telling of them.

With respect to the rewards and distinctions granted to the volunteer Militia, on the two occasions, at Taan and at Kelung, for their exertions, these should be left untouched, for the people of those parts are of an unsteady mind, and these will serve to stir them up with a grateful sense of the Imperial Benevolence, and to dispose them to ready effort in any emergency. But as regards the Civil and Military Officers, there has been so much and such great deceit, that it becomes necessary to ask that the Board may be commanded to annul all the grants of honor and distinction to any officers engaged on the two occasions, when the foreigners were taken prisoners.

All the circumstances of his visit in Formosa and of the secret investigation carried on by him, he thus respectfully reported, praying his August Sovereign's Sacred perusal thereof.

POSTSCRIPT.

The length of time that will be taken in conveying a despatch over from Formosa is very uncertain, and the instances of loss not infrequent; and this Memorial has therefore been delayed till after the Memorialist's return over to the main. Elepo having vacated his earthly appointments a communication of this Memorial will be made by express to the Governor General of the Two Kiang, Keying. It is thought right to add these particulars, which are with great respect reported.

True translation. (Sd.) W. H. MEDHURST, Interpreter. RICHARD WOOSNAM.

TRANSLATION.

Of an Extract from a late Peking Gazette.

On the 24th of April the following Imperial Commands were received.

In consequence of Tabunga and Yao-Yung having reported that during the month of September 1841, an English vessel had suddenly approached the coast of Formosa, when the said General of Division, Intendant of Circuit, and others, led on the Troops and Militia to the attack and sunk the vessel; that, again in the month of March last year, a foreign vessel suddenly entered the harbor, when the local office and troops enticed her on to a shoal, and that they had on these occasions, successively, caught and killed many of the foreigners, and captured sundry Chinese Military weapons, Flags, Banners, and other things. Our Imperial Pleasure was therefore, on each of those occasions, declared, graciously commending and rewarding the General, Intendant, and all other persons who exerted themselves in the several affairs.

But afterwards the foreigners, after their pacification, presented a document stating that Tabunga and others had treacherously sacrificed some shipwrecked foreigners, and, that fabricating a story of having taken them in arms as prisoners of war, they had thus falsely represented it to Us; and this statement of the foreigners having been by Eliang and Keying successively reported to Us; Our commands were then given to Eliang, to pass over to Formosa, and examine into and adjudicate the matter.

It now appears from his report, upon examination and enquiry among the officers and common people, that, of the two foreign vessels destroyed, one went to pieces from the bad weather encountered, and the other was driven ashore by stress of weather; that in neither case weatherly any meeting in battle, or enticing into danger. On being examined into, Tabunga and Yao-Yung themselves have confessed, that their report was a pre-arranged and made up one, and that their crime is wholly undeniable, and have presented to Eliang their own depositions requesting him to report clearly to Us that they may meet due punishment.

This affair having originally been presented to the pacification of the foreigners, at that time, when under the impulse of a just indignation, and the General and Intendant reported according to the truth. We should surely ourselves have known how to act. But thus to deceive and falsify, in order to obtain merit, is conduct exceedingly hateful to Us: In the one case they stated that they had met in battle, and in the other, that they had enticed in, the enemy. Not until Eliang had passed over to Formosa, and examined in the matter, did they at all present their true personal statements and confess their guilt. Thus flagrantly have they shown ingratitude for our gracious favors, and involved themselves in the bitter consequences of crime.

Let Tabunga and Yao-Yung be deprived of their rank, and be handed over to the board of Punishments, and let the Ministers of the Grand Council be sent to

join with the board, in judging them; reporting fully to Us the decision come to, and let all the officers and others who were recommended as having exerted themselves at Taiwan, Keilung, and Taan (excluding only the Militia and other private individuals) and all the civil and military functionaries who have been promoted and commended for their diligence, be deprived of all the honors they have thus obtained.

In cherishing Chinese and Foreigners, we look upon each with the same equal benevolence. And, the General and Intendant aforesaid, having become amenable by their crime to punishment, we will not allow, that because the representation came from outside foreigners, it should be carelessly cast aside, without investigation. Our own subjects and foreigners, ministers and people, should all alike understand, that it is our high desire to act with even-handed, and perfect justice. Respect this. True Translation.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST, Interpreter. RICHARD WOOSNAM

True Copy.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the annexed Quarterly Report, shewing the Average Assay value, and the Gross and Net out-turn of Sycee Silver, old Spanish, and New Dollars, received for coinage at the Bombay Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th April 1843, be published for general information.

By order, CHAS E. STEWART, Treasurer and Finl. Secretary.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1843.

Quarterly Report, shewing the Average Assay value, and the Gross and Net out-turn of Sycee Silver, Old Spanish and New Dollars, received for Coinage, at the Bombay Mint, for the Quarter ending the 30th April 1843.									
NAMES.		Weights in Tola of 180 Grains.		Purity in 1000 Parts.		Gross value in Rupees and Annas.		Net value in Rupees and Annas.	
		Total.	Grains.	Purity.	1000 Parts.	Total.	Grains.	Total.	Grains.
Sycee Silver average of the last 3 months ending 30th April 1843		100.	96.136	96.136	96.136	2145.	104.968	2145.	104.968
100 ditto Average old Spanish Dollars		230.535	89.500	246.571	25.160	4.581.	220.604.	4.581.	220.604.
100 ditto Chiefly new Dollars		231.083	89.760	246.571	225.252.	4.525.	221.727.	4.525.	221.727.
A Complying Rupee		180 Grains	91.666.	1000	1000				
Payable by a Draft upon the General Treasury at 30 days sight.—N. B. The charges for refining Drs. is now remitted up to 6 wols. or 89.16. Tons.									

Bombay Mint Agent }
Office, 5th June 1843. }

(True Copy) L. R. REID, Chief Secretary.

(Signed)

M. T. KATG, Asst. Master.

Compl. by A. M.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1843.

His Excellency Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G.C.B. &c., is pleased to direct that the accompanying letter from Dr. Anderson, stating the arrangements made for opening the Seamen's Hospital at Hongkong, shall be published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

To His Excellency,
Sir H. POTTINGER Bart., G. C. B.

Deeming it advisable that Your Excellency should be informed of the progress and general arrangements of every public institution within the limits of your jurisdiction, by desire of the Committee of management for the Seaman's Hospital, I have the honor to intimate, that the building erected upon the ground granted by your Excellency for a Seaman's Hospital, in Hongkong is now ready for the reception of patients.

There is accommodation for about fifty Seamen and Officers with every convenience for the comfort of the sick; and the excellence of the situation affords good prospect of its proving highly advantageous to their speedy recovery.

The terms of admission will be, for Officers, one Dollar and fifty cents, and for Seamen Seventy five cents per day, including Board and Lodging, with Medicines and Medical attendance.

I have also to acquaint your Excellency, that the Committee have accepted the offer of gratuitous medical attendance from Dr. Young, who will assume the duties of Surgeon to the institution; and besides regular and careful attention to the patients within the Hospital, he will give daily attendance, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. when out door Patients will receive gratuitous advice; the charges for medicines to out door patients will be moderate, and the receipts be appropriated to the support of the Institution.

I have also the honor to intimate to your Excellency that the Hospital for Foreign Seamen in Macao will be closed, and no new patients will be admitted after this date.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and humble Servant,
ALEX. ANDERSON.

By order of the Committee of management for the Seaman's Hospital.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Nicholas de St. Croix, Esq. has this day been sworn in by the Chief Magistrate, as one of Her Britannic Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in the Colony of Hongkong, and the dominions of the Emperor of China.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1843.

Nicholas de St. Croix, Esq. has this day been appointed British Consular Agent at Whampoa, and as such all British subjects are required to obey him.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1843.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 17th August.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the following Gentlemen, (of whom Dr. Young and Mr. William Scott have kindly consented to aid in the object) are appointed a "Committee of Public Health and Cleanliness" to examine into and report to Government such measures as they may consider advisable for draining the City, keeping the Streets in good repair, and generally enforcing a rigid System of Cleanliness and attention to Sanatory Rules amongst all Classes of the Inhabitants.

Dr. Peter Young.
William Scott, Esq.
A. T. Gordon, Esq. Land Officer.
Charles B. Hillier, Esq. Assist. Magistrate.
Charles A. Winchester, Esq. Acting Colonial Surgeon.

All persons to whom the above Committee may apply for information are hereby directed to afford it.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor, is pleased to direct, that the annexed Copy of a letter from the Surgeon in charge of the Merchant Seaman's Hospital, and the Rules that have been laid down in consequence, for the admission of Seamen belonging to the British merchant service into that Institution, be published for general information and guidance.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1843.

Copy.
"Merchant Seaman's Hospital,
"Victoria: 14th August, 1843.

Sir,—"With reference to such persons as may apply for admission to this establishment on the plea of their being distressed British Subjects, it will be

necessary that they present a written request for admittance, from some person in Authority; in order that the Government may be held responsible for any expenses thereby incurred.

"Will you have the goodness to inform me, at your convenience, who are the persons authorised to sign such requisitions.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) "PETER YOUNG,
"Surgeon."

To **RICHARD WOOSNAM, Esq.**
Secretary to His Excellency
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.
A true copy, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

Rules to be observed until further Orders for the admission of British Merchant Seamen into the Merchant Seaman's Hospital at Hongkong.

1st. When the Master or other person in charge of a vessel sees occasion to send any seaman or other individual under his authority, to the merchant seamen's Hospital, the said Master or other person, is to apply, in the first instance, to the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, who will refer the case to the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon; and should the latter officer consider the case a proper one for admission, he will certify accordingly, and send the Patient to the Hospital.

2nd. In all cases coming within the preceding Rule, the Harbour Master will obtain an acknowledgment in writing, from the Master or person sending the patient, or failing them, from the owners or consignees of the vessel, that his expenses whilst in Hospital will be paid according to the scale published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 10th instant.

3rd. In cases where destitute (that is unemployed) British Seamen may apply to the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate to be admitted to the Hospital, that Officer is, in addition to referring such cases (as laid down in Rule 1st.) to the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon, to ascertain all particulars regarding such applicants, according to a form that will be furnished for his guidance, and to submit those particulars, together with the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon's opinion, for the information and commands of Government; it being obviously requisite and proper, that strict precautions should be taken to prevent the benefits of admission to the Hospital being abused, and that excellent Institution converted into a retreat for idle and worthless characters.

4th. In cases of sudden and obvious emergency, any of the above Rules may be dispensed with, either by the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, or by the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon, until after the Patient shall be sent to the Hospital with a note addressed to the Surgeon in charge and headed "Emergent."

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed extract of a communication on the subject of Pilots, addressed on the 10th inst., by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c., to Their Excellencies, the Imperial Commissioner, Governor General, Governor, and Superintendent of Maritime Customs, (Hoppo) is published for general information, and all Masters and others in command of vessels are requested to aid in giving effect, to the proposed precautionary arrangement, by furnishing persons whom they may employ as Pilots, and may find reason to approve of, with certificates to that effect.

Arrangements are about to be made for all inward bound vessels reporting themselves at the Bocca Tigris as they pass up to Whampoa, and the manner of, and rules for doing so, will be promulgated for general information and guidance, at the earliest possible period.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**

EXTRACT.

I entirely coincide with Your Excellencies, that Masters of vessels should henceforward be allowed to hire their own Pilots, without reference to the office of joint prefect at Macao, or any other department; and with the object of preventing incompetent persons from undertaking the responsible duty of Pilots, I intend, that each individual who offers himself as a Pilot, shall obtain certificates from, at

least, three Masters of vessels, that he is qualified for that duty; and, that on his producing those certificates to the Consul, that Functionary shall give him a license, drawn up in English and Chinese, authorizing him to follow the profession of a Pilot to British (and other foreign) vessels. This arrangement will guard, as far as is possible, against accidents, and will, in cases where they may unfortunately occur, authorize the losers of vessels; or property, to come on the insurers to recover their losses.

True extract, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August, ARRIVED

- 4. (B.) *Ann*, Thorne, Bombay.
- 8. " *Duke of Wellington*, Dinning, Greenock.
- 19. " *Sophia Fraser*, ———, Calcutta & Sing.
- 12. " *Prince Regent*, Chipp, do. do.
- 13. " *Pratline*, Gardner, Bombay.
- 15. " *Diana*, Strickland, do.
- 18. " *Fred. Huib*, Toby, Madras.
- 14. " *Sarah*, ———, Manila.
- 16. " *Admiral Moonson*, McKnight, Bombay.

PASSENGER per

Prince Regent, Major Eldred Pottinger.

August, SAILED

- 6. (B.) *Cordelia*, Fethers, London.
 - 12. H. M. *St. Pises*, ———, Borneo.
 - 16. (Hamb.) *Gustav*, Jensen, Manila.
 - 18. (Sp.) *Gilana*, Salado, Manila.
 - 29. (B.) *Little Catharine*, ———, Bombay.
- The *Diana*, Captain Strickland, from Bombay 6th July, reports having seen the *Anonyme* going into Bombay, about 2 days sail from it. There was some report of a steamer being sent on with the June Mail should it be important. The Mail was expected about the 12th July. The *Diana* left Singapore on the 6th August, on which day the *Rob Roy* arrived from Calcutta, fears having been entertained for her safety. The *Diana* brought on several of the *Rob Roy's* letters. The *Diana* saw on the 6th August a large steamer (probably the *Akbar*) off point Romanis (some 30 miles from Singapore) steering for the Straits.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—on the 1st September, *Anonyme*; *Kelpie*; *Island Queen*; *Falcon*.
For Calcutta.—on the 1st Sept., *City of Palaces*; *Natco*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Alfance*, *Claudius*, *Seltner*, *Ursula*, *Coromandel*, *England's Queen*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Maid of Athens*, *Indian*, *Roostery*, *Eleanor*, *Anna Maria*, *Juliet*, *Iris*, *John Horton*, *John O'Grant*.
From Bombay.—*England*, *Madonna*, *Harriet Scott*, *Luz Wright*, *Ann*, *British Merchant*, *Victoria*.
From Calcutta.—*Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Nabal*, *Mary Ballantine*, *Rob Roy*, *Ariel*, *Persian*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th May.	SINGAPORE, 6th Aug.
UNITED STATES, 7th April	MANILA, 30th July.
CALCUTTA, 7th July.	AMOT.
BOMBAY, 3rd July.	CHURAN.
JAVA, 26th July.	NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
*Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
*Amazon,	—	McFarlane	Macvicar & Co.
Agilesea,	206	Rowland,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Adm. Moonson	—	Mc Knight	—
Albert Edward	220	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Anita,	—	King,	Russell & Co.
Ariadne,	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
*Alet Robomea	—	Leister,	D. & M. Ruston & Co
Anna,	—	Kelling,	C. W. Bown.
Ann, (shire	789	Thorne,	Jardine M. & Co.
Blackingham	1468	McOragor	—
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bahamian,	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Columbine,	—	Townsend	H. Pybus.
Clown,	—	Norris,	—
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Candhar,	—	Kelr,	Macvicar and Co.
*Charles Grant,	—	Pitcairn,	—
Caroline,	—	Williams,	Russell and Co.

Cleopatra,	—	Early,	Macvicar and Co.
Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Jardine M. & Co.
Claudine,	452	Norris,	
City of Palaces	430	Byworth,	
*Caledonia,	—	Burn,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Chieftain (land	—	Boznie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Dss of Northber-	541	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Dumfries,	—	Thomson,	
*Devonport,	—	—	Russell and Co.
Diana,	—	Strickland	
D of Wellington	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
*David Clarke,	—	Mills,	Turner and Co.
*Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Elizabeth Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B Barretto.
Eliza,	—	Grange,	
Ellen,	352	Brewer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Eliza,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	388	Sewell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	
Elizabeth Moore	—	Mossop,	Russell & Co.
Erna,	—	Scablan	Macvicar & Co.
Ellen,	362	Brewer	Jardine M. & Co.
Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Falcon,	—	Umfreville	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Fort William,	1214	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co.
Futtay Mobar,	—	Moore,	
*Hygeia, (rack,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Hugh Walker,	498	Shanks,	Jardine M. & Co.
Helen,	621	Bayne,	
Hashemy,	533	Buckle,	
Helen Mar,	—	—	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Ingles,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
*Isleborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgour,	Lindsay and Co.
Judith Allam,	505	Hayes,	Jardine M. & Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Gray,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
James Campbell	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
*John Brewer,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
Kelpie,	—	Sime,	Macvicar and Co.
Levant Packet,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Zabell,	
*Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	
Madras	524	Slack,	Jardine M. & Co.
Maira,	—	Gray,	
Manly,	—	Hart,	
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
Mernaaid,	644	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Maulius,	—	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
Nutcut,	150	Wright,	Macvicar and Co.
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Phoebe,	472	Dale,	Jardine M. & Co.
Passenger,	227	Walson	Jardine, M. and Co.
Prince Regent,	—	Chipp,	
*Patna,	—	Ponsenhy,	Dent and Co.
*Portly,	—	Reed,	Wetmore & Co.
Palatine,	—	Gardner,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Posidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
*Quentin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
*Ranger,	—	McMillan	
Red Rover,	—	Mc Murdo	Jardine M. & Co.
Repubae,	1425	Marquis,	Thomas Marquis.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
*Rus. Cowasjee,	—	Hill,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Salem,	—	Milord,	
*Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Scauby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
*Shah Allam,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas & Co.
Sarah,	468	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sophia Fraser,	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Sarah,	—	—	
Sultana,	—	Wilson,	
Thomas Crisp	—	Metcalf,	Featou & Son.
Tyrer,	—	Rimmer,	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden	—	blackstone,	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	utherland	Turner and Co.
Velocipede,	—	woodward	
Warlock,	—	sullivan	J. E. Murray.
AMERICAN.			
Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
*Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
J. G. Coster,	730	Barlow,	
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawie & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
HAMBURG.			
*Caroline,	—	Kuhden	Nye Parkin and Co.
SWEDISH.			
Zenobia,	—	Beckman	Russell and Co.
SIAMSE.			
Success,	—	Lux,	

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Macao on the 17th August, Capt. McCARTHY, late commanding the ship *Blize*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa do St.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 34.] Macao, Saturday, 26th August, 1843.

[No. 413.]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, Mr. CHALLAYE élève consul, n'appartient plus au Consulat de France en Chine.

COMTE DE RATTI MENTON.

Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

AVIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont priés de se faire inscrire au Consulat de France et de la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête, où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.

NOTICE—My duties as Vice Consul of the U. S. America terminate this day; and the sole Agency of the Government of the United States in China is now located at Canton, where EDWARD KING, Esq. has charge of the Consulate.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

NOTICE—We hereby give notice that on 1st August next, our establishment will be removed to Canton.

Macao, 10th July, 1843. DALLAS & Co.

CIRCULAR—Mr. DHUMJEHOY BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

NOTICE—The business of the undersigned was transferred to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. on the 1st July last.

P. pro. J. S. RIGGE & Co.
JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Canton, 5th August 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned has admitted into co-partnership Mr. WILLIAM WINTROP PARKIN, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of NYS, PARKIN & Co.

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & Lewis, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.
T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 2d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLERPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain SLACK, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. British Brig "Iris," 248 Tons O. M., Capt. MERRITT. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1843.

FOR MANILA.

To SAIL TO MORROW MORNING.

THE fast sailing Brigantine, "FAIR BARBADIAN," 139 Tons Register, now in the Tyne. For freight or passage apply on Board or to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONYMA," on 1st September, The "GOOD SUCCESS," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

The "CITY OF PALACES," on 1st September.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "HELEN," from Whampoa on 1st October.

For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Lowest Family, Capt. AYRES, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October. DENT & Co.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE "LOUISA CAMPBELL," A. I. 287 Tons, Capt. DABY, will sail from Hongkong on the 25th inst. For freight or passage apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

THE Bark MERRAID, Captain GRILL, will be despatched from Macao on the 29th instant. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALARY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 18th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE, —Macao, or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, —Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Brig "BRITMART," of 648 tons, Captain REID, daily expected from Singapore, will receive freight on moderate terms for the above, and other ports to the Northward, and will have immediate despatch. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing Ship RUSTOMJEE COWASSEE, Captain HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to

JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE, —Canton, or D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. —Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new clipper KALPIE, Capt. SYMR, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 20th inst., and from Macao on the 1st September. For freight of Silk and Treasure, apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 7th Aug., 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Barque "FALCON," will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

N.B. The above vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Macao, 11th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE A. I. Barque "Emu," 261 Tons, new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain REAGAN on board at Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 2d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," Captain ADIG, 673 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Barque "IVANHOE," 271 tons, Capt. KILMER, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, 250 Tons, daily expected from China, will have immediate despatch. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 21st July, 1843.



FOR SALE.
THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CHILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
at Macao or Canton.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque "MARY CATHERINE"
Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight
LINDSAY & Co.
or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.

apply to

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY IF PARTICULAR INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE Schooner THOMAS CRISP, METCALFE, to sail from Hongkong on the 14th instant.

and

THE Barque CACIQUE, ELDRED, to follow the *Thomas Crisp*, on the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to
FEARON & SON.

Macao, 27th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 29th July 1843

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE clipper Brig "ANGELINA," Capt. ROWLAND, 206 Tons Register, built at Jiwich, in 1840 and A I for 12 years, has been newly coppered, and is well found in stores. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 29th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 32 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 8th August, 1843.

TO LET—A very cool and commodious two storied House, having five rooms in the first story with a closed Verandah; and two in the second with a good Terrace, besides the stables, servants rooms &c. &c. &c.
Apply to
J. B. GOULARTE.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

TO LET—A spacious and commodious House, situated in Hospital Road, formerly occupied by J. H. LEIGHTON, Esq. Apply to

Macao, 1st June, 1843.

J. A. DE SILVA.

TO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to

Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

JNO: SMITH.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

DAMAGED COTTON, to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, This-day, SATURDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1843, in the Godowns of **WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire.** JOHN SMITH, has been requested to offer for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (on account of whom it may concern,) a quantity of DAMAGED COTTON, found on "MANLY." The Sale will commence precisely at 11 o'clock.

Macao, 22d August, 1843.

ON MONDAY the 28th Inst., JNO: SMITH will put for Sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, No. 3, adjoining to that of Messrs RUSSELL & Co., the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, belonging to the late firm of J. S. RIGGE & Co. Further particulars will appear in Handbills or Catalogues.

Macao, 25th August, 1843.



FOR Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, positively without reserve, to close an account. JNO: SMITH begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell on an early day next week, the British Bark "MANLY," of 186 or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats, &c., as she now lies at anchor in the Typa. Further particulars will appear in Hand-bills.

Macao, 26th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by
JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAIST COAT PIECES, and Dress for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by
JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 26th August, 1843.

FOR SALE—Superior SHERRY, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of VILLEGAS of Xerez. Apply to
P DE LAS HERAS.

GRAIN FOR SALE,—at \$ 2 per Bag of 2 Maunds. Apply at the Office of
HENRY PYBUS.

FOR SALE,—by the Subscriber a quantity of the best Manila CORDAGE of SIZES; and a lot of SPERMACEAN CANDLES. Apply to
J. P STURGIS.

Macao, 6th June, 1843.

FOR SALE—English PIANOS of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HOCK and SELZERWATER. Apply to
C. SAUER.

Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE—JAPAN KAWAYAS (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS, &c. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE—Baily Rice, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANK, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—SWEATING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of SIZES, HOCK, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
W. LANE.

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Apply to
WM. LANE

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE—MADRIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 26th Aug., 1843.

We have no later dates than last week from any foreign port but Singapore, to the 16th August. Our latest paper is of 3d August, and contains no news of interest to our readers here. The ravages committed by tigers on the Island continued to be frightful, so much so that the labourers began to refuse to cultivate the land, the value of which had in consequence fallen very considerably. The *Red Ray* had arrived in Singapore, but no news yet of the *June Overland Maid*, which has now been sometime overdue.

THE JUNE MAIL.—At a late hour yesterday we

learned that the *John Brown* had arrived at Hongkong with the *June Overland Mail*, and although this news was brought by a private fast boat, we have been kindly favored with the loan of a London Mail of 8th June, of which we shall in abstract give the more important items of news, time not permitting us to give extracts, which our readers however will not have much cause to regret, there being but few matters of importance contained in the paper. Lord Fitz Gerald, President of the board of Control, is dead, and Lord Ripon appointed in his stead. The financial statement of Mr. Goulbourn shews a deficiency of at least two millions in the year's revenue. Ireland is in a state of great agitation on the Repeal question; great reinforcements of troops are being sent to that country. Mr. O'Connell and a number of his friends have been dismissed from the commission of the Peace by Sir E. Sugden, for taking part in the Repeal movement. A strong naval force has also been sent to Ireland, under command of Rear Admiral Bowles, C. B., who hoists his flag on board the *Malabar*, Capt. Sir G. Sartorius, now sitting at Plymouth. The secession of the Church of Scotland as by law established, has taken place, nearly half the entire Clergy of Scotland having joined the secession. The ceremony of the baptism of Her Royal Highness, the infant princess, second daughter of Her Majesty, was performed on the 2nd June. An association for the suppression of duelling has been formed; it consists of 328 members, including many noblemen and officers high in command in the army and navy. Mr. Brunel has been relieved of the coin which had got into his windpipe. Several destructive fires have taken place in Liverpool, it is supposed by the act of incendiaries. The underwriters have in consequence considerably raised their premium for risk against fire in that city. "Rebecca and her daughters" are daily committing more frightful outrages in Wales, but hitherto not one of the gang has been apprehended. There has been an affray in Manchester. Lord Brougham's residence, Brougham's hall, was on the 23d May invaded and taken possession of by the family of the Birds, who declare the noble lord's title to the property not valid.

Mr Villier's motion. "That the house of Commons will resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering the duties affecting the importation of foreign corn, with a view to their immediate abolition," was after lengthened discussion thrown out by a majority of 391 against 125. Lord Stanley submitted a government resolution that corn from Canada be imported at a fixed duty of 1s. and that thus American corn, on which the Canadian legislature levies a duty of 3s. be introduced into England at a duty of 4s. The bill was passed by a majority of 344 against 156. In reply to General Johnson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that six months Batta had been given to the naval and military forces engaged in China. In the obituary for the month of May we find the following names: Lord Forbes; Earl of Coventry; Gen. Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, G. C. H.; Adml. Sir Robert Barlow, K. C. B.; Col. Sir Robert Bartley, K. C. B.; Lord Fitzgerald. Baron Stieglitz, the banker who lately died at Petersburg left property to the enormous amount of between 5 and 6 millions Sterling; he was a native of Hanover. Under the new convention with France the postage on letters via Marseilles is reduced to 1s 10d. for letters under 4 oz., and 2s. 3d. under 4 oz. News papers are to be charged 3d. instead of 2d. each.

The recent regulation of the Post-office, affecting letters posted in this country for places beyond the territories of the East India Company was cancelled previous to the despatch of the Overland mail of 6th May. Mr. Gladstone has been appointed President of the Board of Trade. The London Missionary Society has determined on sending out twelve missionaries to China during the present year, for which purpose the sum of £3000—has already been subscribed. Collections have been made in many churches and chapels of the metropolis for the formation of a fund for planting the Christian Church in the newly acquired territories on the coast of China. Mr. Cushing, according to the American papers, has been appointed Minister to China, and was to leave for China in the *Brandenburg* frigate on the 1st of July. For France also a Minister Plenipotentiary to China had been appointed, and a squadron of a ship of the line and several frigates was to be sent to protect the trade of that country with China, which it is hoped they will be able to do effectually.

The following reached London *via* France, on the afternoon of the 2nd, by telegraph and extraordinary express:—"The *Oriental* brings the news from India to the 3d May, and from China to the 12th of March. It represents affairs in Sincde as perfectly tranquil, but some disturbances had taken place in Sirhind: A somewhat serious engagement had been fought in the territory of Rhytul."

COMMERCIAL.

For Pongee Silks there is at present no revival in the demand, and the consumption has been much injured by the great deterioration in the quality. Pongee Handkerchiefs have been very little inquired for during the month, either the plain or figured sorts. In Black Silk Handkerchiefs nothing doing. Of Nankeens, a few of the common Singapore sort have been sold at previous rates, and the stock is moving off pretty freely. There are none of good quality in the market. Of Blue Nankeens there are still none of the first sort, which are inquired for.

Pongee Silks, fair to good quality, 30s to 32s; inferior, 27s to 29s. Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, plain white, 26s 6d to 27s; crimson, 28s to 29s 6d figured white, 20s to 34s; ditto crimson, 21s to 34s. Black Handkerchiefs, 20s to 28s. Satin Damasks, 90s to 100s. Nankeens, inferior, 6s 4d to 6s, 1s. 6d.

Rhubarb half-trimmed, ord 2s 3d to 3s 6d, ord and wormy 9d to 1s.

SILK, RAW.—Though some activity was evinced about the middle of the month, prices of Bengal have declined, more especially for inferior classes, which are at least 6d per lb lower than last month; but there is still a scarcity of good and good second, and a fair demand for the latter. Public sales are announced to commence on the 21st of June, the quantity offered at which will probably be considerable. In China there has been more doing, but without any improvement in price. About 320 bales have arrived, among which is a parcel of 80 bales of long reeled Taysam, a sort which will always find a current demand; and also some very fine and good Cantons which would be far more valuable if reeled the same length as Taislee, comparatively few factories having machinery adapted to carry the common length of reel of Canton silk.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHINA.			
do. 1st and 2nd.....	10	0—12	0
Taislee, 9-12 Moss 3d & inferior 14	6—16	0	
do. 1st and 2nd.....	12	0—19	0
Yauafa 6-8 Moss, 3d & inferior 13	6—14	6	
do. 1st and 2nd.....	15	6—17	0
Taysam.....	13	0—14	0
do. 1st and 2nd.....	15	0—16	0
Canton 3d and inferior.....	7	0—8	0
do. 1st and 2nd 9.....	12	6—14	0
Chin Chew.....	7	0—8	0

Tea.—There has lately been less desire manifested on the part of the trade to purchase, and the demand privately has been limited; importers, however, for the most part have refused to submit to lower rates. At public sales of 10,261 pkgs went off heavily, and only 2480 were actually sold 1600 of which consisted of Pouchong; common Congou went rather cheaper, but other kinds maintained the former currency; Hyson was rather lower; Pouchong brought full prices, and other sorts of Tea maintained the rates of the last auctions. Twanky, mid strong burnt sold at 1s 8d; Congou, but mid rather coarse fast is 1s 1d, but mid rather strong rather burnt is 2d, but mid blackish leaf rather strong briar burnt is 3d to 1s 3d; Souchoing, but mid rather heavy 1s 3d to 1s 4d, good mid rather strong Pekoe Souchoing flavoured 2s 10d; Hyson, but mid rather strong 1s 8d to 1s 9d; Pouchong 5d to 1s 1d; Gunpowder 2s 9d to 4s 3d; Imperial 2s 8d to 2s 10d per lb. Congou Tea is 5d per lb. lower than in 1842 at this time; the low prices, however, occasion the consumption to be larger; and 610,000lbs. were delivered from this port last week.

The stock of all Tea in London on the 1st June was 27,700,000lbs; in 1842, 33,175,000lbs in 1841, 28,820,000lbs. The total deliveries this year have been 44,600,000 lbs, against 14,357,000 lbs in 1842, and 14,628,000 lbs in 1841. The stock in the Kingdom is 31,300,000 lbs, against 41,000,000 lbs in 1842, and 35,800,000 lbs in 1841.

Our latest accounts from Canton are to the 26th. Owing to the demands made by the Canton authorities upon the late Hong merchants for several sums of money which they are pretended to owe the government, the Hong-merchants have of late refused doing any business, or warehousing the goods that may be landed from the many ships at Whampoa, and business has therefore been pretty much at a stand, as not only do very few of the, so called, outside men offer to do business, but there is actually no warehousing room except what is in possession of the Hong-merchants, who for the present have refused to admit into them any more goods. By the

last advices however it was expected that some compromise would be effected with the government, and we are told one or two of the larger ships at Whampoa had begun to discharge. Among the Chinese at Canton considerable distrust of the stability of the new order of things, or rather of the sincerity of the Peking government is observable, and the wealthier of them hold back. Rumours that the Imperial Commissioner Keying has fallen into disgrace are also circulating, and it is even said, that for some days past he has, afflicted by the displeasure of his Imperial master, shut himself up without attending to any business. We believe however that very little credit is due to these rumours, which possibly are merely spread abroad, without foundation, by a powerful party well known to be much dissatisfied with the new order of things. Some chops of the new Congous had arrived, and a few of very superior quality sold, it is reported, at 3s 2s short price, equal to 3s 2s on board. The bulk of Teas this season, there is every reason to believe, will be exported from Canton, the ports of Fuhkeen not being yet open to foreign trade, and even should they be opened in a month or two hence, the qualities prepared for foreign markets will mostly have been sent away on their way to Canton, and those remaining will be similar to that exported to Singapore, which has of late been selling at very low rates in the English markets. Although not yet officially opened, the trade with the coast seems to be fast increasing, and shipments from here and Hongkong for Amoy, Chusan, Ningpo and Shanghai are of almost daily occurrence, and we believe that very considerable quantities of British manufactures, of Cotton, and of Straits Produce, have together with Opium found purchasers there.

We regret that almost every arrival from Hongkong informs us of some one or other of its European inhabitants having been attacked by fever, which in too many instances already, has proved fatal. Mr. Mercer and Mr. Scott died of fever at Hongkong during the week, we need hardly say, much regretted by numerous friends, and indeed many of the deaths it has been our melancholy duty to report of late as having occurred at Macao, were caused by sickness contracted at Hongkong. The troops likewise are very sickly, and their numbers are being continually thinned by death. A Committee of public health has been appointed (see last week's Canton Press) and it remains to be seen whether the cause of the unhealthiness of the Colony can be removed by human means. Some parts of the town of Victoria are by experience known to be less healthy than others, and most of the cases of sickness have occurred at both the western and eastern extremities of the town, although, we are sorry to say, have by no means been thereto confined.

On Thursday night the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* cast anchor before the Praya of Macao, having been sent to convey hither the Honble Mr. Morrison, who, we regret to say, has also been attacked with fever, and arrived here very unwell, but is, we believe, not thought dangerously ill. Mr. Woosnam has accompanied Mr. Morrison. The steamer left again for Hongkong yesterday morning, and is expected back here this day with H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, who intends making a stay of some days in Macao.

We observe from the Hongkong Government Notifications that Messrs A. B. Johnston, J. R. Morrison, and Major W. Caine have been appointed members of the legislative and executive Councils of the Colony of Hongkong, and that these gentlemen are to be styled the *honorable*, in all official and other documents. It is with much pleasure also that we observe that the Honble Mr. Morrison has during the absence of Lieut. Col. Malcolm been appointed Colonial Secretary, the highest office in the Colony after that of Governor. The most onerous duties in all the late negotiations with the Chinese have been discharged by Mr. Morrison, without whose perfect acquaintance with the Chinese language, and the forms of Chinese official intercourse; it is very possible matters would not have been so soon or so satisfactorily settled, and we therefore think it but just that he should be rewarded with the best office it is in Sir Henry Pottinger's power to bestow. We hope however that similar favors will also be extended to the other principal Chinese interpreters who attended the forces to the north, and to whose knowledge of the language and people, and the means they possessed of obtaining information, the forces have on several occasions been not a little indebted.

We learn that not many days since a Pirate boat was discovered by an accidental quarrel between some of its crew and the sailors of a mandarin boat, quietly anchored in the inner harbour of Macao, on the Lappa side. The mandarins succeeded in taking the boat, and 37 prisoners out of a crew of upwards of 80. The prisoners have been sent to Canton, we understand.

The French Sloop of war *Alcmène*, Capt. Duplan, has during the week arrived, last from Singapore, where the *Chapitre*, Capt. Roy, had also arrived. We learn that off the Cape the French ships of war picked up two boats with 38 men, the crew of the British ship *Regulus*, Capt. Carter, from Liverpool bound for Bombay sunk at sea, and landed them at the Mauritius. The French Frigate *Erigone*, we understand, is expected back here from Manila, where, at Cavite, the greatest part of her crew has been sick in hospital during several months.

At Kolongsoo the Cholera, which some time ago attacked the crew of the ships, has disappeared, but is said to have committed frightful ravages among the Chinese in the town of Amoy. At Chusan we are sorry to learn that the small pest are raging with great virulence.

The large steamer which we reported last week to have been seen by the *Diana* about 30 miles this side of Singapore, was not the *Adler*, but H. M. Steam Frigate *Spitfire*, from England.

We are informed that Messrs. C. A. CHALLANCE, Ex Acting Consul for France in China, has, by a decision of his Excellency Monsieur GUIZOT, Minister for Foreign Affairs, bearing date on the 14th of March of the present year, been attached in his Capacity of *Adviser* to the CONSULATS GENERAL of France in Egypt.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 4 months sight 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.
On Calcutta, Company's bills, 80 days sight 200 Rs per 100 £.
Syon, large, 1/4 per Cent Premium.

HONGKONG.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 26th August.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the Authority vested in me by the Queen's Letters Patent, dated at Westminster, on the 3th day of April, 1843, and also by Instructions issued to me under Her Majesty's Royal Signet and Sign Manual, of date the 9th day of April 1843, I do hereby nominate and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony of Hongkong, pending Her Majesty's Pleasure:

ALEXANDER ROBT. JOHNSTON Esq.

Register and Assistant to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c.

JOHN ROBERT MORRISON, Esq.

Chinese Secretary to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent and the Government of Hongkong.

WILLIAM CAINE, Esq. Major in Her

Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot, and Chief Magistrate of the Colony of Hongkong.

The above Gentlemen are to be styled, in addition to their usual addresses, *The Honourable*, in all Official and other documents.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, Hongkong, this 21st day of August 1843, in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c.

HENRY POTTINGER.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

During the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, C. B.—or until further order—the Honorable J. R. Morrison, Esq., is to officiate as Colonial Secretary.

Richard Burgess, Esq., is appointed Legal adviser to the Government of Hongkong, and to officiate as Clerk of the Legislative Council, pending the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government.

By order of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Hongkong.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 31st August, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor having had under

A careful consideration of the instructions which have been received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of crown lands in this colony, is pleased to publish the following extracts of a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Sir HENRY POTTINGER is to abstain from alienating any of the land on the island, either in perpetuity, or for any time of greater length than may be necessary to induce and enable the tenants to erect substantial buildings, &c."

"But with the general prohibition against the alienation of Crown lands, and with the general refusal to sanction any such grants as may have already been made, Lord Stanley would connect a promise, that immediately on the establishment of a regular Government in the place, an inquiry should be instituted, by some competent and impartial authority, into the equitable claims of all holders of land, to a confirmation, either permanent or temporary, of their titles, so far as they could be confirmed consistently with a just regard to the interests of society at large."

With adherence to the principle laid down in the above extracts, it will be understood, that Her Majesty's Government do not recognize the validity of any grants, or sales, of land that may have been made, or may have taken place, under any authority whatsoever, previous to the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty, upon which event the Island of Hongkong became a *bona fide* Possession of the British Crown, and from which day the payment of rents derivable from such Land will only be held to commence.

In obedience to the intimation conveyed in one of the preceding Extracts, His Excellency, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint,

A. T. Gordon Esq., Land Officer, &c.

CAPTAIN DE HAVILLAND, H. M.'s 55 Regt. Assistant Surveyor, and

CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, Esq. Treasurer and Financial Secretary to Government, to be a Committee; assisted by Richard Burgess, Esq., Legal Adviser to Government, to inquire into the equitable claims of all Holders of Lands, to define the classes to which particular lots shall henceforward belong, as well as their future annual rent, and to arrange for the disposal of further lots regarding which Her Majesty's Instructions prescribe: "and it is our further Will and Pleasure, that no such lands shall be sold, or let, except at public auction; and that at every such auction, the Lands to be then sold or let, be put up at a reserved, or minimum, price, equal to the fair reasonable price and value or annual rent thereof."

By order of His Excellency the Governor, and Commander in Chief of Hongkong.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Officiating Deputy Colonial Secretary.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong.

21st of August, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Provincial Government of Canton, having issued a Proclamation, requiring that all Foreign Vessels, inward bound, shall report themselves at the Bogue Forts, on, and after, the 1st day of the 9th Chinese month—which falls on the 25th of August—all Masters and others in Command of Vessels are apprised accordingly, and directed to conform to this Regulation.

This Notification is not intended to supersede that which was published in the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 17th of August—as the manner of, and rules for, vessels reporting themselves will hereafter be published;—but is meant to provide for the Provincial Authorities having unexpectedly issued the Proclamation above adverted to.

By Order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong.

16th August, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief being about to proceed for a short time to Macao, on the Public Service, is pleased to announce that he will continue to carry on all his duties as Governor, &c., during his absence.

All Letters and Reports to be sent as usual to the Government House whence they will be forwarded.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House,

Victoria, Hongkong, 26th August, 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August,

ARRIVED

13. (A.) *Panama*, Griswold, New York, 9th April.
13. (B.) *Frankland*, Christie, Sourabaya.
15. " *Regulus*, Marquis, Bombay.
18. " *Iris*, Merritt, Liverpool.
23. " *Wm. Wilson*, Hawkins, Calcutta & Sing.
23. (F.) *Corv. A. c. n. e.*, Capt. Duplan Singapore.
24. (B.) *Victoria*, Potter, Calcutta and Sing.
25. " *Mermaid*, Ryle, Batavia and Samarang.
25. " *John Brown*, ———— Bombay.

A large Cochinchinese ship, name unknown, arrived here on the 18th

August,

SAILED

20. (B.) *Prince Regent*, Chipp, Amoy.
21. " *Sophia Fraser*, William, do.
24. " *Peloponnes*, Woodward, Manila.
25. " *Hugh Walker*, Shanks, do.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—This evening at 5 p. m. *Petrel*; on the 1st September, *Anonyma*; *Kelpie*.

For Calcutta.—on the 1st Sept., *City of Palaces*, *Nutcut*.

For Manila.—to-morrow, *Fair Barbadian*.

Passed Anjer.—July 31, *Ann Eliza*, Grainger. China, for Bombay; 22d, *Amer. Morrison*, Benson. China, New York; Br. *Ann*, Kellick, China, for Bombay.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND FROM CHINA.—May 4th, *Galadonia*, Manila, Dartmouth; 10th, *Arrow*, London; 12th, *Matilda*, Liverpool, *John Moore*, Downs, *Anna Mary*, Isle of Wight; 16th *Bucphalus*, Portland, 18th, *Ganges*, Brighton; 25th, *Orator*, Plymouth; 29th, *Foam*, Downs; *Gherockes*, Clyde; 31st, *Himalaya*, Downs; *Elera*, Falmouth; June 3d, *Sir Charles Forbes*, Manila, Cowes

SAILED FROM ENGLAND.—May 14th, *Lady Mo-Naghten*; 19th *Floris*, (via Singapore); 28th, *Mount Stewart*, Elphinstone; 29th, *Fairlie*; 9th, *Juliet*, *Anna Maria*; 20th, *Vicount Sander*; June 1st, *Liberland*; *Helen*; *Campochano*, Manila; May 27th, *Ruby*; June 5th, *Canton*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th June. SINGAPORE, 10th Aug.
UNITED STATES, 7th May. MANILA, 30th July.
CALCUTTA, 7th July. AMOY, 14th Aug.
BOMBAY, 13th July. CHUAN, 4th Aug.
JAVA, 28th July. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
*Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
*Amazon,	—	McFarlane	Macvicar & Co.
*Anglesse,	206	Rowland,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Admiral Moorsom	—	Mc Knight	
Albert Edward	220	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Anita,	—	King,	Russell & Co.
Anis,	537	Smith,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Ariadne,	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
*Atlet Roboman	—	Leister,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Anna,	—	Kling,	J. W. Bown
Ann, (shire	789	Thorne,	Jardine M. & Co.
Buckingham	1468	McGregor	
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bahamian,	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Columbine,	—	Townsend	H. Pybas.
Crown,	—	Norris,	
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Candahar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
*Charles Grant,	—	Pitcairn,	
Caroline,	—	Williams,	Russell and Co.
Cleopatra,	—	Early,	
*Castle Huatly,	—	Riddle,	Macvicar and Co.
Claudine,	492	Norris,	Jardine M. & Co.
City of Palaces	430	Byworth,	
*Caledonia,	—	Burn,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Chiefain [land	—	Boxma,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Das of Northber-	541	Scott,	Jardine M. & Co.
Dumfries,	—	Thomson,	
*Devonport,	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
*Diana,	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
Dorwellington	—	Mill,	Turner and Co.
*David Clarke,	—	Scott,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
*Earl of Clare,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
Eliza Stewart,	—	Grange,	
Eliza,	—	Brewer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Ellen,	352	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
*Eliza,	—	Sewell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Eagle,	388	Baker,	
Karl Balcarras,	1488		

Elizabeth Moore	—	Mossop,	Russell & Co.
Eme,	—	Scanlan	Macvicar & Co.
Ellen,	352	Brewer	Jardine M. & Co.
Frankland,	316	Christie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Falcon,	—	Umfreville	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Fort William,	1216	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co.
Futty Mobar,	—	Moore,	
*Hyacin,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Helen,	621	Baynes,	Jardine M. & Co.
Hasbemy,	533	Buckle,	
Helen Mar,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
*Harmony,	377	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Igilia,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
Iris,	298	Merritt,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Ingleborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgour,	Lindsay and Co.
Judith Allam,	505	Hayes,	Jardine M. & Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Gray,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
James Campbell,	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
*John Brewer,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
Kelpie,	—	Sine,	Macvicar and Co.
Levant Packet,	—	Acute,	Dent and Co.
Lord Amberst,	—	Zabell,	
*Lowjee Family	—	Arree,	
Madras	624	Slack,	Jardine M. & Co.
Moira,	—	Gray,	
Manly,	—	Hark,	
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustonjee.
Mermaid,	644	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Manlius,	700	Hodge,	Dirom and Co.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay & Co.
Mermaid,	—	Ryle,	Macvicar and Co.
Nutcut,	150	Wright,	
Nautils,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Phoebe,	471	Dale,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Passenger,	327	Walton	Jardine, M. and Co.
*Patna,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
*Portly,	—	Reed,	Watmore & Co.
Palatine,	—	Cardner,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Pensidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
*Quentin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
*Ranger,	—	McM Han	
Rd Rover,	—	Mc Murdo	Jardine M. & Co.
Repube,	1425	Marquis,	Thomas Marquis.
Ruparell,	—	Rizby,	A. & D. Pardonjee.
*Rus Cowasjee,	—	Hill,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
*Salem,	—	Milford,	
*Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Sealeby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustonjee.
*Shah Allum,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
*Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dalla & Co.
Sarah,	488	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sarah,	—	—	
*Sultana,	—	Wilson,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Thomas Crisp	—	Metcalfe,	Farron & Son.
Tyler,	—	Rimmer,	Dent and Co.
*Thomas Fieldes	398	blackstone	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	utherland	Turner and Co.
Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Wilson,	—	Hawkins,	Jardine M. & Co.
Warlock,	—	Sullivan	

AMERICAN.

Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
*Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Watmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawie & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Panama,	—	Griswold,	R. A. Ritchie.

HANBURA,

*Caroline, | — | Kundsens | Nye Parkin and Co.

SWEDISH.

*Zenobia, | — | Beckman | Russell and Co.

FRENCH,

Sloop of War, *Alcmene*, | Captain Duplan.

SIAMSE.

Success, | — | Lux,

* At Whampoa.

DIED. At Hongkong, on the 23rd August, J. A. MACRAE, Esq.

At Hongkong, on the 24th August, ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esq. Recording Officer to the Colonial and Admiralty Court.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 35.] Macao, Saturday, 2nd September, 1843.

[No. 413.]

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between **D. BOW, CARTER & Co.** at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.**; at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.**; and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843:

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a House of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "**BOUSTEAD & Co.**" in connexion with Messrs **BUTLER, SYKES and Co.** Manila, and Messrs **SYKES, SCHWABE and Co.** Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: **Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD** managing in China, **Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER** at Manila, **Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE** at Liverpool, and **Mr. ADAM SYKES** at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.—**CHARLES HUGHESDON,** Members of the Firm of **JOSEPH HUGHESDON,** of Calcutta and China, by his attorney **Hughesdon Brothers,** of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON

Nacoo, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON**, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. **Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER**, and **Mr. HENRY RUTTER**, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of **HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.**

HUGHESDON & Co.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE** in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843

NOTICE.—**JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM** will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the **ALBION HOTEL**, now engaged by **Captain FRYER**.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the **ALBION HOTEL**, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has hitherto had.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

A. H. FRYER.

NOTICE.—My duties as Vice Consul of the U. S. America terminate this day; and the sole Agency of the Government of the United States in China is now located at Canton, where **EDWARD KING, Esq.** has charge of the Consulate.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that on 1st August next, our establishment will be removed to Canton.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

DALLAS & Co.

NOTICE.—**Mr. DHUNJEEBHAY BYRAMJEE** and **Mr. DADABHAY BYRAMJEE** are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has admitted into copartnership **Mr. WILLIAM WINTHROP PARKIN**, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of **NYE, PARKIN & Co.**

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

GIDEON NYE, JR.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of **S. B. RAWLE & Lewis**, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **Mr. JAMES MATHESON**, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and **Mr. DONALD MATHESON** and **Mr. DAVID JARDINE**, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of **ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE,** and **WILLIAM STEWART.**

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—**J. J. LOPES** and **G. MOSES**, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of **LOPES, MOSES, & Co.**, General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with **Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS**, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of **ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.**

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent p Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate

and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 5,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any other deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA

1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 2d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODDOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Schooner **Crown**, Capt. **NOBLE**, will receive freight for the above and intermediate Ports, to sail from Macao on the 10th instant, touching at Hongkong. Apply at the Office of

HENRY FYBUS.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain **SLACK**, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONYMA," on 1st September.

The "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "HELEN," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR MANILA.

To Sail To Morrow Morning.

THE fast sailing Brigantine "**FAYE**" **RABADIAS**, 139 Tons Register, now in the Tyne. For freight or passage apply on Board or to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th August, 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. British Brig "**Iris**," 248 Tons O. M., Capt. **MURPHY**. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **LOWRIE FAMILY**, Capt. **AYRES**, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 16th August, 1843.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE "LOUISA CAMPBELL," A. I. 267 Tons, Capt. **DARTY**, will sail from Hongkong on the 24th inst. For freight or passage apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing Ship **RUSTOMJEE** **COWASJEE**, Captain **HILL**, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to **JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE**, Canton, or **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.** Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new clipper **KELBE**, Capt. **SYMS**, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 20th inst., and from Macao on the 1st September. For freight of Bulk and Treasure, apply to

Macao, 7th Aug., 1843.

at Canton or Macao.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Barque "**FALCON**," will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

N.B. The above vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Macao, 11th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE A. I. Barque "**Knu**," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain **SCAMLAN** on board at Hongkong or to

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "**JOHN GRAY**," Captain **AULD**, 577 Tons Register, now laying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th, July, 1843.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Barque "**IVANHOE**," 379 tons, Capt. **Kignour**, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 4th August, 1843.


FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

 THE Brig "BRITOMART," of 248 tons, captain RAID, daily expected from Singapore, will receive freight on moderate terms for the above, and other ports to the Northward, and will have immediate despatch. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALERY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 18th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHAY BUSTOMJEE, Macao, or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton. Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

 THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CRILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to RUSSELL & Co. at Macao or Canton. Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to LINDSAY & Co. or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong. Macao, 1st August, 1843.


FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY IF PARTICULAR INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE Barque CACIQUE, ELDERO, to follow the *Thomas Crisp*, on the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to FEARON & SON. Macao, 27th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to FOX, RAWSON & Co. Macao, 28th July 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE clipper Brig "ANGLESIA," Capt. ROWLAND, 206 Tons Register, built at Ipswich, in 1840 and A I for 12 years, has been newly coppered, and is well found in stores. Apply to the Captain on board, or to FOX, RAWSON & Co. Macao, 28th July, 1843.


FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to RUSSELL & Co. Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 190 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to W. P. FEARCE. Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.


 THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KAMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBHAY BUSTOMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press. Macao, 5th August, 1843.

JNO: SMITH PUBLIC SALES.

 FOR Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, positively without reserve, to close an account. JNO: SMITH begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell on an early day next week, the British Bark "MANLY," of 186 or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats, &c., as she now lies at anchor in the Typa. Further particulars will appear in Hand-bills. Macao, 28th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

 THE British Brig LANNET, of 190 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dress for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE.—Superior SHERRY, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of VILLEGAS of Xeres. Apply to P. DE LAS HERAS.

GRAM FOR SALE,—at \$ 2 per Bag of 2 Maunds. Apply at the Office of HENRY PYBUS. Macao, 11th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—English Pianos of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior Hock and SELZERWATER. Apply to C. SAUER. Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—JAPAN KASAVAS (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, DUTCH LIQUEURS, &c.—Apply to REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAW ARACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARRET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to REYNVAAN & Co. Macao, 26th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KERR & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest recension of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, \$ 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS,

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance. \$ 12
For six Months..... .. \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

BENGAL.

Summary of News.

The pilgrims to Jagannath this year, we are told in the *Hurkara*, have reached the shrine with few casualties. Some cases of Cholera had occurred. The crowd of devotees is said so greatly to exceed that of the last year, that the price of grain has been doubled.

The *Delhi Gazette* states that serious differences have arisen between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Multa. The indiscreet exhibition of the Gates at this celebrated shrine, has doubtless contributed to inflame the Hindoos and to exasperate the Mahomedans, and it may possibly be found to lead eventually to a serious disturbance.

An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the General Committee of the Cabul Relief Fund is published in the *Delhi Gazette*, from which it appears that the amount actually collected amounts to 366,333 Rs. the amount expended, to 70,903 Rs.; and the available balance in hand to 295,431 Rs.; in addition to which the following dependencies remain to be received. Interest on deposits, 7000 Rs.—unrealized subscriptions, about 10,000 Rs.—and refund of advances 5000; when these sums have been realized the balance in hand will be, 3,17,431 Rs.

Ali Morad, our ally in Scinde, recently obtained possession of the person of one of the refractory leaders by treachery and brought him to Sir Charles Napier. The General, like a gallant soldier and a true Briton, declared in open durbar that the English resorted to no such ignoble and dishonourable means, and set him at liberty.

The accounts from Gwalior of the 4th instant state, that a revolution has taken place there; the Regent approved of by our Government, during the minority of the young Rajah, has been overpowered by a large force, and obliged to fly the country. The houses of all his friends have been plundered. The influence of our Resident is gone, and his authority openly defied. The usurper has possession of the Royal palace and treasures, and is supported by the army. Our principle of non interference lies up our hands.

The *Delhi Gazette* says, that His Majesty the King of Delhi has been so much edified by Mr. Macaulay's speech on the Somnath Gates, that he has ordered it to be translated into Persian. The speech, which was the speech of the evening, deserves to be translated; but we pity the poor wretch who was set to find suitable expressions in the Persian for Macaulay's magnificent eloquence.

The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan has sent a present of six horses to the Shere Sing; and that Fetteh Jung, who ascended the rickety throne of Cabul on the murder of Shah Soofah, and came away with our army, presented himself at the Lahore Court, in great pecuniary distress and was ordered to receive 200 Rupees.

The *Hurkara* gives circulation to a report that all the Danish settlements in this country—meaning hereby Tranquebar and Serampore,—have been sold for 12 lakhs of Rupees. The report is premature. The Parliament of "Young Denmark" has been urging the sale on the King ever since it had a voice; and the King has instructed Mr. Hanson to open negotiations, but it seems the parties are not agreed on the price, and the matter has been referred back to Europe. We shall not lower our Scandinavian flag much before this day twelve month.

Papers have been received from Maulmain to the 31st May. They contain little intelligence of importance except that the impostor who has for some time disturbed the province has been seized and brought to Maulmain. A proclamation from Major Broadfoot, the Commissioner, denouncing the conduct of a Burmese officer who has seized a British subject, will be found among our extracts. It breathes a spirit of fury worthy of the British Government, and will doubtless put an end to the annoyance; to which British traders on the Salween have been subject. From it we learn that gun boats have been placed on the river for the protection of the trade, with directions to afford aid to those who are threatened by the Burmese. We have just heard that Mr. Blundell deprived of the Straits Government to which he had recently been appointed, and that the cause of his deposition is the face of his having placed gun boats on Salween for this same purpose, viz for the protection of our trade. We shall make more particular enquiry about this measure which wears at present all the appearance of vindictiveness, and make our own observations on this extraordinary procedure next week.

Mr. Crisp, an English trader at Rangoon, has been ordered by Tharawaddy to quit the Burmese territories—he had previously left them—for having written a letter which appeared in the *Calcutta Star*, in which the misrule of that Government was severely exposed. We did not know that the King of Burmah read the *Star* as well as the *Englishman*. Mr. Crisp has come forward to make the *amende honorable*, and now declares that the Burmese Government has five cardinal virtues. 1, It gives cheap food; 2, cheap administration; 3, it rewards merit; 4, it has a system of national education and, 5, it promotes sound morals. Why then did Mr. Crisp blacken a Government so vastly superior to that of England?

The Madras papers of the 9th June state, that the report of Sir Hugh Gough's being on his way down to the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding immediately to Bengal, is premature, and that he is not likely to leave Bangalore before the end of June or the beginning of July.

The *Star* has some speculations upon the probability of Lord Ellenborough's return home. His Lordship will of course throw up the Government as soon as the confidence of his own party slackens. They have had enough to do to defend his measures already; and if a great outcry be raised about Scinde and the Ministry are put to their shifts to defend this measure, they may intimate to His Lordship that they cannot spare any more time for the continual defence of his plans. Lord Ellenborough has spirit enough to relinquish his post the moment the Duke and Sir Robert are tired of him. There is this difference between the connection of the present and the late Governor-General with the reigning Ministry; that whereas those measures of Lord Ellenborough which his friends have been required to defend, originated with him, the Afghan war originated as much in Downing Street as it did at Simlah. Indeed there is said to be evidence that the first idea of this war in Asia sprang from Lord Palmerston's indisposition to plunge into a European war in order to curb the ambition of Russia.

Mr. Moncrieff, a Barrister of the Supreme Court, has been appointed to the vacant Magistracy. In accepting it he relinquishes all private practice; the gain in this case therefore is more on the side of the public than of the Barrister. The appointment has given general satisfaction. It is much to be wished that the allowances of the Magistrates and of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests in Calcutta could be raised to a greater equality with corresponding appointments held by the Covenanted. This would enable Government always to secure the services of gentlemen at the bar; which would be a most decided improvement.

Lord Ellenborough has arrived at Allahabad on his way to Calcutta and taken up his residence with Mr. Matthews, a wealthy indigo planter.

The *Madras Athenaeum* states, that the Marquis of Tweeddale has rendered himself extremely unpopular by abolishing the indulgence hitherto enjoyed by the community of sending letters by the Express. This act will be as disadvantageous to Government as it is distressing to the merchants. The whole expense of Express will now fall on the state; where under the previous arrangement the postage of private letters, fixed at a very high rate, not only relieved Government from all charge, but, when the wallet was full, left a small profit to the Post Office.

At the last Opium sale, the drug fetched the same extraordinary price, which ruled at the preceding sale, and which is by no means unjustified by the last advices from China. The Patna sold on an average of 1446 Rs and the Benares of 1895 Rs the chest. The return of the sale was a little above 48 lakhs of Rupees. The gross receipts of the year have been two millions sterling. If this source of revenue is continued to India for three years more, the debt incurred in the war beyond the Indus will be wiped out.

The confusion at Owalior increases. The insurgent chiefs are taking advantage of the strength they have gained to help themselves from the public treasures; and plunder is the order of the day. The deposed regent has fled; and the authority of the British Resident is set at defiance. It was reported on the 12th of June at Agra, that the insurgents had ordered the Resident to quit Owalior, and the report gained ground up to the 29th, the date of the last advices from Agra. In that case, he will of course apply for advice to Mr. G. Clerk, who will take the most energetic measures. It would be a singular, but not surprising event, if the next or the succeeding Mail were to announce to the good people at home, that the territories of Scindia had been occupied by a British army.

A case has just been tried in the Supreme Court which reflects great discredit on those who promoted it. A gentleman, who formerly edited a paper and was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bombay, ordered some shoes of a Cosistob shoemaker, Mr. Harman, under the name of Montague, to the value of 20 Rs. There was some delay in the payment of the bill owing to Mr. Montague's having been out of town, but the money was freely paid. Mr. Harman however, who had learned that the gentleman had formerly passed under the name of Montague Farmworth—he had dropped the latter name from family considerations—insisted on bringing him up to the bar of the Supreme Court, for fraud. He was honorably acquitted. Sir John Peter Grant in discharging him said that he left the Court untainted and with honour, and that there existed not the shadow of a shade for the charge.

June Overland Mail.

From the London Mail, Monthly Times and Atlas, of 6th June.

Under the new convention with France, the postage on letters via Marseilles is reduced to 1s. 10d. for letters under 4 oz.; and 2s. 3d. under 6 oz. Newspapers are to be charged 3d. instead of 2d. each. The recent re-

relation of the Post-office, affecting letters posted in this country for places beyond the territories of the East India Company (which would have indicated a serious injury upon many persons corresponding with China, Australasia, New Zealand, &c. &c., and their constituents), was cancelled previous to the despatch of the overland mail of the 6th of May, so that no letters were detained. It appears that the order in question was issued in consequence of complaints having been received that letters and papers for the places referred to were detained at Bombay; but, upon this circumstance having been brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, measures were immediately adopted, and orders were transmitted that no detention should in future take place. We understand that a regulation is being framed which will enable persons in this country to prepay their letters to places beyond the territories of the East India Company. The increased postage on newspapers has given occasion to a remonstrance, which we have every reason to believe will lead to a reduction to the former rate of 2d.

Mr. Gladstone has been appointed President of the Board of Trade, and been succeeded as Vice-President by Lord Dalhousie.

A society has been formed at Berlin, chiefly consisting of ladies, who are anxious to improve the condition of females in India.

It is to be collected from the reply of Sir Robert Peel to Dr. Bowring, that Capt. Harris has completed his mission to Abyssinia, having concluded a treaty with the court of Shoa, which will secure to the subjects of England a safer and more unrestricted intercourse with that part of Africa.

We find the following in the *Constitutionnel*:—"The Government, we are informed, has received communications from China, announcing that the Emperor has decided upon giving immediately free access to the French into his dominions, upon the same footing as the English. In consequence of this intelligence, a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese seas, under the command of a Rear Admiral, and, consequently, it will be composed of several frigates and other ships of war."

We find from the American papers that Mr. Everett having declined the mission to China, Mr. Cushing, the gentleman who was recently rejected by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President to fill the office, and will leave New York in the *Brandywine* frigate early in July.

There is some difference of opinion as to the power of the President to make this appointment; and it will, probably, be the subject of a discussion during the next session of Congress; but it is equally probable that the power will be confirmed.

The annual meeting of the Assam Company took place at the London Tavern, on the 5th of May, Sir G. Larpent in the chair. We collect from a very satisfactory report, read upon the occasion, that the affairs of the Company are progressing most favourably; that the produce of the last season has rather exceeded the estimate, that the yield of the present season has been 200,000 lbs. of tea; and that the produce will go on increasing till 1847, when the plants will have come into full bearing, yielding 1,600,000 lbs of tea, worth 90,000l.

The following Names have passed for Lieuts. at the Naval College, in Navigation:—Mr. E. G. Bremer, late *Calliope*; Mr. H. King, late *Herald*; Mr. P. A. Halkett, late *Modeste*; Mr. J. B. Cator, late *Herald*; Mr. F. Rooke, late *Blenheim*; Mr. E. Nicholson, late *Excellent*; Mr. M. Jones, late *Caledonia*; Mr. R. Shelden, late *Columbine*; Mr. W. T. F. Jackson, late *Blenheim*; and Mr. F. Meynell, late *Calliope*.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington purposes to recommend to Her Majesty several officers for promotion to the rank of captain, who have lately distinguished themselves in India and China.

In consequence of the alarming state of Ireland, an order has been issued this week to augment all the regiments in the Service, with the exception of those in India and China, and New South Wales, and those having two battalions from 740 to 800 rank and file. This order to recruit the regiments, issued so suddenly, and so very recently after the reduction is made in the Army Estimates, has excited considerable surprise. All the Irish forts, castles, and battlements, have been inspected by a Government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect efficiency.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Rumours prevail in Paris of the illness of the King of the French; his disease is said to be hydrocele. To all appearance his Majesty enjoys perfect health.

The Duc d'Anguleme, who has been on an expedition

against Abd-el-Kader, writes thus on the 20th May, from his camp at Chabonsia, to General de Bar:—"The smala of Abd-el-Kader is captured, his treasure pillaged, and his regular infantry killed or dispersed. Four flags, a cannon, two ordnance carriages, immense booty, large tribes and flocks, have fallen into our hands." The smala is the tent and domestic establishment of a chief, with its escort. The hero himself escaped.

The *Times* correspondent observes:—"The King and the Cabinet are unanimous in their view of the Spanish question, and in their resolve to crush the Regent by all means practicable, without suggesting a *coup d'etat*. The King first regarded, and his Ministers now regard, or affect to regard, the Regent of Spain as the instrument of England, and they are therefore determined upon his ruin, as it can be safely effected. The King's object is that about which I have trodden on you scores of times—namely, to establish a species of Dictatorship in Spain. His Ministers would on their own account be only too happy to purchase popularity by contributing to substitute French for British influence in that country. These are the motives, and hence are they unanimous. A portion of their system for attaining their ends consists in directing the press against—who and what?—the common enemy (England). I will not fatigue you with the published proofs of that which I affirm. Any man who takes the trouble of reading the Paris papers, these especially under ministerial influences, will see in the direct, but more particularly in the indirect, attacks upon England and the Regent of Spain which they publish, incontestable evidence of the correctness of my assertion. This unworthy attempt will fail, however."

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 10th May published the decree of the Regent appointing the following Ministers:—M. Lopez, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Serrano, Minister of War; M. Fria, Minister of Marine; M. Aylon, Minister of Finance; M. Caballero, Minister of the Interior.

Lopez read on the 11th his programme to the Chamber. It is—1st, Respect for the Constitution, and rigorous observance of Parliamentary rights.—2d, Development of national prosperity, and as a consequence of these bases, the speedy presentation of a law on ministerial responsibility, and of an amnesty for political offences since the termination of the civil war; no influence over the elections; no more martial law; better organisation of the national Militia; or for and reforms in the finances; the sale of national property to be accelerated; to maintain and increase good harmony with foreign countries, consistent with Spanish dignity.

It appears that the Regent having refused to sign the dismissal of Generals Linage and Zurbaron, the Lopez Ministry tendered their resignation, which was accepted; and on 20th Senor Gomez Becerra, President of the Senate, immediately charged himself with the formation of a new Cabinet, in which the Ministry of Finance would be confided to M. Mendisabal. The congress voted an address to the Regent to recommend to him the Amnesty, as well as thanks to the retiring Ministry. The congress declared on the 19th unanimously, with the exception of three voices, that the Ministers who had resigned had, up to the last moment, merited its confidence. This led to a dissolution of the Cortes, and some disturbances at Madrid and elsewhere; but tranquillity has been restored.

PORTUGAL.

According to the accounts from Lisbon, the budget and other financial measures were about to be discussed in the Cortes. The ministerial bill, reducing duties on foreign goods imported into Madeira to one-half, had passed the deputies. Coal is admitted free, and the privilege was ordered to be extended to the Azores. Business was generally complained of; but the export of wine from Oporto, and the amount of custom duties received at the principal custom-house, had increased during the month of April, owing to the negotiations having ceased, though some uncertainty still prevailed respecting the subject in some quarters. Ministerial changes were talked of; but the majority in the chambers remained considerable.

AMERICA.

Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State; and abandoned the idea of negotiating a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which was with him a favourite measure.—The *New York Tribune* says, "Mr. Cushing leaves for China in the frigate *Brandywine* on the 1st of July."

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, via New York, of the total loss of 35 vessels, several of which were fine packet ships, laden with cargoes of merchandise and other valuable property, and many lives are supposed to have perished.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice of his intention to pay off the Treasury notes in circulation, about 8,000,000 dollars.

The revenue for the present quarter will probably exceed the estimates of the Treasury department. Although there has not been any great revival of business in the interior of the country, yet the importation of goods subject to duty is very considerable.

On April 13th, were married at Wilkes county, North Carolina, by Elder Colby Sparks, of the Baptist church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Miss Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Keates, of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Alabama has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the forms and customs of the Choctaw nation, is void; that a civilized man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring is illegitimate, and cannot inherit.

Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 16th May, 1843, for statement of the sums paid on account of the War in China, so far as the same can be made out, and of the sums received or due from China under the late Treaty of Peace or otherwise:

EAST INDIA COMPANY.		
The actual Expenditure by the Supreme Government:—	£	£
To 30th April, 1841.....	683,507	
To 30th April, 1842.....	763,184	
Further sum stated by the East India Company to have been expended previously to 5th April, 1842, of which no account has been received.....	318,725	
Estimated expenditure for 1842-43	1,071,909	
Home Expenditure by the E. I. Comy.	1,086,416	
	28,541	
	2,879,373	

HONGKONG.
Bills drawn by Capt. Elliot; works at Hongkong 3,000
NEW SOUTH WALES.
Supplies supplied by the Commissariat Dept... 16,000

HOME EXPENDITURE BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Armaments	Fittings of ships 180,959
	Wages..... 441,449
	Cost of transports, & freight of ships 224,700
	Naval stores & coals..... 90,853
	Value of provisions..... 338,382
	Medical stores.. 6,140
	1,282,474
	Medical stores..... 3,566
	1,286,040

Ordnance	Repair of barracks..... 3,518
	Stores..... 19,388
	Pay of officers and men.. 7,614
	Allowance in aid of mess 500
	31,900

	4,215,413
Supplies.....	1,572,091
	£5,787,504

CANTON RANSOM.
Remitted to Calcutta:—
In specie (out turn of sycee silver, per Her Majesty's ships *Calliope*, *Water Witch*, and *City of Palaces*)..... 633,689
In bills; court bills bought up in China..... £27,677
Drawn by the Paymaster 39,600

	67,277
	£700,996
Remitted to England:—	
In specie.....	447,607
Bills.....	69,071
	516,678

HONGKONG.
Paid into the military chest, on account of the paymaster of the expedition 20,460

TREATY WITH CHINA.

First instalment, 6,000,000 drs. at 4s 4d each	1,300,000
The amount due from China via: Drs.	
In June, 1843.....	3,000,000
January, 1843.....	3,000,000
June, 1844.....	2,500,000
January, 1845.....	2,500,000
June, 1845.....	2,000,000
January, 1846.....	2,000,000

	15,000,000
equal at 4s. 4d. to 3,250,000	4,580,000
	£5,787,504

Mem.—Claims to be provided for:—
1st. Opium claims, 6,000,000 dollars.
2nd. Hong merchants' debts, estimated at 3,000,000 dollars.
3rd. Such sums as may be due to the East India

Company for expenses connected with the war, not yet brought to account, and for which no estimate can now be formed

Treasury Chambers, May 16, 1843 G. CLARK.

49th Regt.—It is with regret we announce the death of col. Sir Robert Bartley, K. C. B., which took place at 10 A. M., on the 2nd ult., on board the *Great Liverpool* steamer, on his passage from Alexandria to England, two days after leaving Malta. His remains were consigned to the deep on the following day, about twenty miles from Algiers. The immediate cause of his death was occasioned by a chronic bowel and liver complaint, contracted on active service in China.

98th Depot.—The *Cornwall* and *Fairlie* transports, are sitting at Deptford and Portsmouth to convey this depot, about 17 officers and 650 men, to China.

FRENCH MINISTER IN CHINA.

We take the appointment of M. Lagrenée to the post of French Minister in China to be an additional proof that the policy of the French government abroad is mainly regulated by the effect which it is calculated to produce at home; for it is utterly impossible that this gentleman should convey to the incredulous advisers of his Celestial Majesty an accurate or adequate idea of the greatness of a nation like France, whose commerce is scarcely known in the ports of China, and whose political influence is less felt than that of Holland or Portugal in the seas of Asia. The immense extension of the commercial relations of China and Great Britain is obviously due to the singular importance which all classes in this country attach to the use of tea. We are bound to China by some of the strongest of our national and domestic habits. In other countries tea is a luxury, in England it is a necessity. Other countries might rival us in the manufactures suited to the Chinese markets, but there is not the slightest probability that any European people, or any people not of British origin, will ever afford a better market than ourselves to this important article of Chinese growth. We may safely disclaim on the part of this country any intention of asserting or exercising any exclusive commercial privileges, or of seeking to place British trade under what we hold to be the noxious influence of artificial protection. But certain branches of trade with certain countries are powerfully affected by the habits and tastes of different communities. The influence of England must be felt in Portugal, in the long run; because this is the only country in the world which offers a great and wealthy body of consumers for the red wines of Portugal. So also the influence of England is felt and will be felt in China, because the English are by far the most numerous and opulent customers of that country. Such, indeed, is the force of these habits that they far exceed the influence of political predilections; they defy prohibitions, and at times they belie the shrewdest conclusions of economical science. It appears to us to be as idle an enterprise for France—not having any trade with China, and not offering any considerable demand for Chinese commodities—to seek to share the influence which England owes entirely to her trade and her taste for Chinese productions as it would be for an inland Power to set about the equipment of a fleet for a voyage of discovery. The importations from China into France in the year 1841 amounted in value to 1,391,811 fr., including 127,227 kilogrammes of tea. The exports from France to China were valued at 61,045fr. or about £3,442. The declared value of the exports of British produce to China in the 6 years previous to the war varied from £700,000 to £1,300,000. The imports of tea, silk, and other articles into Great Britain, were estimated at £3,147,481 in the year 1837-38, and the cost in China of the tea used by the people of the united kingdom is not much short of £ 3,000,000. The Chinese know little or nothing of the nations of Europe except by their enterprise in trade, and we are at a loss to conceive how the representative of the King of the French will support the dignity of his nation in the ports of China, since he carries with him neither the weight of great commercial interests nor a fleet of war-steamers. But independently of these considerations, there is something in the form of M. de Lagrenée's appointment from which we presage no very brilliant results to his expedition. The functions of a Minister Plenipotentiary are usually understood to be those of the representative of one monarch residing at the Court of another. Hitherto the Emperor of China has not shown any inclination to attach a *corps diplomatique* to his Court, or to introduce the accomplished barbarians who have recently disturbed his celestial repose to the political

society of Peking. We have, indeed, obtained the liberty of trading at certain ports, and the Chinese government have very wisely reflected, that the best means to keep British traders and British crews in order was to place them under the superintendence of a consular agent of their own nation. The powers of Sir Henry Pottinger were not those of a Minister Plenipotentiary in the ordinary sense of the term, but of an Envoy invested with full authority to conduct the war, to treat for peace, and now to cause the conditions of that peace to be duly observed; but we ourselves have not obtained from the Chinese any thing which can be interpreted into a consent to receive a Minister Plenipotentiary from this country. That point was obviously one which the Court of Peking was most unwilling to concede, even when it felt that the safety of the empire required the greatest sacrifices; and we have no reason to doubt that Sir Henry Pottinger exercised a sound discretion in not insisting upon this condition at that moment. As, however, the fact is certain, that neither our ancient and extensive commercial relations with China, nor our recent military and naval successes, have had the effect of establishing a British Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, we are at a loss to conceive on what footing M. de Lagrenée expects to stand. He has neither the rank nor title which would entitle him to appear on the coast of China with all the splendour of an embassy extraordinary; nor are the relations of France and China such as to call for the more useful but unpretending intervention of a Minister. We presume, therefore, that, like the last French mission into Persia, the whole matter is to be looked upon as a political pastime for the close of this session of the Chambers and the opening of the next.—*Times*, May 12.

SCINDE.

From the Bombay Times, 15th July.

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, the 26th June, 1843.

The following extract of a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, together with the report of Lieutenant Anderson, are published for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. Genl. of India. (Signed) J. THOMSON.

Sec. to Govt. of India, with the Governor Genl. Extract from a letter from His Excellency Major General Sir C. S. Napier, K. C. B., Governor of Scinde, dated Hyderabad, 30th May 1843.

"A Sher Mahomed found, that he could not recruit his troops in Scinde, he resolved to draw reinforcements from the mountains of Beloochistan; I, therefore, sent Lieutenant Anderson of the 1st European Regiment, with a Steamer and 100 men, to destroy the boats collected on the right bank for the Beloochees of Sukkur to cross over to Scinde. This Officer has performed his duty in a brilliant manner; and he speaks highly of the way in which Master Miller of the Steamer manœuvred his vessel. The rumour of this skirmish in Beloochistan will have good effect in Scinde."

Above the Luckie Pass, 27th May, 1843.

Sir,—I had the honor to inform His Excellency Sir C. Napier, K. C. B., Governor of Scinde, this morning, that I had expectations of finding some 500 Beloochees of Meer Shah Mahomed assembled below the Luckie pass, to give us fight on our arrival there.

When we came in shore opposite Rock A, the Beloochees fired into the Steamer, and to judge from their fire, they must have been 300 or 350 strong. The steamer immediately returned their fire, doing some execution. We then ran down to B, and landed the Sepoys of the 25th Regt. strength as per margin, who chased the enemy out of their position N. O. P. A., and drove them up the steep beyond. It being useless to pursue them any further, the Sepoys returned leisurely on board, after having killed and wounded about 10 of them. During the skirmish the steamer kept up a splendid fire of grape and round shot at the retreating Beloochees, killing and wounding it is supposed 40 men.

Mr. Lowry received a slight wound leading on his men, and 2 Sepoys were killed and 7 wounded carrying the heights.

On board the steamer Captain Miller received a slight wound, and 2 European sailors and 1 Stoker were severely wounded.

I must beg to express my thanks to all parties for their activity during the affair, which lasted altogether 3 hours, from 1 to 4 P. M. of this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) **W. A. ANDERSON,**
Lieut. in charge of Expedition.

To the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, Hyderabad.

(True copy.) **P. McPHERSON,** Major, Mil. Secy. Return of killed and wounded on board the Honorable Company's Steamer Satellite, and 'on shore, on the 27th May, 1843

killed.—2 Sepoys, 25th N. I.
wounded.—Ensign, (E. Lowry, slightly,) 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, and 3 Sepoys, 25th N. I.; 1 master comdg. (R. C. Miller, slightly,) 2 European Seamen, and 1 stoker. H. C. Steamer Satellite.

(Signed) **W. A. ANDERSON,**
Lieut. Comdg. Expedition

Examined, (Signed) **EDWARD GREEN,**
Capt. Acig. Asst. Adj. Genl. S. and B
(True copy) **P. McPHERSON,**
Major, Mil. Secy.

(True extract and copies)

(Signed) **J. THOMASON,**
Secy to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 2d Sept., 1843.

By the *Ariel* and *Cowanjee Family* we have received papers from Calcutta to 23d July, and from Singapore to 10th August, and per *Euphrates* from Bombay to 15th July. It will be seen from our extracts that the British force in Scinde obtained some fresh successes over the Belooches. Beyond this the papers contain little of general interest.

Our latest accounts from Canton are to the 29th of August, and they are by no means as satisfactory as could be wished, regarding the trade under the new system. As may be supposed, there are a great number of persons interested to keep up as many as possible of the old abuses, and the people about the Hoppo's office, being deprived of their customary fees, have refused the clearance of any goods, and it is even said that the Hoppo's office was closed altogether on Saturday last. A meeting of foreign merchants was held on Monday, and a Committee appointed to draw up a report of these grievances, and to see, but we can hardly believe this, which of the fees claimed may be retained. Sir Henry Pottinger in a letter which he addressed to Elzeop on the 21st of January last (vide Canton Press, 28th January), expressly says—

"The first step to be taken is to fix a Tariff showing the price at which a certain stated quantity of each article of Import or Export Commerce is to be assumed and on such price to lay down the duties that are to be henceforward charged and which must include fees, perquisites, and allowances of every description, for if anything is left unfixed it will be sure to lead to future references, discussion, and trouble. If the Chinese authorities desire it, I see no objection to the duties being divided into "Imperial" and "Extra" or "official" dues, but whatever may be the appellation, they must be rigidly defined."

It follows therefore that beyond the duties as established by the new tariff, the Chinese had no right to burthen the trade with any other fees or imposts, of whatever denomination, and should the Chinese really stop the trade on account of the former fees not being paid them, the British Merchants ought immediately to make a representation of the fact to Sir Henry Pottinger, who we doubt not will prevail on the Chinese strictly to adhere to the treaty. It is of the greatest importance that on this point no concessions however small should be made to the Chinese, who would very soon bring matters back to the same monopoly which has straitened Chinese Commerce so much hitherto. Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, is said to be about leaving Canton in a few days, and to insist on the Hong merchants making a considerable payment before his departure, of the sum the government claims of them, and of which we have spoken on several occasions in former numbers. It will be seen from a remonstrance from the Hong merchants, which we have copied from the *Hongkong, late Canton Register*, on the subject of these claims, that it is there proposed that a new fund should be raised upon the

foreign trade, independent of the duties now levied according to the tariff, to defray some government expences. We doubt not that the authorities will be but too well inclined to listen to such proposal, and if they do, why, the old system will be re-established, and all the labor to create a new system of things lost. In such case a new body of monopolizing merchants would have to be established, and who others are there but the former Hong merchants to be selected? These now, we learn, refuse warehousing goods either for importation or shipment in their godowns, and outside men are either afraid to come forward, or do not possess the necessary accommodation to carry on the business. We think it by no means unlikely that the Canton authorities and late Hong merchants combine together to frustrate the coming into operation of the liberal principles of trade as sought to have been established by the new tariff, and indeed nothing will be easier for such a combination than to intimidate the mass of the people sufficiently as not to dare directly to traffick with the foreign merchant, and there is much reason to believe that such a combination has already been formed. The greatest vigilance on the part of the British authorities and merchants will be necessary to frustrate such designs. It seems to us that one of the measures most indispensable to secure a really free trade, would be, that foreign merchants should be permitted to build their own warehouses; without these they will always be at the mercy of the designing Chinese. At present, and particularly since the destruction of the British, Dutch and Creek hongas, there is no warehouse room whatever and foreign merchants are obliged to cram themselves into the remaining nine hongas wanting the most necessary accommodation, and yet having to pay the most exorbitant rent for the smallest of houses. We know not whether any foreign merchants have been successful in renting warehouse room not belonging to Hong-merchants; we heard it was tried, but almost believe without success. The British authorities should therefore insist that enough ground for building upon, or else ready built godowns, should be sold or rented to British merchants at a reasonable price, as without them the trade is not likely ever to be really free. At present matters at Canton are very unsatisfactory; we must make allowances certainly for the novelty of the change, and were prepared to find many details not work well in the beginning; but we cannot expect any radical improvement, until the foreign merchant is permitted to have unliuited control over the goods imported and exported by him, and this he can never have without warehouses of his own. In the ports to the northward, after they shall have been opened, it is possible that the trade will not be exposed to so much chicanery, and if the Canton authorities find that they appropriate a great portion of the trade it is possible that they may also become more reasonable. But we say again, it is the first duty of the British authorities in China to resist to the utmost in their power, any infraction on the spirit or letter of the new tariff.

Sir Henry Pottinger announces with feelings of the deepest and most unfeigned sorrow, the demise this morning a few minutes after seven o'clock of the Honorable J. R. MORRISON Esq. Member of Council, Chinese Secretary &c. and Officiating Colonial Secretary of the Government of Hongkong.

Mr. Morrison was so well known and so truly beloved, esteemed, and respected by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance and friendship, that to attempt to pass any panegyric on his private character would be a mere waste of words, and Sir Henry Pottinger feels that his own sincere grief on this mournful event is only a type of that universal sentiment in which the memory and worth of Mr. Morrison will for ever be embalmed.

In a public point of view Sir Henry Pottinger considers the death of Mr. Morrison to be an irreparable national calamity, and he doubts not but as such it will be received and viewed by his Sovereign and country.

Macao, August 29th, 1843.

We stated last week that the Steamer *Proserpine* had been sent over from Hongkong on the 24th to land the Honble Mr. MORRISON, then ill of the Hongkong fever. It is now our melancholy duty to report his death which took place on the 29th of last month, a little after seven o'clock in the morning.

We have headed our notice of this melancholy event, by one written by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger,

which well expresses the esteem and respect in which the departed was held by everybody, and the death of one so young, yet so beloved, esteemed, and talented, may well draw tears of sympathy and grief from all who knew him or his worth.

Mr. J. R. MORRISON, the son of the illustrious Doctor Morrison, so well known as an active Missionary and compiler of the Chinese Dictionary, and who died in China just nine years ago was born in Malacca, in 1815, and only 28 years and 4 months old at the time of his death. In an early age he was sent to Europe, whence he returned after a short stay, to China, with only the rudiments of an education, which it then became the care of his father to perfect. From the earliest age his attention was drawn to the study of the Chinese language, in which he had become so proficient, that on the lamented death of his father, though only 19 years old, he was appointed by the government to the responsible situation of Chinese secretary and interpreter to the Superintendents of Trade, before held by his father, the duties of which he performed to general satisfaction.

Mr. Morrison's studies were even at that early period not limited to the Chinese language; the trade of this country had so much engaged his attention that in 1834 he published a volume, "the Chinese Commercial Guide" containing much very valuable information on the Commerce with Canton, which must have been collected with considerable pains, and which to this moment is of the greatest use as a book of reference. During the following years, preceding the differences with the English, Mr. Morrison, whose official duties did not then engross the whole of his time, was engaged in perfecting his knowledge of the Chinese language, and of the customs and habits of this people. The geography of this country particularly had engaged his attention, and if he had been spared us, it was his purpose we believe to have published a work on the geography of China, for which he had already collected many valuable notes. He contemplated also a new and enlarged edition of his father's dictionary. These literary labors were however interrupted by the troubles which broke out in Canton early in 1839, since which time he had to conduct the whole of the Chinese correspondence of H. M. Superintendents and Plenipotentiaries, and in 1840 and subsequently always accompanied H. M. Plenipotentiary on the several expeditions of the British forces, where his perfect knowledge of the language, and of the official usages were of the greatest advantage in carrying on the negotiations which have terminated so advantageously to his country. It was just at the moment when Mr. Morrison's services were about to be rewarded by higher office, and their value probably more substantially recognised by his sovereign and country, H. E. Sir H. Pottinger having only last week appointed him a member of the legislative and executive Council, and Officiating Colonial Secretary of the government of Hongkong, when on the 23rd of last month, he was attacked by the Hongkong fever which has lately deprived us of so many valuable lives. On the 25th attended by Mr. Woonnam he arrived here in the Steamer *Proserpine* in a very precarious state, and although Doctor Anderson was in constant attendance, the fever would not give way to medical treatment; he expired as before said, on the morning of the 29th, after a short illness during which with the exception of the night preceding his death when he was delirious, he retained the perfect possession of his mental faculties. On the morning of his death life was observed to be ebbing away fast, his pulse grew momentarily weaker, and he passed into eternity without a struggle. On Wednesday evening his remains were attended to the Protestant burial ground by almost the whole of the foreign community, and many inhabitants of this city. The Revd Doctor Bridgman read the funeral service; pallbearers were the Revd Doctor Parker, Revd Mr. Brown, Revd Mr. Milne, Mr. Alex. Matheson, Mr. Patrick Stewart, and Doctor Anderson. The late Mr. Morrison's brother followed the hearse as chief mourner, supported by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger; the Honble Mr. Johnston and Captain Balfour likewise followed as mourners. The fever which terminated his life, and which must be called the Hongkong fever, sometimes we are told, in its symptoms, the appearance of the jungle fever of India and of the yellow fever of the Westindies, and has hitherto in too many instances, defied medical art, although the latest advices, from Hongkong, we are glad to say, mention the recovery of several that were considered in danger from the same illness.

We have above spoken of Mr. Morrison's official

and literary life. His private worth and social qualities had sincerely attached to him a great number of friends who deeply mourn over their bereavement. Of relations, only a younger brother is now in China, but a sister (like him the offspring of his father's first marriage) and his father's widow with two other sons and a daughter, who were chiefly dependent upon him for support, remain in England and we much fear that he left his affairs here not in so prosperous a condition, that any provision can be made for them from their proceeds. However, Mr. Morrison having been so very valuable a public servant, we doubt not that the government at home will not suffer them to want, and we are certain that Sir Henry Pottinger will make the strongest representations in their favor. We are glad to hear that already a subscription is spoken of by his friends, as a testimonial of the esteem in which they held the departed, for the purchase of his English library to be presented to the Morrison Education Society, the proceeds to be invested for a provision for his own sister. We doubt not that this project will find much favor with the public. Mr. Morrison has besides left a very valuable Chinese library, collected by his father and himself during a number of years and much enriched during his stay in the north. This, we hope, will at its full value be purchased by some national institution.

After having written the above, we received the following from a intimate friend of Mr. Morrison's, whose grief will be sufficiently shewn by the lines written to his memoir, and is another testimony to his worth, if such were wanting.

"It may be truly said by the Foreign community of this place, 'there is this day fallen in our Israel a Prince and a Great man.' We speak not of one enjoying any large portion of this world's Wealth and Honors—rather the contrary, for fortune frowned upon him!—neither are we about to eulogize one of those scourges of mankind who have been dignified with the name of Heroes, for he of whom we speak came with a message of peace, on an errand of Love. No; he ruled over no petty principality; but he was instrumental in restoring Good will between the Eastern and the Western Worlds! he subdued no cities, but he conquered ten thousand hearts: Fame found him in the shade; the force of circumstances dragged him from that retirement which he loved and courted; 'Knowledge is power'; and thus, without one ambitious longing, JOHN ROBERT MORRISON became in spite of himself, a Prince and a Great man! His glorious achievements are summed up in the short but touching verse which describes the employment of the Great Author of Christianity,—"he went about continually doing good." In the words of Junius, "his laurels were hardly earned, but they will wear well," for time itself can never wither the wreath that now enshrines the twice-sacred name of MORRISON.

"Mr. MORRISON'S qualifications as a scholar are too well known to require to be particularized now. Suffice it to say that he filled for many years the post of Chief Interpreter to Her Majesty's commission, and was in many respects the best Sinologue of his day. A little more leisure and a few more years (alas! to a most untimely grave hast thou been snatched away from thy friends and from thy country!) and the extent of his reading might have equalled that of his justly celebrated Father.

"But fond memory loves to linger still more upon the goodness of his heart than even the brilliant qualities of his head. Courteous and obliging to all, his look beamed benignity on mankind; his grasp was the grasp of friendship; his words were the accents of kindness. No language can convey any idea of the general sympathy felt in his behalf. When it was known that Mr. MORRISON was dangerously ill, every one felt as if some domestic calamity were about to overtake himself, as if the Destroying Angel were going to smite at his own door-post. "Can MORRISON die? sure not! MORRISON! any other man rather than MORRISON!" "we cannot possibly spare MORRISON!" Alas! alas! the fell Destroyer that spares neither age nor sex has refused to relax his iron grasp! The prayers, the tears of his nearest and dearest have been unavailing; the heart-felt sympathies of Englishman and American—of Foreigner and Chinese have produced no effect! Too true! too true! try to disbelieve the fact as you may, avert your ears! stop those streaming eyes! tear the image of death from thy throbbing heart! in vain! it is all of no use! the cold grave has for ever closed in upon what was JOHN ROBERT MORRISON!

"His family? — but are we not all of his family? for where is the man who by the death of MORRISON has not in very deed lost a BROTHER!

"The Reader will remember what was said of KIRKE WHITE?

Thy Genius 'twas that gave the fatal blow,
And helped the fell disease to lay thee low!
So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more to soar thro' ruffling clouds again,
Views his own father in the fatal dew,
And winged the shaft that quivers in his heart!

A strong gale accompanied by much rain blew here on the 26th of last month. It began at about 11 A. M. blowing fresh from N. N. W. the wind gradually went round to the S. W. and the barometer fell from 29.51 at 4 A. M. to 29.30 at 4 P. M. when it became stationary, and began to rise again after 6 P. M. after eight o'clock the violence of the wind abated much. The *Ariel* from Calcutta arrived outside just before the bad weather began, but it being too thick anchored there, very fortunately as it proved for Capt. Dopfen, Commander of the French Corvette *Admense*, who during the gale had put off from Macao in a boat to reach his vessel anchored in the roads at a considerable distance from shore, but was blown to leeward, and would no doubt have been blown right out to sea, had he not come across the *Ariel*, where he, few officers, and boat crew, were taken on board, and remained until next morning, when they returned to the Corvette. The Corvette has since left the Roads, for Whampoa we believe.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger arrived here from Hongkong in the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* on the 27th of last month; his departure having been delayed one day by the bad weather of the day before.

The H. C. Steamer *Akbar* arrived in Singapore on the 10th August, and only staid to deliver her mail for that port. H. M. Steamer *Spitful*, Capt. Matland, from England arrived at Singapore on the 28th, and may be, we believe, soon expected here.

Advices from Canton inform us that about one hundred musters of Congou Chops had arrived for which as much as 28 to 29 Taels short price was asked, which would make the price free on board equal to 32 @ 33 Taels. We understand that a few chops have actually been bought and shipped at these high prices, but suppose them to have been of superior quality as the reports of the home market hardly warrant the payment of such high prices. In imports little was generally doing.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a Chinese shopkeeper went to deliver some articles ordered at Mr. Lane's hotel, by a Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAM CELLOR. No answer being returned to repeated knocks at the door, the servants of the house opened a panel in the top, and there saw Mr. Cellor stretched on his bed, lifeless, still clutching in his hand the knife with which he had cut his throat. Immediately on this discovery being made Mr. Lane sent to give information to the Portuguese authorities, by whose direction an inquest was held on the body. Very little or nothing of what may have led to the fatal act was however discovered. It appears that Mr. Cellor was a British subject, and that, at some time, he had belonged to the Madras Army. When the Schooner *Clown* was at Suva, Capt. Norris met the deceased there in indigent circumstances, and gave him a passage in her to China. He had been, we are told, about six days at the hotel, and had, as is the custom of the house, paid his weekly bill. On Thursday last about noon he asked for some bread and cheese, which was served, and some time after removed; soon after he came out of his room with a book in his hand, and asked for a knife to cut the leaves; the knife was given him, and he was found the next morning with it in his hand, having cut his throat in the most determined manner. The papers found in his possession give no clue to anything concerning him beyond his name. His body was buried yesterday near Cassilas Bay.

The Steamer *Proserpine* arrived here at about 9 o'clock last night with Mr. Thom who has been sent for by Sir Henry Pottinger to take the place of the lamented Morrison.

We understand that the individual, the subject of the following notice taken from the *India Gazette* of 17th July, has arrived at Hongkong in the Euphrates.

"**MR. BATHURST?**—CAUTION!—We published, some short time ago, a paragraph from one of the Ceylon papers, intimating that a Mr. Bathurst, or a party calling himself by that name, had been doing the inhabitants of the spicy island to rather a high tune, besides fleeing a few at Madras. This individual we believe, came on to Calcutta by the *Hindostan*; and has, we are now informed, since his arrival at the City of Palaces, carried on his old tricks, under the name of Barithers, to the great inconvenience of some of our worthy tradesmen. He has now betaken himself to another field, for the display of his eminent talents, having sailed for Singapore in the *Rob Roy*. Several writs were sent after him to Kedgeroe, but as the ship did not drop anchor but went direct to sea, the chase proved ineffectual. We wish that we could have put our good friends in Calcutta, on their guard in sufficiently good time. It is somewhat late in the day to warn them; but it is just possible, that we may be in time to do some service to the good people of Singapore and other places to the eastward. We believe, that the real name of this respectable individual is Mr. E. Bathurst. He left Ceylon with a "Mrs. Bathurst and servant;" but there is no knowing under what name he may be pleased to land at Singapore.

Export of Teas from China to England, in the months of July and August, 1843.

	In July in five vessels.	In August in one vessel.
Congou	1,404,323....	347,106 lbs.
Caper	1,610	
Souehong	44,402	
Pekoe	32,325	
Orange Pekos	42,550....	8,018
Total Black	1,525,410....	375,124
Twankay	410,430	
Hyson	39,555	
Hyson Skin	12,336....	6,115
Young Hyson	211,655	
Gunpowder	60,064	
Imperial	41,700	
Total Green	775,740	Total 381,239
Total in the two months July and August,		
Black lbs.	1,900,334	
Greens ..	781,855	
Grand total lbs.	2,682,389	

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.—From a paper printed in London, received here by the June Overland Mail, and professedly compiled from official sources, we make the following abstract, viz.

Number of chests.	Average sold by govt. in the year	Price Rs.	amount of sales.
17,545	1837	1,448	25,412,448
18,787	1838	752	14,098,281
18,270	1839	540	9,867,760
16,411	1840	648	8,990,930
18,275	1841	707,7	13,107,080
18,063	1842	811,11	14,660,211

The expense to Government of a chest of Opium is valued at 300 Rupees per chest, deducting which, and about 3½ lakhs of Rupees refunded to purchasers in the year 1837, the following shews the whole Revenue the Company has derived from Opium, including the duty on that exported from Bombay, of 140 Rs. per chest.

No. of chests exported from Bombay to 30th April	From 1st of May	Total of revenue derived from Opium.
10,627	1837-38	£ 1,802,872
11,517	1838-39	" 1,084,914
5,292	1839-40	" 812,764
15,762	1840-41	" 727,428
10,336	1841-42	" 804,284

The following is the estimated quantity and value of Opium consumed in China.

No. of chests	from 1st of April to 30th March of	estimated value
26,931	1837-38	\$ 14,870,050
20,860	1838-39	" 13,011,457
22,142	1839-40	" 15,478,600
20,006	1840-41	" 13,000,000
32,000	1841-42	" 13,600,000

OFFICIAL ASSAY OF COINS IN CANTON.

Particulars of an assay of Sundry Foreign Coins by the Shroff or Native Banking House 廣恒 Kwang hang, which took place at the Spanish factory (Messrs Turner & Co's Hong) Canton, on the day and in the presence of the persons hereinafter specified.

T.M.C.C.
62 1/2
1. 20 New Ru. weighed before being melted
weighed after being melted, remelted and
cast into a shoe of pure Sycee Silver... 5 6 5
Loss of weight ... 5 5 3
Thus 100 taels of Rupees, are equal to
pure Sycee ... 91 1/2 5
Making a difference per Centum of
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure Sycee
in Rupees, it would be necessary to pay 109 7 9

2. 5 New Peruvian Dollars weighed before
being melted ... 3 6 1/2
after being melted, remelted &c. as above
Loss of weight ... 3 2 3
Thus 100 taels of Peruvian Dollars are
equal to pure Sycee ... 89 7 2 2 1/2
Making a difference per Centum of
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure
Sycee in Peruvian Dollars, it would be
necessary to pay ... 111 4 5 5

3. 5 New Mexican Dollars weighed before
being melted ... 3 5 7 1/2
after being melted, remelted &c. as above
Loss of weight ... 3 1 9 1/2
Thus 100 taels of Mexican Dollars are
equal to pure Sycee ... 89 3 7 1
Making a difference per Centum of
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure
Sycee in Mexican Dollars, it would be
necessary to pay ... 111 9 1/2

4. 5 New Bolivian Dollars weighed before
being melted ... 3 6 1/2
after being melted, remelted &c. as above
Loss of weight ... 3 2 1
Thus 100 taels of Bolivian Dollars are
equal to pure Sycee ... 89 1 6 7
Making a difference per Centum of
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure
Sycee in Bolivian Dollars, it would be
necessary to pay ... 112 1 5 1/2

5. 5 New Chilean Dollars weighed before
being melted ... 3 5 9 1/2
after being melted, remelted &c. as above
Loss of weight ... 3 1 9 1/2
Thus 100 taels of Chilean Dollars are
equal to pure Sycee ... 88 8 7 1/2
Making a difference per Centum of
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure
Sycee in Chilean Dollars, it would be
necessary to pay ... 112 5 2 1/2

6. 5 Dollars in broken money (such as is
paid away at Canton by weight, and
called by the Chinese 碎銀 Suy yin
weighed before being melted ... 3 6 1/2
after being melted, remelted &c. as above
Loss of weight ... 3 1 8 1/2
Thus 100 taels of Broken Dollars are
equal to Pure Sycee ... 88 3 3 4
Making a difference per Centum of
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure
Sycee in Broken Dollars, it would be
necessary to pay ... 113 2 1/2 7

Most necessary to be borne in mind!
N.B. 1. These monies were weighed by the Shroff's
weights, and the Hoppo's weights are 4 m. 5 c. per
100 taels, or nearly 3 per cent heavier.
N.B. 2. In addition to the above which merely shows
the difference between the monies and pure Silver,
will be the expense of melting, remelting &c. &c.
1 t. 2 m. per 100 taels, or 1 1/2 per cent.
Taoukwang, 23rd year, 6th moon, and 16th day,
13th July 1843.

In the presence of 錢燕詒 Tsien Yen-s (a
maoderia of the 5th rank, attached to the Imperial
Commissioner 耆英 Keying) & 夏文匯 Hsia
Wa hway, Treasurer to the Grand Hoppo of Canton
文豐 Wafang.

(Signed) R. THOM.

Asiat. Translator and Interpreter to
H. M.'s Commission in China.

Present (Signed) G. BALFOUR.

The qualities of Sycee Silver chiefly current and most
known to this market are 4, viz.

1st, the 藩庫錠 Fan koo tieg, or bars of Silver
from the Poochingse's Treasury.

2ndly, the 元寶錠 Yuen pau ting, or large shoes
of Sycee. (These two kinds are received as pure
Silver.)

3rdly, the 關餉錠 Kwan heang tieg or Hoppo's
Sycee which is commonly at a small discount varying
from 1 mace to 5 mace per 100 taels (1 1/2 to 5 %)
on pure Silver.

4thly, the 塩餉錠 Yen heang tieg or salt commis-
sioner's Sycee, which is commonly at a small dis-
count varying from 5 mace to 1 tael per 100 taels
(1/2 to 1 per cent) on pure Silver.

Other kinds and qualities are met with in small par-
cels, but the above 4 kinds are the principal.

By the above Assay it will be seen, that, until Sycee
rises to about 10 per cent premium, it will be more
advantageous for the Foreign merchant to continue to
pay his duties in it, than in any kind of foreign money
whatever.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.
On CALCUTTA, treasury bills, 30 ds. st. 280 C. Rs.
per 100 £.

SYCEE, large, 3 1/2 per Cent Premium.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The June overland Mail, which arrived at Hong-
kong by the ship John Brown from Bombay on the
25th instant, having brought on a great number of
letters marked *Bearing Postages*, which is to be re-
ceived in China and remitted to Bombay, it has in
consequence become requisite to revise the system
under which the British Post-office has been later-
ly conducted, and the following Regulations are
now laid down, and are to take effect from this date

1st The Notification published under date the
1st of January, 1842, providing for the Mails being
opened and assorted either at Macao or Hongkong,
according to whichever of those ports vessels bring-
ing the Mails might first touch at, is annulled; and
all Mails, unless specially addressed to Macao, will
henceforward be opened only at the Post-office at
Hongkong.

2d. When Mails are specially addressed to Macao,
and the vessel bringing them may first touch at that
port, such Mails will be opened and assorted, and
their contents circulated by the British Consular
Agent at Macao; but in all cases where vessels may
arrive in the first instance at Hongkong, the Mails,
no matter how addressed, will be opened there.

3d. Whether Mails be landed at Hongkong or
Macao, a period will be obviously required for as-
sorting the letters, and registering those that may
be marked *Bearing Postage*; and it is accordingly
announced that there will be no delivery of letters
under three hours after the Mails shall reach the
Post-office at Hongkong, or the Consular Agent's
office at Macao.

4th. No letters *bearing postage* will be delivered
until the postage is paid; and merchants and others
residing at Macao and Canton are requested to in-
struct their agents accordingly, to obviate unneces-
sary delays and references.

5th. Letters *bearing postage* addressed to officers
and others of Her Majesty's Naval and Land Forces
in China, who may be stationed at a distance from
Hongkong, will either be delivered to any persons
applying for them, signing the Receipt-book and
paying the postage at the Post-office at Hongkong,
or will be forwarded as opportunities may offer, to
the Staff, or other proper officers at each station, who
will be furnished with a memorandum of the post-
age to be levied, and will on receiving such postage
deliver the letters as addressed.

6th. When letters *bearing postage* may arrive to
the address of persons, who are known to have quit-
ted China, they will be delivered to any person ap-
plying for them, signing the Receipt-book and pay-
ing the postage at the Post-office at Hongkong; else
they will be sent back to the Post-office (in India)
through which they were forwarded to China, to be
returned to the writers of them, whether in India
or England.

7th. These Regulations are chiefly promulgated
with advertence to the Overland Mails from Eng-
land; but it is to be distinctly understood that so
far as may be found requisite, they are to be con-
sidered applicable to all Mails arriving at the Post-
office at Hongkong, or the Consular Agent's office
at Macao. The Post-office department will on all

occasions study, as far as may be practicable, general
and individual convenience; and should Mails come
hereafter without letters bearing postage, the period
fixed for the delivery of letters will be curtailed ac-
cordingly. It must be borne in mind that the ar-
rangements which have called for these Regulations
do not depend on any authority in China, and that
unless they shall be strictly acted up to, all letters
coming within their scope and meaning, and liable
to postage, may be detained at Bombay or else-
where in India, at the Post office at which they
may arrive from Europe.

By order of His Excellency, the Governor of
Hongkong, and Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent
of Trade, &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Macao, 30th August, 1843.

From the Hongkong into Canton Register.

PETITION PRESENTED BY THE HONG MERCHANTS TO

THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

A petition presented because our resources are ex-
hausted and our affairs straitened, compelling us again
to supplicate your unbounded kindness in order to ar-
range our public obligations. Since the mode of con-
ducting foreign affairs has been altered, and the co-hong
abolished, there has in fact been no means of our paying
our public debts, and we therefore begged that three
tenths might be appropriated as before for the use of the
hong, that thus we might be able to liquidate our debts.

We have just received your excellency's strict com-
mands at which we are much disconcerted and troubled:
—and hardly dare again to present a word on the subject.
But included in this public due of 1,500,000 taels, is the
amount which was paid to the English the year before
last: at which time the danger from the army was im-
minent, and there must be some way found to arrange
the business satisfactorily, in order to remove the dan-
ger: but this was not a matter belonging to our debts,
with the English.

Also, there was the debt owing for duties by the
Manhop? hong which we took upon ourselves, and paid.
Moreover, the disbursements of the army in the war with
the Mohammedans, were, by his majesty's commands
ordered to be paid in a number of years by instalments,
but that period has not yet arrived: not indeed to these
sums form part of our debts or defalcations.

Now, at the time when we promised to pay these in-
stalments, we repeatedly and fully petitioned that they
were in a course of years to be paid up in various pro-
portions from the consoo fund. The newly established
hong contributed the same proportion, but nothing was
obtained from the bankrupt hong. Our petition to this
effect are on record and can be examined, we are not in
this matter adding anything subsequent. At present,
the co-hong is abolished, and there is no consoo fund to
draw from, with what are these debts to be liquidated?
We are obliged to Y. E. for the expression in the re-
ceipt, "that we supply present deficiencies by the former
surplus;" but we know that the fact is that the disbur-
sements from the consoo fund for public uses have ex-
ceeded the receipts, as may be seen on looking at the
accounts at the consoo house. How can we decieve in
this matter? But supposing there was really a surplus
how can it be thought that in this time of distress we
still could keep it hoarded up, and presume to tire your
favor with our repeated requests. In a word, we have
entirely exhausted all our strength and resources, as has
been long known to your Excellency, if "our bones
were reduced to fragments or our bodies made into
powder" and they would serve to liquidate the old debts,
we would not mind begging our families to do away
with them: but where shall the funds come from, now
our business is lost, and our plans nullified?

If your excellency speaks of the representations of the
English merchants, that we have received them, we re-
ply, that the bankruptcy of the hong has by no means
sprung from our mismanagement; but on the contrary,
when we reflect upon our conduct during the past, we
have attended to the commerce of all foreign merchants
with uniform and equal fairness.

Moreover, after we had handed in a prepared state-
ment as to the proportion and mode of paying the three
and a half millions of dollars, the English merchants
consented that we should apply the consoo fund or six
months in order to supply our deficiencies; so that this
fleeting thing does not refer entirely to what the hong-
merchants have done. All this can be fully ascertained.

The new regulations are now all agreed upon and set-
tled, and we having fully deliberated and examined, not
how we may scheme to enrich ourselves, but how we
may best arrange our public liabilities, do again make
this clear statement of our affairs even at the risk of
your displeasure. We beg of your excellency to take
our case into consideration, and reflect that our paying
some for government calls and our own proper debts
and liabilities are unlike. Besides, we can no longer, as

used to be the case, retain or deduct any thing for the consou fund, for the trade has been thrown open to everybody to engage in it. We would suggest that a uniform regulation be established for all native merchants by the government, requiring them to consult about setting by an amount for public use, in order to supply the demands of these former liabilities. This will be a public mode of assisting to cancel public obligations, and will relieve us of the suspense we are now in as to what we shall do. We shall be deeply grateful for your thus coming to our rescue, and shall supplicate for the highest honors to rest upon your family to the latest generation.

With the greatest trepidation we hand in this petition, begging your Excellency to examine the matter thoroughly; even as we write this we are greatly fearful, waiting for your favorable reply to be received. It is for this alone that we approach Y. E. presence, hoping that we shall have favor extended to us.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August, ARRIVED

26, (B.) *Ariel*, Burt, Calcutta and Singapore.
 28, " *Esphrates*, Wilson, do. do.
 29, " *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, do. do.
 29, " *Rob Roy*, McFarlane, do. do.
 29, " *Juliet*, Alexander, London.
 29, (A.) *Childe Harold*, ———, Philadelphia.
 29, (Sp.) *Esperanza*, Ahuja, Pangasinan.

August, SAILED

28 (B.) *Petrel*, Pruett, Bombay.
 28, " *Fair Barbadian*, ———, Manila.
 31, " *Thomas Crisp*, Metcalfe Amoy and Chusan.
 September,
 2, (B.) *Mermaid*, Gill, Singapore.
 2, " *City of Palaces*, Byworth, Sing & Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing & Bombay.—*Kelpie*, immediately.
 For Bombay.—*Anonymous*, a few days after arrival from Bombay.
 For Chusan direct.—*Louisa*, Campbell, to morrow.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th June.	SINGAPORE, 17th Aug.
UNITED STATES, 7th May.	MANILA, 16th Aug.
CALCUTTA, 28th July.	AMOI, 14th Aug.
BOMBAY, 15th July.	CHUSAN, 4th Aug.
JAVA, 28th July.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
*Aden,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
*Ariel,	—	Burt,	"
*Amazon,	—	McFarlane	Macvicar & Co.
*Anglesa,	206	Rowland,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Adml Moorsom	—	Mc Knight	"
Albert Edward	220	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Anita,	—	King,	Russell and Co.
Asia,	537	Smith,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Ariadne,	—	Campbell	D.M. Rustomjee & Co
*Atlet Rohoman	—	Leister,	C. W. Bowra.
Anna,	—	Kelling,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann, [shire	789	Thorne,	"
Buckingham	1468	McGregor	"
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bahamian,	—	Pearson,	Gibt, Livingston & Co.
Carib,	—	Heaton,	Dent and Co.
Columbine,	—	Townsend	H. Pybus.
Clown,	—	Norris,	"
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Candabar,	—	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.
*Charles Grant,	—	Pitcairn,	"
Caroline,	—	Williams,	Russell and Co.
Cleopatra,	—	Early,	"
*Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar and Co.
Claudine,	452	Norris,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Caledonia,	430	Burn,	D.M. Rustomjee & Co
Cowasjee Family	—	Durham,	"
Chieftain [land	—	Boxnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Dss of Northber-	541	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Dumfries,	—	Thomson,	"
*Devonport,	—	—	Russell and Co.
*Diana,	—	Strickland	"
Dof Wellington	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
*David Clarke,	—	Mills,	Turner and Co.
*Earl of Clife,	—	Scott,	D.M. Rustomjee & Co
Elina Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
Elina,	—	Grange,	"
Elina,	352	Brewer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Elina,	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	388	Sewell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarra,	1488	Baker,	"
Esphrates,	—	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.

Elizabeth Moore	—	Mossop,	Russell & Co.
Emo,	—	Scanlan	Macvicar & Co.
Ellen,	352	Brewer	Jardine M. & Co.
Frankland,	316	Christie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Falcon,	—	Umfrerville	D & M. Rustomjee & Co
Fort William,	1214	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co
Futtya Mobar,	—	Moore,	"
*Hygeia, [rack,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Helen,	631	Bayne,	Jardine M. & Co.
Haahemy,	533	Buckle,	"
Helen Mar,	—	—	D & M. Rustomjee & Co
*Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Inglis,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
Iris,	298	Merritt,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Ingleborough,	—	Kilgoar,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Hayes,	Lindsay and Co.
Judith Allan,	505	Alexander,	Jardine M. & Co.
Judith,	—	—	"
John Brown,	—	Bails,	Russell and Co.
John Barry,	—	Auld,	Dent and Co.
John Gray,	—	St. Croix,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Laird,	—	Pitcairn,	St. Croix.
James Campbell	328	Browne,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
*John Brewer,	—	Simce,	Lindsay and Co.
Kelpie,	—	Acute,	Macvicar and Co.
Levant Packet,	—	Zabell,	Dent and Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Ayres,	"
*Lowjee Family	—	Slack,	Jardine M. & Co.
Madras,	524	Gray,	"
Moira,	—	Hart,	"
Manly,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
Mary,	—	Hodge,	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Manlius,	700	Taylor,	Lindsay and Co.
Mary Catharine	—	Ryle,	Macvicar and Co.
Mermaid,	—	Wright,	"
Nutcut,	150	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Nautilus,	—	Dale,	Jardine M. & Co.
Phoebe,	471	Walson,	Jardine, M. and Co.
Passenger,	227	Ponsonby,	Dent and Co.
*Patna,	—	Reed,	Wetmore & Co.
*Portly,	—	Cardner,	Fox, Rawson & Co
Palatine,	—	Jones,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co
*Prince of Wales	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
Possidone,	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
*Quentin Leitch	—	McMillan	"
*Ranger,	—	Mc Murdo	Jardine M. & Co.
Red Rover,	—	Marquis,	Thomas Marquis.
Repulse,	1425	Rizby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Ruparell,	—	McFarlane	H. Pybus.
Rob Roy,	—	Hill,	D.M. Rustomjee & Co
*Rus. Cowasjee,	—	Milford,	"
*Salem,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
*Simon Taylor,	—	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
Scauby Castle,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
*Shah Allum,	—	Dnnibp,	Dallas and Co.
*Sappho,	446	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sarah,	488	Mossman	"
Sarah,	—	Wilson,	D.M. Rustomjee & Co
*Sultana,	—	Rimmer,	Dent and Co.
Tyrer,	—	blackstone	Dirom, Gray and Co.
*Thomas Fielden	398	sutherland	Turner and Co.
Urgent,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
Victoria,	—	Hawkins,	"
Wm. Wilson,	—	sullivan	Jardine M. & Co.
Warlock,	—	—	"

AMERICAN.

Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peiree.
*Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
*J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	"
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Childe Harold	—	—	"

HAMBURG,

*Caroline,	| — |	Kundsen	Nye Parkin and Co.
SWEDISH,			
Zenobia,	| — |	Beckman	Russell and Co.
FRENCH,			
Sloop of War, Alcmon,	|	Captain Duplan.	"
SIAMSE,			
Success,	| — |	Lux,	"

* At Whampoa.

MARRIED.

At Macao, on the 24th August, by the Revd W. M. LOURIE, H. G. J. REYNVAAN, Esq. to Miss C. VAN VALKENBURG.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de St.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 36.] Macao, Saturday, 9th September, 1843.

[No. 414.]

NOTICE—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, our House in Canton continues as heretofore.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 2d September, 1843.

NOTICE—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been authorized by the authorities here to administer to the estate of ALEXANDER SCOTT Esq. deceased intestate, requests all parties who may have claims on it to send them to him for adjustment. Those who may be indebted to Mr. SCOTT will please remit their respective balances to Hongkong when the undersigned will grant receipts.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hongkong 7th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE—The Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843:

NOTICE—The undersigned have established a House of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connection with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.—
CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON
Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein; and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.

CIRCULAR—Mr. DHUNJEEBHAY BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHAY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned has admitted into copartnership Mr. WILLIAM WINTHROP PARKIN, in conjunction with whom he will in future transact business under the firm of NVE, PARKIN & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

NOTICE—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.

T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners.

Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales, will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843. J. S. ANDERSON.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annuum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annuum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

FOR ENGLAND.

THE "QUINTIN LEITCH" will sail from Macao for a Port in Great Britain on the 1st of October and has superior accommodation for passengers. For passage only, apply to TURNER & Co. Macao, or to A. McCULLOCH Esq. Hongkong.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ROB ROY," having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply at this office

Macao, 8th Sept., 1843. **HENRY FYBUS.**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Bark "MAIDRU," now hourly expected from the East Coast; apply to

JNO: SMITH.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE Brig "BRITMART," will leave Macao Roads, on the morning of the 11th and Hongkong on the 16th inst. direct for Amoy and Chusan. For freight or passage apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 8th Sept., 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.



THE Schooner CLAWN, Capt. NORDAL, will receive freight for the above and intermediate Ports, to sail from Macao on the 10th instant, touching at Hongkong. Apply at the Office of

HENRY FYBUS.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "MADRAS," Captain SLACK, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.



THE "ANONYMA," on 1st September.

The "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "HELEN," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. British Brig "Isis," 248 Tons O. M., Capt. MERRITT. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. AYRES, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 16th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing Ship RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Captain HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE, Canton, or D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE new clipper KALBE, Capt. SYME, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 20th inst., and from Macao on the 16th September. For freight of Silk and

Treasure, apply to **MACVICAR & Co.**

Macao, 7th Aug., 1843. at Canton or Macao.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Barque "FALCON," will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

N.B. The above vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. Macao, 11th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE A. I. Barque "EMO," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCAMLAN on board at Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. Barque "IVANHOE," 379 tons, Capt. KILGOUR, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CHILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 at Macao or Canton.
 Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now laying at Whampoa. Apply to
FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.
 Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALESY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE,--Macao.
 or **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE,--Canton.**
 Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight
LINDSAY & Co.
 or **G. P. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.**
 Macao, 1st August, 1843.


FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY IF PARTICULAR INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE Barque CACIQUE, ELDERED, to follow the *Thomas Crisp*, on the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to
FEARON & SON.
 Macao, 27th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
 Macao, 28th July 1843.


FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.


THE clipper Brig "ANGLESKA," Capt. ROWLAND, 208 Tons Register, built at Ipswich, in 1840 and A I for 12 years, has been newly coppered, and is well found in stores. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
 Macao, 28th July, 1843.


FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 31 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
W. P. PEIRCE.
 Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.


THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
 or **HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**
 Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
 Macao, 5th August, 1843.

JNO: SMITH PUBLIC SALES.


FOR Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, positively without reserve, to close an account. JNO: SMITH begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell on an early day next week, the British Bark "MANLY," of 188 or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats, &c., as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne. Further particulars will appear in Hand-bills.
 Macao, 25th August, 1843.

EARLY NEXT WEEK WILL BE offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, most elegantly finished Mahogany and rose-wood Pedestal, Centre, and Sofa Tables, with Italian and Egyptian marble tops; Sofas; Divans; Wardrobes; Ladies' Dressing Bureaus; Chairs; Bedstead; Book Case; Music Stools; large and small Rocking Chairs; Chandelier Lamps; Piano, &c.—the whole claims particular attention of the Public. Further particulars will be published hereafter by
JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 5th Sept. 1843.



FOR SALE.
THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by
JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dress skin for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by
JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

AMERICAN FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at this place until the 12th Sept. inclusive, from such persons as may be willing to supply, forthwith, fresh American Flour for the use of the garrison at Chusan.

The tenders may be for any quantity not less than one hundred, nor exceeding five hundred Barrels, and must express the price per Barrel, the quantity and brand of the Flour, the place where deliverable, and the security offered in warranty of the Flour for six months from the time of delivery. It can be delivered either at this place or at Chusan, in either case at the Commissariat Stores free of all charges; but a preference will be given to any tender made on condition of delivery at Chusan, provided the difference of price be not more than equivalent to the additional charges for freight &c. to be incurred by the furnisher.

The tenders must be sealed, addressed to Comy. Genl. Coffin; and marked on the outside "Tender for Flour." Commissariat,
 Hongkong, Victoria, 29th, August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Just received for sale by the undersigned:
 80 Casks ALE,
 150 Barrels PITCH,
 50 do. ROSIN,
 10 do. VARNISH,
 600 Gallons SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.
J. A. DE SILVA.
 Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Superior SHERRY, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of VILLEGAS of Xerez. Apply to
P. DE LAS HERAS.

GRAM FOR SALE.—at \$ 2 per Bag of 2 Maunds. Apply at the Office of
HENRY PYBUS.
 Macao, 11th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—English PIANOS of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior Hock and SELZERWATER. Apply to
C. SAUER.
 Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—JAPAN KABAYAS (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS, etc. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCOANUT oil, COFFEEN, JAYS ARRAK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
 Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.
 Macao, 26th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three add four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sines, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses; and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
W. LANE.
 Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BAUMELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA; accepted. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIRA & Co.;** apply to
DENT & Co.
 Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG, A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ¥ 100—\$ 1.
 Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
 Letter paper size \$ 3.
 Other work in proportion.
 The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
 Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
 " for 3 months \$ 6.
 Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS,

Subscription to the Canton Press,
 For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
 For six Months..... \$ 7
 For three \$ 4
 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de Sé, at 30 cents each.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

From the forthcoming No. of the INDIAN NEWS.

The claims for the opium surrendered to the Chinese have at length been settled. That is to say, after many of the claimants were ruined by the delay, and some of them destroyed themselves in despair, the remainder finding they were entirely in the hands of Ministers, and perceiving that all appeals either to their mercy or justice were unavailing, have consented to accept about one-half of their demand in liquidation of the whole. Throughout this struggle the Ministers deserve credit for their tact. Had they made the offer two years ago, when the affair was fresh in the minds of the public—when the circumstances were stated explicitly in official documents as well as private speculations—printed in every newspaper in the kingdom—the whole country would have risen like one man to protest against their dishonesty. But they managed more discreetly. They at first offered nothing but professions. They were desirous of doing justice—lamented the necessity of delay—and instituted searching inquiries to enable them to arrive at the true principle on which compensation should be made. In the mean time the public mind was gradually drawn to other subjects; the remembrances of the merchants began to tire upon the ear: some of the smaller grumblers sank into starvation; here a firm was ruined—there a throat cut—and at length the Government, finding further ceremony unnecessary, now states its will distinctly, and with the utmost gravity and decorum puts a million of money, the property of private individuals, into its pocket.

Let us say, however, while offering this humble tribute to their tact, that a little more trouble would have made the thing complete. Since the inquiries they were so good as to make enabled them to fix upon the true amount to a single dollar, they might have stated the principles of the computation. And this would have been easy. A little arithmetic goes a great way with the public. A few rows of figures—the merest trifle of multiplication and addition—and the thing would have been done. But the triumphant Ministers thought of no arithmetical rule but subtraction!

If our readers suppose that this is merely an affair between the Government for the time being, and a body of merchants, they mistake the question. It is on the contrary a transaction which will have a greater and more permanent influence on the destinies of this country than all the disasters we sustained in Afghanistan. These have already been so far remedied, for the stain upon our character as a military nation has been wiped off; but a blot upon the mercantile honour of a trading people is indelible. The delay alone, not to mention the dishonesty of the offer, would have constituted this blot. It has for ever dissolved the connection which till 1841 subsisted between the Queen and her subjects abroad. Ministers henceforward may appoint commissioners, consuls—what they will—and their officers in cases of emergency may publish what requisitions they please; but no man beyond a born idiot will listen to them. We will not trust the Government. We shall protest our

property ourselves if we can; and if that is not in our power, we shall apply for protection to the functionaries of any country in the world but our own.

Ministers, however, have done either too little or too much. They have not cheated boldly. If they had denied the debt altogether, the public would have been staggered, and many people would have taken the transaction on their word rather than be at the trouble of investigating what would appear to be so intricate a subject. But by admitting the claim, were it only for six dollars instead of six millions, they have simplified the question so as to bring it within the dullest apprehension. They have recognised the act of Captain Elliot as binding upon them, and all we have to do is to ascertain what the understanding was on which the British merchants delivered up their property on the requisition of the Representative of the British authority at Canton.

In this inquiry we have nothing to do with the private communication made by Captain Elliot to his Government, whether subsequently or at the time; and still less with the opinions upon the subject of so notoriously incompetent a person. If his private communications were at variance with the understanding he established with the merchants, they were dishonest, that is all that needs be said about them; but whether so, or not, it is childish to imagine that a compact between two parties can be affected by a communication made by one unknown to the other. Captain Elliot demanded the opium in the name of Her Majesty, promising a full indemnity against loss, and leaving the amount to be calculated by Government. By whom else should it have been calculated? Not by the merchants themselves, who were the parties directly and individually interested; and certainly not by an empire between the sovereign and people of a great nation. The business of determining the amount of loss to be made good was left, as was only proper and decent, in the hands of Government; although the fact appears to be established beyond question that Capt. Elliot gave the merchants to understand at the time, that the invoice cost of the article would be the lowest limit of the indemnification. We are not disposed, however, to attach any importance to this understanding, and on the other side we dismiss with scorn, as we have said, the treacherous communications of Elliot with his Government. We take as we find them the written requisition of the British agent made to the British merchants, and the political circumstances under which it was made, that are now matters of history, and from these we draw our conclusions.

Now, the principle of taking invoice cost as the guide for indemnification is recognized by all civilized nations, and has been repeatedly acted upon by England herself. By this the sufferers say, "Give us merely the price we paid originally for the article, and we are willing to sacrifice in this emergency all charges subsequent to the purchase, all the interest of our money, and all the profit we anticipated." The ministerial arbiters, however, affect to think that in the present case the market price would form a better measure of value. But it so happens that at the crisis adverted to there was no market price at all! The trade carried on by British subjects, with the sanction of their government, was violently and suddenly stopped by the Chinese, and Elliot, instead of temporizing as we frequently and successfully did before, delivered up at once, with an imbecility which seems to amount to absolute fatuity, not only the goods we had in the river, but those that were actually on their way back to India. He prevailed upon the merchants to sacrifice these goods by a promise of indemnification; and now the British Government, while acknowledging the validity of that promise not only refuse invoice cost, the usual measure of value, but insult the merchants with some absurdity about the price in a market which had then no existence. But a still greater absurdity is that they do not act even upon this absurd principle: They neither give invoice cost, nor market price, but fix upon an arbitrary sum which, so far as is known to the public, might have been determined by the toss up of a dollar. It would be waste of space to allude here to a late trial, on the result of which, for want of better arguments, the Government appear to have placed great reliance. In that case, the agent in China received instructions to sell at the market-price of the moment; whereas it is a fact well known to all who know anything about the matter (and in a fluctuating and strictly speaking, illegal trade it is a matter of necessity that it should be so), that the opium traders in China keep their goods to wait the turn of events.

We care little ourselves about the question as a matter relating to the interests of individuals, and in point of fact, the great London houses that appear ostensibly as the agents of the claimants have comparatively a trifling stake in the result—but on public grounds we conceive it to be our duty to put our readers, and, if possible, the whole nation, in possession of the case. The consequences of the dishonesty of which we accuse the Government may be considered in three different points of view:—1st, as regards the relation between the Sovereign and her subjects abroad; 2nd, as regards the Chinese; and 3rd, as regards the native population of India.

I. We have already stated broadly that the fact of the British Government having made themselves parties to a fraud by means of which certain merchants were deprived of valuable property, has dissolved for ever the

connection which had hitherto subsisted between the Queen and her subjects, abroad, and which gave to the latter a privilege, a dignity, and a security, equal to those of the citizens of ancient Rome.

II. By this fraud, the Chinese (who are well informed in the information communicated by the Indian and Anglo-Chinese newspapers) become aware that one-half of the sum they had paid in compensation for the opium surrendered had been seized and appropriated by the functionaries of the British Government. In their official bulletin of the siege of Canton, it is stated distinctly that the six million dollars demanded were to be paid in compensation for the opium; and although of course ignorant of the fact that this money was considered a "droit of the British crown," (an expression unintelligible to them) they agreed in the last treaty to pay six millions more on the same account. The official document referred to will be found at page 406 of the Indian News (1841); but not withstanding such evidence, the government have the effrontery to declare in their letter to the merchants of the 5th of April last, that "the money paid at Canton in 1841 had no reference whatever to the opium claims." But setting aside this fact (which however, is not at all dependent upon the credit which may be supposed due in the veracity of Ministers or ourselves) what hopeless idiots should we appear in the eyes of the Chinese, had we really limited our claim for the value of 20,383 chests of opium to 6,000,000 dollars! They, who know the value of the article as well as ourselves, believe that they have paid twelve million dollars; and if our demand had been much higher, they would not have conceived the sum to be unreasonable, but on the contrary, perfectly just, according to the average market prices with themselves.

The coolness, however, with which Ministers, in their correspondence with the merchants, dismiss this part of the subject is insulting to the last degree. When asked whether, in point of fact, the Chinese had not paid twelve million dollars specifically on the score of opium, they reply by citing as the most "satisfactory" answer they could give, the fourth article of the treaty of peace, stipulating for the payment of six millions, on that account. Notwithstanding this, they must be perfectly aware that six millions, as we have said, were also paid at Canton, and that the Chinese understood and believed the sum to be paid on the same account. There is no getting out of this; for the fact is not matter of controversy, but stated distinctly in the official dispatch forwarded to the emperor by the governor of the city. With this document in existence, the private communication of Captain Elliot, declaring the sum to be intended as ransom, must be considered as very questionable authority; but at any rate it is quite clear that the Chinese believe they have paid twelve millions. Even were it otherwise, however, are Ministers prepared to defend their conduct in accepting six millions in full—thus consenting to so vast a loss falling upon individuals, at the very moment they were taking good care to indemnify Government in the most ample manner? On what principle did they limit their demand, as they said they did, to a sum not exceeding 60 l. per chest? There was no market, it is true, at the moment, but this temporary lull has been of frequent recurrence in the history of the trade; and it was impossible to form any rational estimate of the article in China, otherwise than by comparing the prices before with the price after the interval. It is waste of time to insist upon a thing so obvious even to the meanest intellect. Now these prices were as follows:—From 1st April to 30th November, 1839, the deliveries at Lintin were 14,574 chests, which were sold at an average of 526 drs. 84 cts.; in Dec. the deliveries were 286 chests, averaging 539 drs. 53 cts.; and then the Canton trade was entirely stopped. During the whole of this period and up to 30th March, 1839, the trade on the coast continued, though latterly with great difficulty, the opium bringing various prices, from 400 to 800 dollars, averaging 600 dollars. These were the prices before, and then came the surrender of the goods in question, which took place in the following month (April, 1839), when the trade immediately revived, and prices averaged between six and seven hundred dollars. Will the public—will Parliament—believe that either Elliot or his masters deduced from these facts that the value of the opium surrendered in April, 1839, for which compensation was to be demanded from the Chinese, amounted to 240 dollars per chest—less than one-half of the lowest price obtained throughout the whole period? Lest it should be supposed, however, that we are putting forward too prominently the reaction prices after the revival of the trade, let us add that in the season 1840-41, 30,000 chests were exported from India to China, where the average was 500 dollars; and that in 1841-42 the quantity exported was 32,000 chests, and the average 4.5 dollars. Now if we take even the last mentioned sum, and deduct from it one-fourth part for charges, &c., it will leave 320 dollars, or 80 l.—(the price at the Government sale in Calcutta just before the surrender)—and this was all the indemnification demanded by the agents of the claimants! Upon the whole, if the Chinese are in possession of the particulars at all, it is much to be feared that they will consider the transaction merely a swindle similar to those practised by the officials of their own government; and the result must be to neutralize the respect they may have been disposed,

from other circumstances, to entertain for the moral character of this country.

III. But it is with pain and shame we turn to a consideration of the effect this transaction will have on the relations of England with our Indian fellow subjects. We repeat that the great houses whose names are appended to the correspondence on this subject with Ministers, have comparatively but a trifling stake in the matter. The sufferers are for the most part natives of India, and chiefly of the presidency of Bombay. They are numerous and belong either to the middle classes of merchants, or are small proprietors, and had risked their all whether in the capital of their business, or the saving's fund of their age, in a trade to which certainly no criminality was attached in their mind, and in which they embarked under the sanction of the British Government. Part of the Opium was bought in Calcutta from the East India Company with the avowed intention of shipment to China, while the rest paid a large duty in Bombay for the same purpose. Those persons, although individually obscure, are closely connected with our government. They live upon the faith they entertain in its integrity, and they spread the same feeling throughout the various ramifications of native society. They may have misunderstood the delay which has taken place; they may have supposed it to be something inseparable from the machinery of so vast and complicated a government; but assuredly the dread of deliberate dishonesty never entered into their minds. They will have difficulty in believing the intelligence they will receive by the mail just forwarded, that they have been robbed of one half of their property by the Queen of England! We have often been reproached for our optimism by persons who have resided in India. We have been told of the opulence of the inhabitants of the native states,—of the jewels they wear, &c.; and we have replied with the usual boast, of the greater certainty of the position of those who have the happiness to live under the British Government. They run no risk, said we, of being deprived of their riches; the reward they receive for their industry may be moderate, but it is sure; they are far happier than the subjects of any eastern potentate on earth, because they are safe in the integrity of the Government. We shall never again stultify ourselves by such a boast!

The mischief, however, which has been perpetrated by the cupidity, or necessity, of Ministers, may be neutralised, to a certain extent, by Parliament; and we hear that the subject is to be brought forward very speedily. We confess, however, that we have little other hope than the speeches in the House, and the comments out of doors, will convince our Indian fellow-subjects that they are indebted for the wrong they have sustained to the representatives of a political clique, and not to the British nation.

We need not mention the pain with which we write these remarks, since our readers are aware that in general we conceive it to be our duty to support—many of them think too zealously—the Indian policy of the present Cabinet. We should conceive, however, that to witness a transaction like this without indignant reprobation, would compromise our character, not only as a public journalist, but even as a private and humble individual.—*Bombay Times, 12th July.*

OVERLAND ROUTE.

From the Bombay Times, 12th July.

The Egyptian Transit Company have now upwards of 260 horses on the desert, are building new carriages, and the Pacha is repairing the road from Cairo to Suez; thus every thing is being done for the safe and speedy transit of passengers through this country. Regulations are also being made for the conveyance of merchandise and magazines and stores are to be built for its reception, at Roula, where the Pacha has also given a large wharf to the Egyptian Transit Company, and is about to build a good pier for the convenience of landing passengers from their steamers; indeed I believe the magazines above alluded to are to be erected on the E. T. Co.'s wharf, and are to be under their charge. The following notice upon this subject will be interesting:—

CIRCULAR.

"To facilitate the transit of merchandise of every description from Europe and Turkey to India, through Egypt, and vice versa, the following regulations are issued:—

"ARTICLE I.—To prevent irregularity, and to expedite the transit through Egypt, the Government of H. H. has already taken measures to establish, at the principal stations of Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez warehouses, detached from the head customhouse, in which must be deposited all merchandise passing through Egypt. Officers will be appointed to superintend the transit.

"ARTICLE II.—All goods so deposited in the transit warehouses, must be accompanied with a declaration specifying the marks and value of the bales, which will then be sealed or led by the officer in charge, and forwarded to its destination.

"ARTICLE III.—All merchandise in transit through Egypt must be deposited, on its arrival at Cairo, in the warehouses, in order that the seals or leads be examined.

"ARTICLE IV.—At the port of embarkation, the customhouse officer will give a certificate that the trans-

port has been properly and duly effected; and such document will be a full discharge to the officer at the port of importation.

ARTICLE V.—All passenger's baggage deposited in the transit warehouses, will pass through Egypt without being examined; but such as is not so deposited will be liable to be opened and examined by the customhouse officers.

ARTICLE VI.—The transit duty shall be half per cent, upon the declared value, and must be paid at Alexandria, whether the merchandise be landed there or at Suez. In case of fraud in the description or valuation of the goods, the customhouse officer, after having verified the same by opening the bales, shall levy a duty of ten per cent. It is understood that such merchandise as shall remain in the country, must pay the duties fixed by the late treaties.

ARTICLE VII.—To preserve the route between Cairo and Suez as free as possible from inconvenience and smuggling, and that Government may be assured of its safety, it will not be allowed to any person to transport merchandise and passenger's baggage unless he obtains a special authorization; and guarantee for the good behaviour of the persons employed in such service.

(Signed) "BOGHOS YOUSSEOF."

July Overland Mail.

From the London Mail of 6th July.

PRECIS of MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

From 7th to 10th June.—During the latter part of the week a report was current that a person had made an offer to Government to assassinate Mr. O'Connell. Government obtained a warrant for apprehension of this person, at Bow-street, on the 7th. He was arrested at Gloucester on the 8th, and on the 9th was examined at the Home Office, before Mr. Hall, the magistrate; Sir J. Graham received at his private residence a letter bearing the Gloucester post-office stamp, dated "Gloucester, 6th June," and signed "Samuel Mayer." The letter was touched in very rambling language, relating chiefly to Irish politics, and it contained the following sentence:—"I will undertake, as I may be advised, to run the risk of my life against O'Connell's." Mr. Mayer explained that he wrote the letter on the 3rd, after dinner, under the influence of wine and a conversation with some friends on Irish politics. He had no intention of sending the letter, but he put it into his pocket, in which happened to be a letter to his mother; and, by mistake, he next day posted the wrong letter. On discovering his blunder, he intended to write an explanatory letter, but his friends advised him not, as Sir J. Graham would obviously regard the letter as a mere effusion under the excitement of wine. He expressed his extreme regret at his folly, and produced testimonials of excellent character from the High Sheriff of Gloucester, and other very respectable persons. After a few remarks from Mr. Hall, the prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £200, and find two sureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the Central Criminal Court, to answer any indictment which might be preferred against him. Two gentlemen who accompanied him from Gloucester immediately entered into the required sureties, and he was forthwith released. Mr. Mayer is of gentlemanly appearance, and about thirty-five years of age. Some years back he resigned practice as a solicitor to take a situation in the Custom-house at Gloucester, from which he has now been discharged, by order of Government.

From 12th to 17th June.—We regret to announce the failure, at Bristol, of Messrs Harford, Davis, and Co., the large Welsh iron-masters, for a sum, as stated, of \$80,000.

From 19th to 24th June.—By the death of the Earl of Cathcart and of Sir C. Bagot, two diplomatic pensions have fallen in to the Government, amounting together to the sum of 3,486 l.; but by the accession of Lords Beauvale and Ponsonby pensions of a similar nature, amounting together to 2,663 l., have accrued, so that a saving of 918 l. only will take place in the diplomatic pension list, which contains 43 members.—A Parliamentary paper just published, shows that, according to the census of 1841, the population of England, Wales and Scotland, was 18,531,853—of whom 9,013,972 were males, 9,513,985 females, and 4,896 travelling by railways and canals. The population for Ireland by the same census was 8,175,238. The following is an abstract of the number of persons in Ireland ascertained by the commissioner of Public Instruction to belong to each religious denomination in the year 1834:—Members of the Established Church, 852,064; Roman Catholics, 6,427,712; Presbyterians, 642,356; other Protestant Dissenters, 21,808—Total of abstract, 7,943,940.

From 26th to 30th June.—The Rev. George Talbot, M. A., formerly of Balliol College, has resigned the living of Everscumb-cum-Chesterblade, Somerset, and joined the church of Rome. This is the fifth member of the University of Oxford who has turned Romanist since the conversion of the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp.

The Repeal agitation in Ireland has attracted great attention in the United States. Meetings of the Irish citizens, in several of the leading cities,

have been held, and resolutions, sympathising strongly with their countrymen, passed.

The marriage of the Prince de Joinville to the Princess Francisca, the second sister of the Emperor of Brazil, took place at Rio-de Janeiro on the 1st of May.

Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, has been sworn a member of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and sits regularly at the Judicial Committee on Appeals.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq., late a member of the Council of India, has announced himself a candidate for a seat in the Direction of the East India Company; we have reason to believe with every certainty of speedy success.

The following is the scale of postage charged on letters and papers to and from India via Marseilles, under the new convention with France:—

Under	1 oz.	s. d.
"	2 oz.	1 10
"	3 oz.	2 3
"	4 oz.	4 1
Not exceeding 1 oz.		4 6
Under	12 oz.	7 9

Newspapers, prices current, and commercial lists, 3d.

The Board of Customs have ordered that all goods imported from India via Egypt shall be liable to the same duty only as if imported by the long sea route, on the consignee making an affidavit that the said goods are the produce of Asia, and have come direct from thence.

Lieut. W. H. Hall has been promoted to the rank of commander, and has been appointed to the royal steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*. This officer commanded the *Nemesis* during the operations against the Chinese.

The *Fairlie and Cornwall*, with the depot of the 98th Regt., sailed from Portsmouth, for Hongkong, on 27th June. The *Eurydice* has been commissioned by captain G. Elliot; and the *Penelope* by captain W. James. The *Howe* has arrived from Gibraltar, and been paid off. The *Expir*, 10, Com. Morrell, is to proceed to the Cape. The *Impregnable*, *Royal George*, *Waterwitch*, and *Partridge*, have been paid off. The *Warpsite*, 50, capt. Lord J. Hay arrived from America, is to proceed to the coast of Ireland. The *Favorite*, 18, com. Sullivan, which arrived on 7th June, has been paid off. The *Prince George* transport, Lieut. Ward, sailed from Plymouth for China on 5th June. The *Malabar*, 72, capt. S. G. R. Sartorius, has sailed from Cork for Cadiz. The *Vanguard*, 80, capt. Sir David Dunn, will be paid off on her arrival at Portsmouth, but will be commissioned again as soon as she can be got ready. The *Vestal*, 26, will be commissioned in a few days. The has been into the basin at Swerness to be got ready for the pendant.

In January, 1840, there were in the Army—of Englishmen, 51,552; of Scotchmen, 15,232; of Irishmen, 41,218.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—On the 28th, a public meeting of the Free Presbyterians of Scotland was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of receiving a deputation of ministers and elders, and in order to adopt measures for aiding that church in its efforts to diffuse the gospel in Scotland. The Marquis of Breadalbane was called to the chair. He said the event which had called them together was the most important which had occurred in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland since the Reformation. The voluntary secession of 500 of the most pious, the most intelligent, and most zealous ministers of that church, with nearly a million of persons composing their congregations, was eminently calculated to solemnize the thoughts, and to excite the sympathy of all thinking men. To support these men in their present pain and trouble, to call forth Christian sympathy, they were that day assembled.—The Rev. Mr. Gray, in a speech of great length, deplored the present condition of the Church of Scotland. The feeling of the people of Scotland was in favour of an established church; and voluntarism, such for instance, as Methodism, Wesleyanism, and other sects, had never been enabled to succeed. Scotchmen had ever claimed and desired a national church, which should embody the opinions and feelings of the people. Amongst such a people divisions of such a disastrous nature as those they had lately experienced should never have been introduced.—The Rev. Dr. Cunningham said that, like his esteemed friend who had just preceded him, he was a few weeks since a minister of the Established Church of Scotland. In common with him, and nearly five hundred of his brethren, headed by the distinguished ornament of the church, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, they felt constrained for conscience sake to resign the status and emoluments which, as ministers of the church, they had formerly enjoyed. After re-

ferring to the discussions which had recently taken place between the law lords and Lord Aberdeen on the questions which have so painfully agitated the Church of Scotland, Dr. Cunningham entered upon a lengthened statement of the position and plans of the non-injurial party. It would, he said, be necessary to erect churches for 700 congregations, to found a college for the education of their future ministers, and to establish a theological library for their use.—Mr. Beechan, a Wesleyan minister, moved a resolution expressive of a hope that, by friendly co-operation with other bodies of Evangelical Christians, the Free Church of Scotland might regain the religious eminence which in other days she occupied. The Hon. Fox Maule, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Resolutions expressive of sympathy were agreed to.

From 1st to 5th July.—An explosion of fire-damp took place in one of the pits belonging to the Fenton Park Company, situate near Fenton, which was attended with the loss of nine lives.—A very amusing and highly laughable race with donkeys, ridden by 13 of the officers of the 2nd Life Guards, for a sweepstakes of one sovereign each, with nothing added, came off a few evenings ago, after mess, in the park of Captain Bulkeley, near Windsor; feather weights, and the winner to be sold for all it would fetch. After a well contested race of a mile, which was got over in something less than a quarter of an hour, during which time there were about six times as many falls and "pitches over" as there were donkeys, the prize was won, entirely through superior jockeyship, by Capt. Bulkeley, the President of the Mechanics' Institute.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 9.

INDIAN ARMY.—The Lord Chancellor begged to communicate to their lordships a letter which he had received from the Governor-General of India, dated Agra, April 21, 1843. The letter was in these terms:—

"My Lord Chancellor,—I have had the highest satisfaction to communicate to the army enacted in the late campaign in Afghanistan the unanimous vote of thanks voted by the House of Lords.

"It is gratifying to me to think that your lordships have thought fit to acknowledge the part I had in supporting those military operations."

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, it was ordered that the letter should be inserted in the Journals of the House.

The King of Hanover seated himself on the left of the Duke of Wellington, where he continued sitting, the whole of the evening.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Duke of Wellington delivered the following message for Her Majesty:—

"*Victoria Regina* Her Majesty thinks it right to acquaint the House of Lords, that she has given her consent to the marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Augusta," &c., ending with the customary suggestion relative to the expediency of making a "suitable provision."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 9.

NOTTINGHAM COMMITTEE.—Mr. Bernal reported Mr. T. Gisborne, jun., duly elected for Nottingham.

INDIAN ARMY.—The Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, acknowledging the vote of thanks that had been passed by that House to the army engaged in Afghanistan.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—Sir R. Peel read a Message from the Crown, similar to that communicated to the House of Lords.

June 12.—Sir R. Peel having moved an address in answer to the message, Mr. Hume proposed to add a sentence, intimating that the House, in voting a provision for Her Royal Highness, would have regard to the present distress of the country, and divided the House, who rejected his motion, by 276 to 52.—The Speaker having left the chair, Sir R. Peel said he should propose, not that any immediate sum should be voted, but that on the death of the Duke of Cambridge a portion of his annuity should be disposable by Her Majesty for the benefit of his royal daughter during her life; the amount of which should be 3000 l. a year.—Mr. Hume pressed for a postponement.

June 14.—**PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.**—On the proposed annuity of 3000 l. a year being moved, Mr. Hume opposed the grant. He denied that there was any principle or precedent upon which the country was called upon to support the children of royal dukes, and moved an amendment: "That in the opinion of the committee, the ample allowance so long enjoyed by the Duke of Cambridge should have enabled him to make provision for his children; and it is neither wise, nor just, in the present state of the country, to propose any grant by way of dowry for the Princess Augusta Caroline Cambridge."—Mr. Liddell, col. Wood, and Sir R. H. Inglis opposed the amendment.—Mr. F. Baring and Mr. Ward supported it.—Sir R. Peel urged that the

Duke of Cambridge, though he had undoubtedly received a large income, had to transmit a dikedon to his successor, with the means of keeping up its dignity. On a division, the motion was carried by 223 against 57.

IRISH ARMS BILL.—The next business was the committee on the arms (Ireland) bill. Mr. Wyse said that the conduct of the government in Ireland was utterly ludicrous—making loopholes in the fortress of Belfast, garrisoning the Martello Towers; nor was their treatment of the magistracy calculated to inspire confidence, or to conciliate that middle class now springing up in Ireland. He concluded by moving an amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee.—Mr. Blewitt enquired that the people of Ireland might be treated with due consideration of their capabilities and their wrongs.—Lord Eliot showed that the circumstances of Ireland absolutely required such a measure; but he hoped that the spread of education and the progress of civilisation would render an arms bill, at no very distant period, unnecessary.—Mr. Ward was now aware that England had a long score to settle with Ireland, the repayment of which had been begun by the governments of Lords Normanby and Portecue; he wanted to know why it was, that at the present day, and with an Irish Secretary so conciliatory in disposition, and so honourable in character as Lord Eliot, the country was on the verge of a great civil convulsion? Mr. O'Connell, in exclaiming the people against the "Saxon," was, doubtless, raising a feeling which could only end in a barbarous and exterminating war of races; but who was it that furnished him with an apology for his conduct? Had not the present Lord High Chancellor of England termed the Irish aliens in blood, language, and religion? The "fury of tenure" must be dealt with; and still more the Irish established church must be swept away, and its temporalities appropriated.—The Attorney-General for Ireland professed a perfect readiness, on the part of the government, to give a candid and patient consideration to all amendments which might be proposed when the bill was in committee.—Mr. Bignott showed that the present bill reenacted an obnoxious provision, which had been abandoned as far back as the year 1810—captain Bernal urged the importance of treating Ireland impartially.—Mr. Borthwick vindicated Lord Lyndhurst, respecting the celebrated phrase of aliens in blood, language, and religion.—Mr. Hume declared the established church of Ireland to be the chief grievance of that country.—Lord Duncannon admitted that Ireland had not had justice.—Lord Howick questioned the policy of these arms bills. Still, he was not prepared, under the actual circumstances of Ireland, to withhold a renewal of powers previously enjoyed.

JUNE 23.—KING OF HANOVER.—Mr. Blewitt gave notice that he should move an address to her Majesty, expressive of the jealousy of the people of this country at any foreign interference in their domestic policy, and praying that his Majesty the King of Hanover might not be employed in any civil or military capacity, that his advice as a privy councillor be received with caution, and that he be not allowed to vote by proxy in the House of Lords.

JULY 4.—ARMY IN CHINA.—The Speaker communicated to the house that he had received a letter from Sir H. Gough acknowledging, on the part of himself and the army under his command, the vote of thanks agreed to on the 20th of February last, for their services during the late operations in China, and expressing the great gratification he felt at having received so distinguished an honour.—The letter, having been read, was ordered to be printed with the journals. A similar communication was read in the House of Lords.

OPIMUM COMPENSATION.—Mr. Mangles inquired when the Government meant to propose the vote for compensation for the opium claims?—Sir R. Peel said the intentions of the Government had been fully made known to the parties; but, in the present state of the public business, it was impossible for him to name the exact day when the vote would be moved.—Mr. Roebuck reminded the right hon. baronet, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said the subject should come on some day this week.—Mr. Mangles observed, that any unnecessary delay caused additional hardship to the parties.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward for information which shall convict the rioters who destroyed several houses in the townlands of Lisboy, Carland, Fermoy, and Croeragh, near Dungannon, on the 30th May.

Three men from Tullaree, country of Kilkenny, are fully committed to gaol, charged with a conspiracy to assassinate W. P. Finn, Esq., brother-in-law to Daniel O'Connell.

The Repeal movement continues unabated, and Mr. O'Connell every week addresses from one to five hundred thousand in some part or other of the south & west. In the meantime Government is preparing for any emergency by placing strong military garrisons all over the country, in quarters or bar-

racks loop-holed and defended by cannon.—The fortifications at Athlone have been remounted with cannon, and reinforced with double guards.—The forts at Seatury, Conaha, Tarbert, Carrick, Kilerdane, and Killecrass, on the Lower Shannon, are garrisoned by the Royal Marines, and the forts of Lough Swilly by parties of the Marine Artillery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Two Persian Princes, bearing the royal name of Mirza Khan, arrived at Marseilles from Malta on the 25th June. In the *Rhemes* Steamer.

The Duke d' Aumale landed at Marseilles on the 29th June, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the population.

M. de Salvandy has been appointed Minister of Marine.

There are growing rumours in Paris of land and sea forces to be stationed as an "army of observation" on the Spanish frontier; the Duc de Nemours to take the command of a camp at Rennes.

The Minister of Marine and the Colonies has announced that the harbours of the Marquesas and Society Islands shall be opened to the vessels of all nations.

The Chamber of Deputies spent three days in discussion a bill to provide for the maintenance of the new French settlements in the Pacific. Ministers demanded 5,500,000 francs. They vindicated the necessity of the settlements as affording shelter to the whaling-ships in the South Sea, and an entrepot for French commerce in that quarter, after the canal should have been cut across the Isthmus of Panama; and the English possession of Honduras was referred to as showing the foresight of England in respect to the future canal. They would also be a station in the event of war in the Pacific between France, England, and America. The opposition condemned the settlements as unnecessary; especially at a time when the ill secured possession of Algeria costs so much. Others condemned the seizure as part of a more religious scheme. M. Guizot strenuously defended the settlements, but made an unexpected concession, offering to reduce the vote by 387,000 francs in the money for the troops; making good the difference on that head by subtracting the like sum from the pay of the Marines at home. Further, he proposed to strike 100,000 francs from a sum of 300,000, to be left at the disposal of government. This saved the bill, which was voted by 22 to 140.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen and the King Consort have again given up a portion of their annual income, in order to relieve the necessities of the country. This was to meet an intended address to the Court praying for such reduction. Instead, the Cortes voted their Majesties an address of thanks for their generous concession.

SPAIN.

The determination of the Regent to dismiss the Lopez administration, and to form a government under Gomez, Becerra, and Mendizabal, has kindled a spirit of revolt which now rages in Catalonia, Valencia, Granada, Galicia, and Malaga.

Upon the retirement of Lopez, considerable excitement prevailed at Madrid. Granada declared against Espartero, and the movement spread to Malaga, Corunna, and elsewhere. At Barcelona, on 5th June, an Independent Junta was formed, who declared for Isabel II. and the constitution of 1837, with death to the Regent. Lerida next effected its movement, and appointed a junta. San Andres de Palomar, Igualda, Granollers, Mahorca, Morrorell, Cardova, and other towns, raised the standard; and the Supreme provisional Junta, which centered in its hands all the powers of the province, was definitively constituted at Sabadell. On the 8th, it addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, apprising them of that circumstance, and suggesting the expediency of establishing a central Junta, composed of deputies from all the provinces that had shaken off the yoke of the government of Madrid. The Junta resolved, in the mean time, to declare the province of Barcelona independent of the government, and to take into its hands the reins of power in the name of Queen Isabel II. It appears that, although no tangible reproach was made against the Regent, a disposition to resist his authority was general among the population, who were successively operated on by a number of restless or disaffected persons. One of the alleged causes of their discontent was the bombardment of Barcelona, for which they cherished the warmest resentment; and one of the avowed or pretended objects of their

revolt was to procure the declaration that the Queen was now of age, and thus get rid at once of the Regent, and of the pretensions of the ex-Queen Regent.

On the 14th and 15th Figueras, Cardons, and Terragona joined the movement, but Montjuich, a fort well furnished for a siege, the possession of which determines the military possession of Barcelona, remained faithful. On the 18th and 19th Seville, Corunna, Santiago, Lugo, Orense Vigo, and Betanoso, and subsequently St. Jago, Valencia, Valladolid, Vittoria, Estella, Guetaria, Lucena, Zamora, and Ubade, declared against the Regent.

In an express proclamation, the Spanish Government have contradicted a report that there was an intention to remove the Queen from the Palace of Madrid towards Portugal, to marry her to a Prince of the family of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who was then in that country on a visit to the King, one of his sons.

On the 21st, Espartero took his departure for Valencia, with 6,000 infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from New York to 16th June. The President had been on a tour through the northern states, and everywhere received by the citizens with enthusiasm and the honours becoming his station.

Mr. Webster has not only retired from the office of Secretary of State, but he has returned to his residence in Massachusetts. On his way from Washington, he accepted an invitation to a public dinner at Baltimore, given by a number of gentlemen of high respectability, without regard to political opinion. No sooner was its acceptance announced, than expectation was on tiptoe as to the topics that would probably engage his attention. But when the day arrived not an allusion was made to party politics, national or local. His remarks were directed to a single point, and having a single object in view. He endeavoured to impress upon his auditory the importance, if not the absolute necessity, of further commercial arrangements by treaty, especially with Great Britain. On the subject of a protective tariff, however, Mr. Webster has given indications, not to be mistaken or misunderstood, of some change of opinion; but on the whole, judging from the speech, he does not appear to entertain very sanguine hopes that a commercial treaty of the character he suggests can be accomplished under existing circumstances. The prejudices of the people would be strongly excited against the exercise of such a power by the President and the Senate.

Mr. Louis Bourbon, who was one of the Canadian patriots of 1839, sent into exile in New South Wales, and who made his escape from that place, has arrived in the States from Rio Janeiro.

To show that notwithstanding the principle of "repudiation," the great majority of the people of the United States are in favour of honesty and good faith, a tabular statement has been furnished, in which is given the population of the several States, which then are divided into the four classes of States having no public debt; States indebted and paying their interest regularly; States indebted and acknowledging, but not paying interest; and States indebted and disavowing part of their debt, or its modern parlance, "repudiating." The satisfactory result is shown, that out of a population of 17,000,000 inhabitants, 50 States and territories, 12,400,000 inhabitants, inhabiting 31 States and territories, have no debt, or pay their interest punctually. Two States and one territory have alone openly proclaimed repudiation.

COMMERCIAL.

From the London Mail.

CAMBIA LIGNEA: Several large parcels have been offered at public sale, which sold at the following rates: good thin quill, 48s to 63s 6d; mid to good mid, 44s to 59s 6d; ord and coarse, 40s to 48s 6d; Bude in limited demand, not stalky of good Savour, at 70s to 75s.

CAMPION: Dull of sale at for China dry and strong grained. 180s to 190s.

CANES: There is a fair demand for large Bamboon Canes and common Battans; Partridge lower; Malacca Canes wanted.

PONGEE GOODS.—Of Pongee Silks, plain, 3500 pieces were offered, and about 3000 sold at from 28s 6d to 34s 6d for ord to mid quality, and 28s to 32s for the best sorts. Of Figured Pongee Silks there were 1400 pieces, of which about 1000 sold at 33s 6d to 34s. Of Plain White Pongee Handkerchiefs there were 2500 pieces, of which about 2000 were sold at 19s 6d to 20s 6d. Of Figured White there were 2300 pieces, of which about 1000 were sold, the best at 28s, mid qualities at 20s 6d to 21s, and ord as low as 15s 6d. Of Silk Damasks 840 pieces

were brought forward, of very good qualities, and well assorted colours, and nearly all were disposed of at from 80s to 90s, according to colour and quality. Of Yellow Nankeens about 4200 pieces were offered, and a few 6½ to 6¾ yards sold at 1s 6d to 1s 7d, the remainder were taken in. Of Blue Nankeens there were none worth mentioning.

Silk.—The demand has continued throughout the past month. At the public sales the quantity offered was 1476 bales Bengal 287 bales China, 92 bales Canton, and 47 bales Chinese thrown silk. Of the Bengal fully two-thirds was sold, those parcels suitable to the immediate objects of the trade realising previous prices, the others a trifle less. All the China in the market of useable size, say from 400 to 500 bales, was taken previous to the sale at full prices, leaving only 287 bales, principally of moderate quality and coarse size, which was all brought in. The Canton sold freely at full prices. The Chinese thrown was taken in the expectation of an advance.

Turkey and Persian silk are in fair demand at lower rates, in the expectation of large supplies.

CHINA.		Usual imports		Superior.	
		s. d.	s. d.		
Tailee	16 4 to 20 0				
Taiyam	13 0 " 13 0				
Do. long reel	13 0			s. d.	s. d.
Canton	8 6 " 10 0			11 0 to 13 0	
Chineew	7 4 " 10 0			13 0 " 16 0	
Persian	7 0 " 9 0			10 0 " 10 6	
Stock 1st July		Bales.		Bales.	
Bengal ..	8:27	614		301	
China ..	1544	301		47	
Persian ..	155	47			

TEA. The quantity offered at public sales in the early part of the month, being more than the wants of the trade required, buyers purchased sparingly, and out of 30,000 packages which have passed auction, only one-third were disposed of; and generally speaking at lower prices, fine Congous Hysons, Imperial, and Gunpowder suffering most. Bohea, Canton, 4d to 8d; Fokien 8d to 10d.—Congou 1s to 2s 3d; Campol 1s 1d; Caper 1s to 1s 5d; Pou-ahong 4d to 1s; Soughong 1s to 1s 10d; Pekoe, black leaf 9d to 1s 5d; Orange Pekoe 1s 10d to 2s 5d; Flowery do 2s 2d to 5s; Twankay 1s 2½d to 1s 10d; Hyson Nkin 1s 4d to 1s 9d; Hyson 1s 8d to 4s 5d; Young Hyson 1½d to 2s 4d; Imperial 1s 6d to 2s 6d; Gunpowder 1s 6d to 4s 6d.

Stock 30th June, 1843.....	27,901,000 lbs.
1842.....	32,167,785 "
Delivered 1st 6 Months, 1843..	17,986,000 "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1842.. 17,515,837 "

From Trueman & Cooks, Circular of 1st July.

MONEY, EXCHANGES, &c.—Money affairs are again attracting considerable attention, for the rate of discount which had the appearance of permanent advance, has undergone a change and become nearly in the same state it was a few months ago. Just before the payment of the dividends, more demand and a better value for money is generally looked for, but at the present period there is but a limited employment for it, and what is to be done with the large amount of dividends which will be issued in a few days is perfectly enigmatical. It is quite certain that no new schemes will obtain patronage to absorb the daily increasing capital, and the prospect for the money lender is not at all encouraging.

The continued heavy rains up to the middle of the month excited some anxiety for the grain and other crops, but the return of more genial weather has removed all present apprehension, and the Foreign Exchanges have recovered from a slight temporary depression. The stock of bullion in the Bank is now twelve millions, and it is still flowing in from all parts of the world; even from Russia gold is coming, and there is every prospect, if no extraneous circumstance should arise, that the amount will reach thirteen and a-half to fourteen millions. The transactions in Foreign Exchanges, which were formerly of so much importance and extent, partake of the universal inactivity, and some of the most eminent operators now leave 'Change without taking a single bill.

Notwithstanding the extreme depression of commodities to a lower value than was ever known, it seems to excite no disposition to enter into new transactions. The system of trade having undergone an entire change, and speculative purchases being out of the question, the merchant with every disposition to get relieved of his merchandize in quantity, even by a fair reduction in price, can find no purchaser to take more than he is assured of placing immediately. In this respect a striking analogy exists between the present period and that of half a century back, but at that time the produce of Foreign countries was held by importers, waiting patiently for a legitimate demand without pressing their goods unduly

on a lifeless market; and it is unquestionable, that unless a more cautious mode of sale is adopted than that which is now frequently pursued, the importers of produce, (and more immediately those who receive returns for manufactured goods sent to foreign markets) must suffer severe loss. This remark applies particularly to our commerce with the East, and especially to produce coming from Bengal, Ceylon, &c.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 9th Sept., 1843.

By the *Anonymous* from Bombay 9th August arrived here on the 7th, the *July Overland Mail*, which reached Bombay on the 7th of last month, has been received. We have given copious extracts of the more interesting items of intelligence, although upon the whole the papers that have come to hand are somewhat barren of news. The subject of all absorbing interest in England is the Repeal movement in Ireland, and almost nightly debates on the Ireland Arms Bill have taken place in the House of Commons. No actual collision with the authorities had however yet happened in Ireland, but the Repeal meetings continued to be attended by vast numbers, and the excitement produced by them was very great. We regret to perceive that Parliament had not yet enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pay the Opium Claims; a bill to that effect was however to be introduced the week after the mail left when it is understood to be Lord Palmerston's intention to move that the payment of six millions of dollars to the Opium Claimants is not to be considered a final payment. We hope his lordship may find many supporters, but fear he will be unable to effect anything against the great majority at the command of Government. We see that upwards of £70,000 are to be deducted for charges; whence such high charges, amounting to between 5 and 6 per Cent can have accrued, we do not understand; the freight is only 2 per Cent; the government do not insure, and the charges at the mint surely cannot absorb the remaining 3 or 4 per Cent. The commerce at home continued very inactive; money found no employment; there being no inclination observable for any kind of speculation. All kinds of Colonial imports were very low, and we regret to observe that prices of teas had given way still more. Our readers will rejoice to see from our extracts that Lieut. Hall lately commanding the Steamer *Nemesis* in the China Expedition, has been rewarded for his eminent services, by promotion to the rank of Commander and appointment to the command of the Royal Steamyacht *Victoria* and *Albert*.

Trying it on—First attempt at open and direct exaction entirely successful—150 to \$200,000 per annum squandered out of the Foreign trade by way of Commencement!!!

We learn by advices from Canton that even since the 25th August, the foreign trade, so far as new arrivals are concerned, has been stopped, and no vessel can get permission to commence discharging, without the consignees of all vessels agreeing to submit to the following "squeeze" to be paid to the Linguists: a Fee of \$223½ on each and every British vessel a Fee of \$12 per 70 bales of Bombay or 80 of Bengal Cotton and in proportion for other Cargo

For several days, various attempts were made to escape these heavy charges (amounting to a prohibition of small vessels) without avail as it was ascertained that no one but the Linguists were allowed to approach the Hoppo on business connected with the foreign trade. An application was then made to "Her Majesty's officiating Consul" to the following effect.

"We beg to represent to you that we are unable to get any of the Linguists to attend to the Custom House business of our vessels lately arrived unless we agree to pay them as follows.

Naming the above fees.

"We beg to enquire if the difficulty in our proceeding with the business of our vessels can be removed without our submitting to the exactions of the Linguists?

"They are the only persons we can find to carry on the details of the business of a ship with the Collector's office, they state that the Collector refuses paying them for their services, and therefore they made an increased demand on foreigners:

"According to the new regulations we supposed they would be paid by him."

The Consul G. T. Lay, Esq. replies.

"I have to say that by the new regulations the Linguists are not to be considered the Collector's servants, but as the servants of the Consignees, who must pay them for their services not as a bribe or fee (!) but as their hire, and if these men refuse to work for a reasonable sum, others who will consent to accept of a smaller compensation must be sought for but if such are not to be found, whatever (!!) they charge must be paid" (!!!)

"I have no power to compel them to act for any specified sum."

We so far agree with Mr. Lay that the Linguists must be paid by foreign merchants, if their services are absolutely required, or if these services not such are usually paid by the receivers of the duty. Of what nature are the services required from Linguists? and for what is the fee of 223 \$ per ship and 12 \$ per 70 or 80 bales to be paid? We imagine that the only one thing for which the importer may justly be made to pay, or what may be required of him, is to furnish the Chinese Customhouse officers with a paper stating in Chinese the nature of the cargo his ship brings; it then becomes the duty of the Chinese to see that such statement is according to truth; but, surely it can never be contemplated that besides the duty, he is to pay those that are appointed by the Chinese to watch after its being properly paid. The only service which therefore, in our opinion, the linguists, or any one else in their stead, ought to expect payment for from the foreign merchant, is for the translation or writing out of the necessary documents; in fact a translation into Chinese of the ship's manifest; any other duties they may be called upon to perform must be paid by their own authority, and we suppose that even Mr. Lay will not maintain that the linguists should be allowed to charge for such very easy duty, for filling perhaps a reasonably sized sheet of paper with writing the exorbitant sum they now demand, which in the case of a ship carrying 4000 bales of Cotton would amount to the enormous sum of \$ 823.50 for translation of a small document. We would engage to get it written out at one hundredth part of that charge, were we not aware that none, but the linguists documents would on such occasions, be received at the Hoppo's office. We are told that previous to the present exorbitant demands being made, the linguists demanded much less, but even then the foreigners would not comply, and they then declared that as the merchants had not agreed to what the linguists deemed very moderate, they would now insist upon these charges as above stated. All business is consequently at a stand, and we fear that unless the British authorities make a vigorous stand against these exactions, the trade will revert to exactly its former state—namely that the Chinese authorities will be able to burthen it with any charges they please.

On the other hand we have seen letters from Canton mentioning that rumours prevailed there that Keying and other high authorities had written to the Emperor to represent that it would be necessary to deduct from the amount of Imperial duties now received, five candelars per Picul for the payment of the Chinese officers connected with the Customhouse, and that they, expecting His Majesty's gracious approval would begin already to deduct that amount. If this is the case the position of the linguists becomes doubly untenable, and certainly British merchants ought never to submit to their exactions.

We observe with much pleasure that Mr. Thom has lately got through the press at Canton a volume intended to aid the Chinese in the northern provinces in acquiring the English language. The book is entitled "A Chinese and English Vocabulary, Part First," and contains 118 pages, printed from 58 blocks, carved by Chinese artists who have, considering that this is their first attempt of the kind, succeeded remarkably well in carving the English character. The manner in which Mr. Thom has attempted in this really curious little volume, to impress on the memory of the Chinese the meaning and sound of English words, is that every word, and at times short sentences, are given in English first; next in a Chinese translation; and finally their sound in English is expressed in Chinese characters. We dare say this book will find much favor in the north. Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, to whom the Compiler presented a Copy, expressed

himself highly pleased with it, as did others of the high mandarines, and we hope Mr. Thom will find time for future compilations of the same useful kind,

H. M. Steamer *Driver* from Chusan and Amoy arrived here on Saturday last. We understand she will soon again leave for the north.

The great Hong merchant Howqua died on the fourth of this month, at about 2 in the afternoon. Several days previous he was aware of his approaching end, and requested, being unable to speak, that his friends would pass by his couch that he might look his last farewell. We hope to be able in a following number to lay before our readers a short sketch of this most successful merchant and in many respects, remarkable man. He died at the age of 75 and is supposed to have left enormous wealth—whether his next of kin will be permitted to enjoy it remains to be seen.

H. M. Steamer *Driver* came over from Hongkong last night, and left again immediately after with the unopened Post office Packets brought per *Anonyma*. She is expected back here this afternoon.

We regret to learn that sickness again prevails to an alarming extent in Hongkong. Two valuable public servants have fallen victims to it during the week, as will be seen from our obituary notice. Not only among Europeans, but among the Chinese also the number of deaths has been great. The coming cool season, it is to be hoped, will have a salutary influence.

We are sorry to find that the sickness is still very prevalent, and many instances with a fatal issue occurred last week.

We have not before dwelt on this subject, as we wished to allay all undue apprehension, but the removal of the Government to Macao, and the panic it produced if we may judge by the quick departure from our Island of almost all who could leave; compels us to advert to this painful subject and to say that the best medical Authorities uniformly ascribe the present sickness, not to any climatic or local influence of a deleterious character, but wholly to the absence of habitable houses and the suitable accommodations which are absolutely required for the healthy existence of Europeans in this climate and especially during this, the rainy season.

But for this (we presume unavoidable,) delay in the Land arrangements and the prohibition of building, we sincerely believe the fatal fever now raging, would not have been engendered.

What with the insecurity of life and property from the numerous robberies and piracies—the prevailing sickness—the low tariff at Canton—the causes above mentioned, and more than all the contingent interference with our privileges as a Free Port; it is no way surprising that some of the earliest friends of the colony have now abandoned it in disgust. All these circumstances combined have induced such a wide spread feeling of disappointment, that deeply interested as we are in the fate of the Island, yet truth constrains us to avow that there is hardly an individual who has invested funds in Hongkong, who would not, if reimbursed his outlay, be but too glad to depart, never to return. So drear and black are our present prospects.—*Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, 7th Sept.*

From the Singapore Free Press, 24th August.

H. M. S. *Samarang*.—From letters received from Sarawak of date 13th instant, it gives us much pleasure to learn that the *Samarang* had been raised after nine days hard work and that Sir E. Belder expected to leave on the 19th for Borneo Proper. He intended to proceed from thence to Hongkong for which place the *Samarang* is no doubt en route by this time. We are glad to hear that her hull has sustained little or no damage.

We are informed that the H. C. Steamer *Akbar* which left this at 8 p. m. on Thursday the 10th, arrived at Pinang on Saturday evening at the same hour, and that she was only making preparation for leaving at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th. It would thus appear that she was kept at Pinang for 48 hours. If the reason which we hear Col. Malcolm assigned for not taking in coal here at Sin-

gapore and going on to Pinang was the apprehension of delay we think he must have acted on very erroneous information as we are very sure the *Akbar* could have been dispatched here in much less than half the time she was detained at Pinang. The boats with coals were ready when the *Akbar* passed this and she could have been ready to proceed on the Friday afternoon. The Steamer *Victoria* which our local readers are aware, started from this at 8 P. M. on Friday the 11th with the Overland letters to go by the *Akbar*, reached Pinang on Sunday at 12 P. M.—she left for this at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, arrived on Thursday at a quarter to 4 P. M. The exertions made by the Merchants to forward their letters by the *Akbar* were thus crowned with success, and they deserve every praise for their enterprise in at once engaging the *Victoria*, when they found that the *Akbar* had given them the slip.

CANTON. 1st to 31st AUGUST.

	COTTON	Delivery	Stock
Manily Bales	694		1074
Bombay "	17578		42582
Bengal "	4401		12308
Madras "	4170		12887
Bales	26,879		79,747

The *Rustumjee Cowasjee's* cargo is herein included.

EXCHANGE

On London, 6 mos. sight 4s. 3d. per £, nominal.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 990 @
222 Rs. per 100 £.
SYCEB. large, 3 @ 3½ per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August, ARRIVED
31. (B.) *Anna Maria*, West, London.
31. " *Walker*, Keay Bombay and Singapore.
September,
3. (A.) *Ramaldson*, Rose, New York.
3. (B.) *Ann Lockerby*, Wightman Batavia.
3. *Coxer*, Ridley, Madras.
3. (Du.) *Sarah Maria*, Keinhardt, Batavia.
6. (B.) *John Horton*, Cunningham, Liverpool.
J. " *Inc. Christian*, Withycombe, Liverpool.
7. " *Anonyma*, Hiches, Bombay and Singapore.
8. " *Britomart*, Keld, Singapore.
8. H. M. S. *Spitfire*, Capt. Maitland, Singapore.

PASSENGERS per

Sarah Maria, Messrs T. P. Freym & G. P. Huezer.
Anna Maria, Mrs Romier, Messrs Jardine, Johnstone, Goddard, Henry Wilson & Doctor Keeney.
Ramaldson, Gns. Gutslaff, Dr. J. P. Green, and two infants.

September, SAILED
1. (B.) *Angelica*, Howland, Manila.
4. " *Mormad*, Gill, Singapore.
4. " *London*, Campbell, Chusan.
4. " *Phoebe*, Dale, Manila.
7. " *City of Palaces*, Byworth, Sing. & Calcutta.
8. (Sp.) *Conuelo*, ———, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Bombay.—*Kelpie*, Monday evening at 4 p. m.

For Bombay.—*Anonyma*, in a few days.

The *Levant Packet* has been lost on rocks in the Yangtsze-kiang, crew and a small part of the cargo saved.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND FROM CHINA.—June 7th, *Wellish*, Downs; *Lady Leth*, Downs; 21st, *Fortitude*, Manila, Falmouth; 24th, *Prince Albert*, Manila, Cork; July 1st *Chanticleer*, Portsmouth.

SAILED FROM ENGLAND FOR CHINA.—June 5th, *Canton*, Downs; 15th, *Lady Amherst*, Downs; 27th, *Cornwall*, and *Owen Glendower*, Portsmouth; *Fairlie*, Portsmouth; May 27th, *Maid of Athens*, Lisbon; June 4th, *Helen Stewart*, Liverpool; 8th, *Cincinnati*, Liverpool; 6th *Potentate*, Liverpool; 18th *Christina*, Liverpool; 19th, *Campechano*, Liverpool (Manila) 17th, *Ann Birdson*, Liverpool; 27th, *John Bull*, Liverpool.

Loading for China at London.—*From*, *Tuscan*, *Orator*, *Oriental*.

At Liverpool.—J. Dalton, *Empire*, John O'Grunt, *Flores Mar*.

Vessels passed Anjer.—July 17th, *Wellington*, Greenock, China; 21st, *Jane*, Liverpool, China; 22d, *Morrison*, New York, China; *Aras* Bombay, do.; 28th *Expyr*, Bombay, do.; 29th *Scotland*, Cork, do. 30th *Pam Jones*, New York, do.; 31st, *Moring*, London, do.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th June.	SINGAPORE, 28th Aug.
UNITED STATES, 5th June	MANILA, 16th Aug.
CALCUTTA, 25th July.	AMOI,
BOMBAY, 9th Aug.	CHUAN,
JAVA, 7th Aug.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Ann Lockerby</i> , —	Wightman	Dent and Co.	
* <i>Aden</i> , —	Clark,	"	
* <i>Ariel</i> , —	Burt,	"	
* <i>Amazon</i> , —	McFarlane	Macvicar & Co.	
* <i>Adm Moorem</i> , —	Mc Knight	For, Rawson & Co.	
Albert Edward	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Anita,	King,	Russell and Co.	
Asia,	Smith,	Holliday, Wise & Co.	
Aradnee,	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.	
* <i>Atlet Roboman</i> , —	Leister,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co	
Anna,	Keling,	C. W. Bowra.	
Anna Maria,	West,	Jardine M. & Co.	
Anonyma,	Hickes,	"	
Ann, (shire	789	Thorpe,	"
Buckingham-	1488	McGregor	"
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bahamian,	—	Pearson,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Britomart,	—	Keld,	John Smith.
Carib,	—	Heatog,	Dent and Co.
Clown,	—	Norris,	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	For, Rawson & Co.
* <i>Candahar</i> , —	Keir,	Macvicar and Co.	
* <i>Charles Grant</i> , —	Pitcairn,	"	
Coxer,	Ridley,	Turner & Co.	
Caroline,	Williams,	Russell and Co.	
Cleopatra,	Early,	"	
* <i>Castle Huntly</i> , —	Riddle,	Macvicar and Co.	
Claudine,	452	Norris,	Jardine M. & Co.
* <i>Caledonia</i> , —	430	Bora,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co
Cowasjee Family	—	Durham,	"
* <i>Chieftain</i> (land	—	Bonnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Dns of North-	541	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Dumries,	—	Thomson,	"
* <i>Devonport</i> , —	—	—	Russell and Co.
* <i>Diana</i> , —	—	Strickland	"
Dof Wellington	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
* <i>David Clarke</i> , —	—	Mills,	Turner and Co.
* <i>Earl of Clare</i> , —	—	Scott,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co
Elisa Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
Elisa,	—	Grange,	"
Ellen,	352	Brewer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
* <i>Elisa</i> , —	—	McCarthy,	Lindsay and Co.
Eagle,	388	Sewell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	"
Euphrates,	—	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Elizabeth Moore	—	Mosop,	Russell & Co.
Emu,	—	Scanlan	Macvicar & Co.
Frankland,	316	Christie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* <i>Fred. Heath</i> , —	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Falcon,	—	Umfrville	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co
Fort William,	1214	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co.
Fottay Mobar-	—	Moore,	"
* <i>Hygeia</i> , (rack,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Heien,	621	Bayne,	Jardine M. & Co.
Hanbemy,	533	Beckie,	"
Helen Mar,	—	—	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co
* <i>Harmony</i> , —	—	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Ingila,	377	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
Iris,	296	Merritt,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* <i>Inglesborough</i> , —	—	Kilgour,	For Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Hayes,	Lindsay and Co.
Jadith Allan,	505	Alexander,	Jardine M. & Co.
Jodith,	—	—	"
John Horton,	336	can'gham	Holliday Wise & Co.
* <i>John Christian</i> , —	—	withcombe	Dirm, Gray & Co.
John Brown,	—	—	Russell and Co.
John Barry,	—	Balis,	Dent and Co.
* <i>John Gray</i> , —	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
James Campbell	326	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
* <i>John Brewer</i> , —	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
Kelpie,	—	Simb,	Macvicar and Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Zabell,	Dent and Co.
* <i>Lowjee Family</i> , —	—	Ayras,	"
Madras	—	Slack,	Jardine M. & Co.
Moira,	—	Gray,	"
Manly,	—	Hart,	"
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustumjee.
Manilla,	700	Hodge,	Dirm, Gray and Co.

MaryCatharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay and Co.
Mermaid,	—	Ryle,	Macvicar and Co.
Nutcut,	150	Wright,	
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Phoebe,	471	Dale,	Jardine M. & Co.
Passenger,	227	Walson	Jardine, M. and Co.
*Patna,	—	Possionby,	Dent and Co.
*Portly,	—	Reed,	Westmore & Co.
Palatine,	—	Cardner,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Prince of Wales,	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Posidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
*Quentin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
*Ranger,	—	McMillan	
Red Rover,	—	Mc Murdo	Jardine M. & Co.
Repulse,	1425	Marquis,	Thomas Marquis.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardobjee.
Rob Roy,	—	McFarlane	H. Pybus.
*Ros. Cowasjee,	—	Hill,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Salem,	—	Milford,	
*Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Scaleby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustonjee.
*Shah Allum,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas and Co.
Sarah,	498	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sarah,	—	Mosaman	
*Sultana,	—	Wilson,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Tyren,	—	Rimmer,	Dent and Co.
*ThomasFielden	398	blackstone	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Times,	—	Anderson,	H. Pybus.
Urgent,	—	sutherland	Turner and Co.
Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Wilson,	—	Hawkins,	
Warlock,	—	sullivan	Jardine M. & Co.
Walker,	—	Keay,	

AMERICAN.

Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peirce.
*Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
*J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Westmore & Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawie & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes,	W. A. Lawrence.
Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Childe Harold	—	—	
Rosalson	—	Rose	

HANBRO,

*Caroline, | — | Kunders | Nye Parkin and co.

SWEDISH,

Zenobia, | — | Beckman | Russell and Co.

FRENCH,

Sloop of War, Alcmene, | Captain Duplan.

DUTCH,

Sarah Maria, | — | Reinhardt | Reynvaan & Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—In the Type, on the evening of the 6th instant Capt. MATHEW JAMES HIGHT, late commander of the *Antaris*.

On the 2d Sept. at Victoria Hongkong, FRANCIS ROBERT FOOTZ, Esq. Deputy Commissary General in H. M.'s service.

On the 6th inst. on board the *Judith Allen*, of the prevailing fever, Capt. de HAVILLAND, of H. M.'s 35th Regiment, one of the Lane Committee, Assistant Surveyor &c. &c.

On 29th ult. Mr. DANL. BATES, a native of New York, aged 29 years.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 37.] Macao, Saturday, 16th September, 1843.

[No. 415.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Non-attention to the annexed Circular, which was issued at Canton on the 28th of July, having caused a great deal of extra trouble and unnecessary delay His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. is pleased to direct its publication for general information, and guidance, and to intimate that Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at all the Ports will be instructed to receive no Ships Manifest in which these simple and obviously necessary Rules shall be neglected.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent &c. &c. &c.

CHARLES E. STEWART.

Govt. House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 14th September, 1843.

CIRCULAR.

British Consulate, Canton, 28th July, 1843.

As much confusion and many mistakes tending to the hindrance of Public business are likely to occur from manifests being too vaguely made out, consignees of British Vessels are hereby required to give their attention to the following rules in drawing up Manifests to be presented at this Consulate.

1st. Packages "contents unknown." The consignees of the ship will be required to ascertain from the consignees of such packages, the nature of their contents generally (in so far as it may be practicable) before presenting his manifest at this Consulate.

2nd. Packages "Woolens." These must be specified as "Broadcloths" or "Longells" or "Camlets" or Bombazines &c. &c. in accordance with the classification of the Tariff seeing that all these Articles are liable to different Duties.

3rd. Packages "Cottons." These must in like manner be specified as "White Longcloths" or "Grey Longcloths" or "Cambrics" or "Printed Goods" or "Handkerchiefs" as the case may be.

4th. Packages "Fancy Goods." Any manufactured Goods not in current consumption may be specified as "Stuffs of Cotton only" or "Stuffs of Wool only" or of "Silk and Cotton mixed" or of "Wool and Cotton mixed" &c. &c. as the case may be.

Lastly. As a general Rule where any doubt exists, let it be borne in mind that the object in view is chiefly to ascertain the number of packages of certain goods which are to pay certain specified duties; and that by mixing up two or three kinds of goods which pay different duties under one head, this object will be defeated.

By bearing these few General Rules in mind a great deal of unnecessary trouble will be spared this Consulate and the Consignees of Ships in the end.

(Signed) G. TRADESCANT LAY.

H. M's. Officiating Consul for Canton.

(A True Copy.)

Signed CHARLES ED. STEWART.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LLOYDS, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, our House in Canton continues as heretofore.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 2d September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been authorized by the authorities here to administer to the estate of ALEXANDER SCOTT Esq. deceased intestate, requests all parties who may have claims on it to send them to him for adjustment. Those who may be indebted to Mr. SCOTT will please remit their respective balances to Hongkong when the undersigned will grant receipts.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hongkong 7th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843:

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a HOUSE of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON

Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein; and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to merit the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

A. H. FRYER.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRANJEE and Mr. DADABHOY BYRANJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & Lewis, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.

S. B. RAWLE.

T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners.

Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.

Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Com-

mission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.

Conditions.

Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.

A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.

Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 3 per cent.

LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

Macao, 16th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF

LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium 4 p Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 p Cent p Annum

Assurances for 6 months, 4 } of the annual rate
And for 3 months, 4 } will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £2,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE Godowns situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "PHILIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SOUZA, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANABHOY,

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Clipper schooner "WILL O'THE WIND," will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to Captain WALKER at the Office of MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 15th September, 1843.

FOR ENGLAND.

THE "QUINTIN LEITCH" will sail from Macao for a Port in Great Britain on the 1st of October and has superior accommodation for passengers. For passage only, apply to TURNER & Co. Macao, or to A. McCULLOCH Esq. Hongkong.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "RON ROY," having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply at this office

Macao, 8th Sept., 1843.

HENRY PYBUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Bark "MAHOU," now hourly expected from the East Coast; apply to

JNO. SMITH.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain SLACK, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONYMA," to have early despatch.

The "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "HELEN," from Whampoa on 1st October.

For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. British Brig "Isis," 248 Tons O. M., Capt. MERRITT. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWEY FAMILY, Capt. AYRES, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 16th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing Ship RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Captain HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to

JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE, Canton, or **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao.**

FOR SALE.

THE A. I. Barque "EMU," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to captain SCARLAN on board at

MACVICAR & Co.

Hongkong or to

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Barque "IVANHOE," 379 tons, capt. Kilgour, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Barque "MARY CHILTON" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

at Macao or Canton.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now laying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th, July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALBY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 16th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOSH RUSTOMJEE, Macao, or **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.**

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight

LINDSAY & Co.

or **G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.**

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 28th July 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Schooner "ANITA," she is new and in all respects a very superior vessel. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, is the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or **HEERJEEBHOSH RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

JNO: SMITH PUBLIC SALES.

FOR Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, positively without reserve, to close an account. JNO: SMITH begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell on an early day next week, the British Bark "MANLY" of 186 or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats, &c., as the new lies at anchor in the Typa. Further particulars will appear in Hand-bills.

Macao, 25th August, 1843.

EARLY NEXT WEEK WILL BE offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, most elegantly finished Mahogany and rose-wood Pedestal, Centre, and Sofa Tables, with Italian and Egyptian marble tops; Sofas; Divans; Wardrobes; Ladies' Dressing Bureaus; Chairs; Bedstead; Book Case; Music Stools; large and small Rocking Chairs; Chandeliers Lamps; Piano, &c—the whole claims particular attention of the Public. Further particulars will be published hereafter by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 5th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by

JNO: SMITH.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Do-skin for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by

JNO: SMITH.

TWO COMMANDERS'—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—Just received for sale by the undersigned:

- 50 Casks ALE,
- 150 Barrels PITCH,
- 50 do. ROSIN,
- 10 do. VARNISH,
- 600 Gallons SPIRIT of TURPENTINE.

J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SALE—Superior SHERRY, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of VILLEGAS of Xerez. Apply to

P. De LAS HERAS.

GRAM FOR SALE—at \$ 2 per Bag of 2 Maunds. Apply at the Office of

HENRY PYBUS.

FOR SALE—English PIANOS of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HOCK and SELERWATER. Apply to

Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE—JAPAN KABAYAS (GOWES), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUORS, etc. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843.

WM. LANE

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARRET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to

Macao, 26th May, 1843.

REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1844. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, 60. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of

DENT & Co.

Macao, 30th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of **MISS KEASU LWAN WANG.** A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. Esor's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symans, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

- Bills of Lading and Exchange, \$ 100—\$ 1.
- Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
- Letter paper-size \$ 3.
- Other work in proportion.
- The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Of Ships \$ 5.
- Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
- for 3 months \$ 6.
- Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

- Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
- For one year payable in advance \$ 12
- For six Months \$ 7
- For three \$ 4
- Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4. Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

From the London Mail, 6th July.

THE OPIUM COMPENSATION.

I may be doubted whether Capt. Elliot should have interfered at all in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the British Merchants, regarding the illicit traffic in opium. It is still more questionable whether he took a judicious course, in reference either to those merchants or to the government which he served, in demanding the surrender of the opium, and in becoming responsible for it. But none of these points are now at issue. Still less is the public called upon to pass any judgment upon the morality of the opium trade, or upon the justice of compelling the Emperor of China to indemnify the persons whom his officers, by means of *despatches*, forced to surrender more than 20,000 chests of opium. All these matters are either beside the question, or have already been disposed of. We went to war with the Chinese for the avowed purpose, among others, of compelling them to compensate the owners of the opium which they had seized and destroyed. The war, commenced by the one great party in the state, has been brought to a most honourable conclusion by the other. The one demanded, and the other has exacted, compensation for the surrendered opium. The Chinese have actually paid a sum or sums to that end. The only question that remains undecided is this simple one—by what standard is the amount justly due to the late owners of the opium given up by Capt. Elliot to be measured?

Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn have stated, in their recent correspondence with agents of those parties in this country, that they "consider the owners of the opium entitled to neither more nor less than the 6,000,000 dollars which the Emperor of China has agreed to pay for their indemnification." This proposition is laid down in the barest possible manner. There is no attempt made to show any relation between the amount of this "indemnification" and the value of the property seized. The

information before us leads us to infer that the sum named is, in fact, about half the invoice cost of that property, without calculating interest during the four years or more that have elapsed since its surrender. Is it just so to deal with the claims of parties to whom it is undeniable that complete indemnification was promised both by the terms of the original requisition to surrender their property, and in countless passages of the subsequent official correspondence? The proof that such a promise was made is within the reach of any person who will take the trouble to examine the papers. We need not load our columns with extracts from them.

The conclusion to which we have come, after a careful study of the documents in question, is this:—There is no ground, consistent with common decency, not to say honour, upon which the limitation of the amount due to the owners of the opium, "neither more nor less than the 6,000,000 dollars," can be maintained, other than the assumption that the drug, notoriously purchased for nearly double that sum at Calcutta or Bombay, with all charges superadded, was worth no more than the moiety of the cost price at the time of its surrender. Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn must justify themselves upon this argument or on none.

We have looked in vain however, for a tittle of evidence warranting such a conclusion. Our search leaves us utterly at a loss to conjecture why 6,000,000 dollars (about 295 dollars per chest) should have been fixed on, rather than any other imaginable sum. At the time of the surrender, when all the principal merchants and agents were under duress, and the whole native population of Canton "trembling intensely," the opium was literally unsaleable. The state of things which deprived the drug at that time and place of all value being brought about by the reckless confinement, insult, and duress which the officials of the Chinese Government inflicted on all British subjects at Canton—whether concerned or not concerned in the opium trade—was as much a ground for demanding reparation, and for enforcing it by an appeal to the "ultima ratio," as the eventual constrained surrender of the opium. It has been so declared over and over again by the highest authorities. Indemnification, therefore, calculated on the basis of the price of the opium at the moment of these outrages, would be large at one farthing per chest. Taking that standard, Her Majesty's Government are throwing 6,000,000 dollars away. But it is grossly unjust—it is a miserable evasion of the pledge of "indemnification"—to fix any such standard. The owners of the opium could not have sold it at that time if they would, and would not if they could. Not a chest of the 20,283 surrendered was in the power of the Chinese Government. Much of it was hundreds, nay thousands, of miles from Canton. Some of it was upon the northern coast, and selling there for 750 dollars per chest, on its way back to be surrendered. Much more was far away to the southward, having been despatched to Singapore as soon as it was seen that the Chinese authorities were in earnest, and that a temporary stop, at least, would be put to the trade at Canton. But it would be as idle to assume that the state of things in that single port at that period of time rendered opium wholly or comparatively worthless on the boundless shores of the eastern seas, as to assert that our own restrictions, during the war, upon the exportation of guineas, deprived gold of its value throughout Europe. Even the state of affairs at Canton, as far as regarded the entire stoppage of the trade, was nothing new. The measures of 1839 were by no means the first demonstrations of the Chinese Government against the opium traffic. The British merchants and agents engaged in that traffic, had experience of such emergencies, and knew well how to meet them. They were not for the most part the owners, but the consignees of the opium: the owners, now ruined, were in India. The consignees at Canton had every disposition, as they had abundant means to hold on for a turn in affairs; they could bide their time. The coasts of China and the whole Eastern Archipelago were as open to them as they had ever been. It is in evidence before the committee of 1840, that one individual (the owner, for the first and only time, of a very small quantity of opium), alarmed by what he heard of the state of things at Canton, whither he was proceeding, sold some of the drug at Singapore to the Dutch Government, at 450 dollars per chest. Even this was a panic price, to which none but one new to the trade, its emergencies and its resources, would have submitted; but it is half as much again as the "neither more nor less" indemnification by which the British Government

seek to redeem their pledges. Every chest of the opium, for which they propose to indemnify its late owners by a payment of 295 dollars per chest, was as free the day before the surrender as the winds in the Chinese seas. The markets of hundreds of millions of consumers were open to it; and so far was it from being in a condition of glut, that what had occurred, by discouraging the purchase of the drug in India and its shipment to China, gave its owners for a certain time the monopoly of every market to the eastward and southward of the straits of Malacca.

These facts and considerations appear to us to demonstrate that the surrendered opium is grossly and most unjustly undervalued at 6,000,000 dollars. But "that is all," says Sir R. Peel, "which the Emperor of China has agreed to pay the owners for their indemnification." If this be so, the British Government, having a guarantee of "indemnification," have been guilty of laches in not exacting a sufficient sum to redeem their pledges, and must make good the difference.

The assertion, however, that this sum of 6,000,000 dollars is all that the Chinese Government have paid upon the score in question is far more easily made than substantiated. Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn deny, in their letter of the 5th of April last, that the 6,000,000 dollars paid by the Chinese at Canton in 1841 was paid for the surrendered opium. But the Chinese, who must know something about it, take an entirely different view of the nature of that transaction. The report upon the late treaty, submitted to the Emperor by the Imperial Commissioner and his colleagues, contains the following passage bearing upon this point, and showing, at the same time, how much higher Sir H. Pottinger estimates the value of the surrendered opium than Sir R. Peel. "The said barbarians," write the commissioners, "begged that we would give of foreign money 21,000,000 dollars. They said that 6,000,000 dollars was the price of the opium, &c. The Shewet Chang-e and his colleagues represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton in 6,000,000 dollars; how could payment be extorted a second time? The said barbarians exclaimed, that opium was not produced in England, but that it was all sent forth from a neighbouring country; that upwards of 20,000 chests had been destroyed, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the 6,000,000 dollars that had been paid did not amount to half of the prime cost, and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied." Surely the Chinese Commissioners could not have imagined all this dialogue, which they had not the smallest interest in foisting—if it never took place—into their report. That document shows that they never attempted to controvert the statement of the value of the opium, which they asserted the British negotiators to have made. Doubtless, they would if they could. Weighed against this evidence, the passage in Capt. Elliot's letter of the 2d of June, 1841, upon which Sir R. Peel relies, as proving that the payment then recently made at Canton was a mere ransom (but which is not, in its detached state at least, much to that purpose), appears to us to be quite futile.

It only remains that we should state, that to the best of our knowledge and belief there is not a single precedent of any case in which indemnification for mercantile losses has been insisted on, in which the invoice cost of property taken or destroyed has not been made the measure of the reparation demanded.

With "neither more nor less" of an answer to the claimants of real "indemnification," as promised, than we have exhibited and exposed, is the country prepared to deny common justice, not merely to our own fellow-countrymen, but to great numbers, directly or indirectly interested in the matter, of the most intelligent and enterprising of our Indian fellow subjects? It is calculated that three-fifths of the surrendered opium belongs to the Parsees of British India alone. Is it worth while to break faith with these men, as well as with many Hindoo merchants, and thus to forfeit our hitherto unassailed reputation for integrity and honour (upon which the stability of our power so much depends) in every mart throughout central and eastern Asia, with which the native traders and bankers of Calcutta and Bombay are in constant communication, for the sake of the petty advantage to be gained by holding back half of the indemnification which we are morally bound to pay? We are persuaded that from one end of the country to the other, beyond the walls of the Treasury, there will be but one answer to this question.—Times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—The letter sent herewith, and as you will perceive, dated Canton 16th Dec. 1849, is from a New York paper, called the Journal of Commerce, and is one of a batch, (all of the same kidney) which appeared in several of the New York papers, in the month of April last.

The singular friskiness, with which the narrator of all these horrid things, handles the "Coolness and Firmness" of some important individuals, and the "Running-away-from-Constituents-Interests," propensity of others, who happened to be in Canton, on the day referred to, is no milk and water affair, but cheery—I mean, rich and racy, and the long rigmarole, of "Valuable Books and Papers," "Endless monies, with bottomless wells," into which to sink same—Fawkes, Heroes, superior to mighty "armies of Kings and Queens," (compared with whom, "the last of the Barons" retires into the shade) the 'opposed to people,' who with all their Fury seemed much afraid of a Gun, "at whom firing was not necessary, it being quite sufficient to point at them," who, if in large numbers run, as if for life, and who, if in small numbers, would prostitute themselves, yes, with their faces to the Earth together with the "Sacred Pigs" (not fed on Butter-milk); The Priests, "the Ladies and the Tea," is such a jumble of fun and humor, so Quixotic, yet, so pathetic, that he may laugh who never smiled before. Oh, Lion hearted Richard! Oh Saladin! Oh shades of Tom Thumb, and Admiral Kwan! Henceforth are your valiant achievements sunk into oblivion, lost and perished, in the overwhelming feats of the "Bold Bears," and "Stout Hands," who rallied under the American Flag, hoisted upon a small Tree, its star spangled folds granting protection to Her Majesty's subjects who claimed it, calling themselves Americans, by which device their lives and property were saved," and all this too, notwithstanding the presence of a newly arrived Porcupine. Their bristles, however, were up, and that sufficed.

I consider the thanks and gratitude of newspaper readers due to the conconnector of this refreshing epistle, at once for its wit, its talents, and its pathos. It will be read with "feelings not to be described, and beyond the imagination of men," tho' when they get to the end of it, the question will naturally arise, "who was the greatest Hero, he who penned, or he who caused this Hume like narrative to be published?"

The latter, however, should have had the sense to know, that the opinions of a new comer, and an utter stranger, thus unsparingly expressed, towards, not only his own countrymen, whose names he yet handles with such an impertinent freedom, but towards other foreigners in Canton, are by no means shared by the rest of the members of the community then present, and as this is the only possible thing of a serious nature to be found in it, it will not, it is hoped, check the amusement to be derived from a perusal of the whole letter.

To whom the choice morsels was addressed it is hard to say, yet, although the writer may deem it a good bit of fun and provocative of much laughter, all who read cannot but pity the utter want of good taste, in the one to whom it was sent, causing to be published what any rational man would consider a mass of gibberish and nonsense.

Yours truly,
"NOT A BELLIER."

CANTON, Dec. 16th 1849.

I arrived in Canton 24th ult. I was soon introduced to the several hong merchants, with whom I was much pleased. All expressed great alarm on account of the rumor that their monopoly is to be broken up by the treaty with the English. Dr. and Mrs. Parker arrived here a few days before me. Mrs. Parker's appearance in Canton produced a great excitement of curiosity. She kept very quiet, and did not expose herself to public view any more than was absolutely necessary. Some of the hong merchants did not think it prudent for her to remain here. A few days after a Mrs. Isaacson, the wife of a captain of an English ship, came to visit Mrs. P. and remained with her.

This increased the excitement, but company created courage, and the ladies became more bold to gratify their curiosity to see and know something of this extraordinary people, their city, public buildings, customs, hotels, &c. &c. The first attempts passed over without accident, and gave them an opportunity to see many curious things. In this time two English women came

up from Whampoa, and stopped at a gentleman's factory in the English hong. They were much more bold, went in chairs to several places, to several shops, &c.; also walked openly in the company's garden. This further increased the excitement, and the hong merchants expressed much fear that it would produce evil, and every where was expressed a strong dislike to the English generally.—Picarados were posted up, calling on the people to resist and oppose the treaty with the English.

On the 6th Dec. Dr. and Mrs. Parker, captain and Mrs. Isaacson, and several gentlemen, accompanied by a linguist, crossed the river to the island of Honan, to visit a temple. On landing, they were met by an immense crowd of people, and the linguist became so much alarmed at their menaces that he considered it unsafe to take them through the different buildings connected with the temple, and hurried them to their boats through a by-way, making a very narrow escape.

On the morning of the 7th, a crowd collected about the American square; several Lascar sailors were drunk in the streets, making little quarrels with the Chinese, which caused a collection about them; the two women before mentioned walked openly in the company's garden,—at first I was told, entirely alone, which of course excited the Chinese. At 2 o'clock all was quiet, at which time I left Canton with three gentlemen and a linguist, to visit the temple at Honan.

At our landing we met quite a crowd, which did not appear pleased with our visit. The linguist informed them that we were Pawkee, (Americans); their countenances changed at once, and "Pawkee" passed from one to another through the crowd. We visited the temple, and the extensive establishment connected with it, were shown all things, even the sacred pigs, and were treated by the priests to tea, fruit and sweetmeats, and in fact I was never treated more civilly in any country.

We returned to our boat highly delighted with what we had seen. We landed in Canton about half-past 4 o'clock, and saw the mob pulling down the fence in front of the company's garden next to the river. Still there was no great fuss about it. There seemed to be but few engaged in the affair, but these few very determined. We walked across the square to Messrs Wetmore & Co.'s factory, where we dined, and did not feel that the mob would go beyond the destruction of the fence ground in the company's garden.

While at dinner (about half past 6), a gentleman stopping at Messrs Wetmore and Co.'s came in, expressing great alarm, and informing us that the American consul, all the members of the house of Messrs Russell and Co., and Mr. Trott, of the firm of Sword and Trott, had left their establishment to seek the protection of a hong merchant. We thought the gentleman a little nervous and much excited, and rather laughed at his fears; but as the noise in the American square increased, we left the table, and from the verandah, saw an immense mob in the square and about the factories. All seemed forcing their way to the English factory. We soon saw a light as if they had fired a building, and presently discovered it to be the English flag staff, which the mob had fired. Then commenced the destruction of the company's factory, (a very extensive range of buildings, offices, &c. &c., occupied by several different mercantile concerns,) which was first plundered and then fired.

Mr. A. Heard and Mr. Dixwell, of the firm of A. Heard and Co., with young Mr. Heard, who occupied part of the Dutch hong next East from the company's, had in their possession a large amount of treasure—mostly belonging to a large English house extensively engaged in the opium trade—which they considered in much danger, and resolved to guard it to the last moment. Their Chinese servants assured them that as they were Americans they would not be troubled; but the mob having got a taste of plunder, and knowing this house to be more English than American in their business, and also knowing them to be holders of a large amount of treasure, could not restrain themselves, and commenced the attack. Mr. Heard having a few old muskets made a formidable defence, and killed several, and for the moment drove them off. They next fired the hong in the rear.—The fire having already communicated from the English hong, soon forced Messrs Heard and Co. to retreat to Footes's hong, who had sent coolies to their aid.

In the meantime the fire raged, and the mob increased in numbers and ferocity, crying Hongmo. (English-mao) and Fanqui, (foreign devil). We made an attempt to communicate with our neighbors—our numbers being so small (six only), and no arms but pistols; Messrs Wetmore and Co.'s compradore assured us we should be murdered if we moved out; still we made the attempt, and so long as we were known as Americans, we were safe. One of our number was soon called a Hongmo, when Fanqui and Hongmo were repeated with such violence, and the rush so great, that we found it impossible to move farther, and retreated to our former quarters, where we had a full view of the spreading rage of the fire, expecting every moment it would pass Hog lane to the American factories.

The wind being from the North, though light, wafted the flames over the river. Mr. S. Wetmore, Jr., displayed great coolness and firmness, and soon fixed on a plan of action, which was, if the mob attacked us in front, we would resist till the last moment, and not leave

his factory until the fire might drive us off. His most valuable books and papers were packed and ready to be taken with us; his treasure, as it could not be removed, it was determined should be put in the well; and as we were to remain by it until the fire should force us off, we presumed the building would be so far destroyed as to cover up the well and prevent the mob from finding the treasure. After the arrangement of this plan, and feeling we could do no more than await the fate which seemed inevitably our lot—destruction by fire and the mob—we made an effort to communicate with our neighbors, which we accomplished with ladders, &c., by climbing to the roof of the factory, and then crossing from one roof to another.

In this manner we visited all our fellow sufferers who had not left their property and escaped. We found that the American consul, all the members of the house of Russell & Co. and Mr. Trott, had escaped early in the evening, disguised in Chinese dresses, and sought the protection of a hong merchant, and thence in the same disguise in a boat to Whampoa. We learned that the two English women had escaped, and that Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Isaacson, Mr. C. W. King and Mr. Morris, (Olyphant & Co.) had early in the evening left their residences and gone to that of a hong merchant, whence Mrs. Parker and Capt. and Mrs. Isaacson escaped in a boat for Whampoa, where they arrived safe.

We found Mr. Bull and young Mr. Douglass, his clerk, with their books and papers all ready to be moved into the street. Mr. Bull was soon advised to remain quietly, for it appeared sure if he attempted to move, not only would he lose all his effects but most probably the lives of all who might aid him. Mr. Bull had a large amount of treasure, which of course created great anxiety. We next found Mr. G. Nye, Mr. Ryan and Mr. W. A. Lawrence, all resolved to stand by their property to the last. I believe I have mentioned all who remained in Canton through the night.

We continued in this situation, watching the fire-watching the mob, communicating with our fellow sufferers on the roofs of the factories, till about three o'clock, when some of us got a little sleep, while the others kept watch. As day approached, we were alarmed by Mr. Wetmore's compradore, who had heard that the mob threatened to break into Mr. Wetmore's factory. This I think a mistake, as we could not see any appearance of such a disposition; but we found the mob had entire possession of all the buildings belonging to and connected with the company's factory, the Dutch and Creek hong, the company's garden, the American square, and all the grounds and streets and about all the factories.

The mandarins came out during the night with a small force, but were soon driven off. They also drove off the engines from the fire, saying, "if the fire extends beyond these buildings we will stop it and save all the property." As it became daylight, having been just roused from a sound sleep, the scene appeared truly awful. The fire was still raging; the wind had hauled a little North by East, wafting the flames and smoke past Hog lane over the American factories; fire in our rear seemed inevitable, while in front the mob were furious, constantly passing with different articles of plunder—and had just come at the treasure in Messrs Heard & Co.'s vault. All hope then seemed at an end. We had in vain, during the night, attempted to get a letter down to Whampoa that aid might be sent us from the American merchant ships, but we now began to feel that all the forces they could muster would do us no good and perhaps only lead to the death and ruin of those so bold as to attempt it.

The authorities again appeared with more force, but were as soon driven off. Our situation appeared more and more desperate, till, when it was fairly light, we saw an American sailor, armed, but alone in the American square. The poor fellow's fate seemed to us sure, but we soon saw another and another, and then capt. Faulk of the Levant, capt. Sumner of the Probus, capt. Lockwood of the Valparaiso, and capt. Loud, of the Splendid, with their boats' crews, all armed, (25 in all). Captain Loud remained, with two sailors to each boat, to guard the boats and secure our retreat to them. The other three captains with their men, ready to peril their lives for us, marched through the square to the American factories, dispersing the mob as they passed.

We opened our doors to men with feelings not to be described. That those 35 men, poorly armed, dared such an interference, is beyond the imagination of man. Not only did they come expecting to meet an infuriated mob on their landing, but their forces had made their way for miles through thousands the Chinese boats, whose crews all participated in the act and sympathized with the feelings of that mob which these brave men were bound to meet.

It was determined that we should all go to the boats, and aid in our own rescue. We marched through the square with sword and pistol in hand. The mob, finding us to be Pawkees, greeted us as such and even gave way for us to pass, without the least molestation. When we arrived at the boats' landing, we found a great crowd. Capt. Loud's cool, quiet firmness had been sufficient to give them and we saw no disposition to molest us. Our success gave us more courage. We drove them back and cleared quite a large space of ground,—nearly all between the American square and the ruins; also drove off

the boats, and did not suffer them to land. With all their fury they seemed much afraid of a gun or pistol. We never fired once, it being quite enough to point at them. If in large numbers, they would run as if for life; if but few, they would prostrate themselves before us,—their faces to the very earth,—and with all our fears we had many a heavy laugh.

After a general rendezvous and consultation, it was decided that the most valuable books and papers should be put on board the boats, in preparation for a retreat, and then wait the movement of the mob, hoping our forces might be sufficiently augmented to attempt the removal of the treasure,—which reinforcement we had good reason to expect, as there were a great many English ships at Whampoa, some with 140 men each, and there was a much larger amount of English than American property at stake. In this we were disappointed, and our twenty-five true Americans were more, to us, than the mighty armies of kings and queens. In the mean time the mob continued the plunder of Messrs Heard and Co.'s treasure. We passed back and forward through them unmolested, but not without apprehension that our turn would come by and by.

With all our fears, we were greatly amused with this most extraordinary people. The American square was constantly filled with them, who seemed quite as much disposed to rob each other as foreigners. A fellow would come out from Messrs Heard and Co.'s with his plunder; his attempt to pass the crowd was to them proof of his having plunder; they would start him on the run, which made his money jingle, when thousands would start in the chase. The most desperate and fleetest runner could not get more than half round the square before he was stopped, when a furious rush was made, not only for him, but for those foremost in this second robbery, and hundreds were seen pressing so close, (many of them with short swords, which are very carefully held in the air to prevent their doing injury,) that one would expect half at least must have been jammed to death. After a general distribution in this way, they separated unarmed, and ready for another race.

We learned that a schooner, a passenger craft between this and Macao, would soon arrive here, on board which it was decided should be put all the treasure, to be by her taken to the American ships at Whampoa. After twelve o'clock some more American and 2 or 3 English boats arrived from Whampoa, considerably increasing our force. Mr. Heard, with 4 or 5 men, well armed, went in a boat and landed in front of his factory. He discharged his gun over the heads of the mob and dispersed them. He found them in full possession of his treasure, which they left at his approach.

He then rescued from the ruins what the mob had not taken, and out of \$500,000, saved about \$200,000. The schooner having arrived, most of the treasure belonging to different persons, together with books, papers, baggage, &c. was put into her to go to the American ships at Whampoa. The immense value of her cargo caused much fear that she would be attacked on her way down the river, and a number of our American bold hearts and stout hands went in her, prepared and resolved to carry her safely to her destination, or perish in the attempt. Captain Faulk and captain Lockwood, with a few equally brave men under them, undertook and accomplished this great object. About 4 o'clock the authorities came out with a much stronger force and dispersed the mob, which they probably would not have done, had not the few Americans shown so much firmness.

A most all the foreigners left before night. Mr. Wetmore considered it necessary to remain, as there was a large amount of American property in the hands of the hong merchants and as it did not appear that the feeling which caused this outbreak was against the Americans. All belonging to Messrs Wetmore and Co.'s house, with two gentlemen stopping there—Mr. Hallen and Mr. de, (belonging to the house of Russell and Co.), Mr. W. A. Lawrence, captains Loud, Sumner and Leach, with several officers from the American ships, and a captain of an English ship, with about forty-five of their men, resolved to stop all night.

Of the captains, their officers and men, who came to our rescue, it would be impossible to say who did most or best. They are all heroes. I have never seen men conduct so well. Every sailor was like a bold, experienced commander. They have all gained a name which gold cannot buy, and feelings of gratitude which can only expire with the lives of those they have saved.

On the arrival of the first four boats, capt. Loud, being left to protect them, hoisted the American flag upon a small tree near the landing point, around which we all rallied, and it was a proud sight to an American during the day to see her majesty's subjects willing to claim protection under the star spangled banner, and willing to call themselves Americans, by which device their lives and property were saved.

Mr. Trott had abandoned his factory, books, treasure and all, early in the evening of the previous day. Capt. Faulk, knowing the past, resolved, at all hazards, to save their treasure, which was large. He found his way through the mob, and I believe had to break into the factory and saved all. On the morning of the 9th the British steamer Porcupine, with Sir Hugh Gough, arrived. His business was not connected with the war. Sir

Hugh departed last night in a schooner, leaving the Porcupine. Last night another steamer arrived, with dispatches for the former to depart, and the sooner they go the better, as their presence only excites the mob, and in case of a row, they can do no good. The captain himself says his orders are to take care of himself, and to clear out as soon as a disturbance commences.

The whole country is exasperated against the English, and this feeling must continue to increase until they acquire sufficient knowledge of modern warfare when awful must be the vengeance visited upon their enemies. Since the row, some business has been done. The Hong merchants appear very anxious to get the merchandise out of their hands, and will not encourage the country people to send down their produce for sale; nor is it probable that much, if any, will come to market for some time to come. Things are not yet settled; in fact, I think the troubles but just commenced. Yesterday was a day of alarming placards were placed up calling on the people to rise and kill all the foreigners, most of whom packed up and cleared out. The night passed quietly. To-day all seems quiet; but the feeling of the whole country is raised.

I fear we shall all be driven off, and if we get off safe, we must be satisfied. Thus far they have discriminated between the Americans and English, and it depends much on the Americans here to retain the favor their nationality has gained them. The opium trade has caused this war; the English still persist in it; and I am told that some American houses are now in, and others intend commencing it on the first of January, which would surely bring the vengeance of the Chinese upon them, if not on all Americans. I find them very intelligent and shrewd,—all educated,—none that cannot read and write. They are excellent judges of character, but their prejudices are great against foreigners. The whole empire seems moved; they have some foreigners as engineers among them, have built many forts and are making great preparations in the North and I think the treaty all moonshine. "We shall see."

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th Sept., 1843.

LINGUIST'S FEES.—We have for several weeks past drawn the attention of our readers to this, to the commerce of Canton, so very important subject; important not so much on account of this one tax, but because it opens the way to numberless other exorbitations, with which we make no doubt the Customhouse officers and other employés of the local government will soon come forward. We publish below, copied from the *Canton Register*, a letter addressed by the linguists to the foreign merchants regarding these fees, and stated last week that the trade in Canton was interrupted because the foreign merchants refused to accede to the linguists' demands. A committee of merchants had been appointed to take the matter into consideration, but nothing was accomplished. The present state of affairs may best be understood by the following extract from a letter dated Canton 15th September. "After 16 days stoppage, newly arrived vessels have been enabled to get chopboats to commence unloading to-morrow. What arrangements have been made by the British authorities here with the linguists is not known, but the latter have agreed with some merchants to be paid as fees 12¢ per boatload of imports, calling 80 bales Bengal Cotton a load, 10¢ for every boat of exports, say 500 Piculs a load, and 1¢ cents per ton on each vessel, or whatever may hereafter be fixed and established as Linguist's fees."

Foreign merchants were forced into this concession, many having sold cargoes on delivery by a certain day; and had to make good their bargain, whatever the linguist's extortion might amount to; so it is, we learn that several have been sufferers to a considerable amount, not having been able, on account of the stoppage of the trade, to deliver their goods at the stipulated time, and the purchasers now refusing to receive in a declining market.

The linguists say that the Hoppo refuses to make them any allowance out of the Imperial duties, and the British authorities at Canton have not only refused to interfere in this contest between merchants and linguists but have even shown a leaning toward supporting the pretensions of the latter, who it seems may, whenever they like, for their own purposes, interrupt the whole foreign trade. The foreign merchants were therefore wholly at their mercy, and it need not be wondered at, that different interests rendering action in concert next to impossible they should have been obliged to give way. But the linguists having been so victorious on this

occasion, it is to be expected that they will soon find new pretexts for fresh demands; and not they alone. It is already said that as the Hoppo receives nothing for himself out of the Imperial duties as by Tariff established, he intends very soon to add a percentage for his own emolument, and having had the experience that by a temporary stoppage of the trade such demands may be enforced, we doubt not that he will soon come forward to make them. Will the British authorities then again permit their countrymen to be taxed? We believe that the reason of their noninterference with the linguists is, that these must be considered as the servants of the foreign merchants, and as such be paid by them. Whether by any ingenuity of reasoning the Hoppo can also be made to appear as such we doubt. The linguists, it is true, perform many of the duties expected from a Customhouse clerk, for such the foreign merchant should pay them. For instance, for translating his manifests at the customhouse; for clearing the goods, and for adjusting the accounts. But the Chinese authorities, as set forth by the linguists themselves, in the letter already above referred to, expect the linguists also to be their servants and to act as customhouse officers for them, and for these it is contended that the foreign merchant must pay them, and these the fees they have so successfully extorted are chiefly intended to pay. As mere custom house or shipping clerks of foreign merchants there would be no necessity for the large establishment they are now obliged to keep, and all such duties could be performed by one or two Chinese clerks at a moderate salary, and foreign merchants would have the satisfaction of having their own dependents, instead of being under the necessity to trusting to servants of the Chinese government, over whom they cannot have any control, but who on the contrary may obstruct them whenever they please. We cannot understand why the British authorities have not seen fit to interfere and to protect the British trade from this abuse, which unchecked will become an ever growing evil. It was not to be expected, that after so great a change had been effected in the mode of doing business, every thing would immediately go on quite smoothly; we expected that many attempts would be made at grafting the old abuses upon the new system, and frequently exhorted our readers to stout resistance. The first attempt of the sort the Chinese have triumphantly carried through, and others will follow.

The Hong merchants still refuse receiving any goods into their warehouses, their differences with the Government not being yet settled, and very few of the outsiders have the means, if the will, of storing and buying large quantities of goods. The latest accounts from Canton of 15th instant are to the effect that assembled in Consue the Hong merchants have determined not to transact any business whatever, nor to receive any imports into their warehouses as long as the Canton authorities continue to claim from them about four Millions of dollars, as due by them for the Canton ransom. This sum as far exceeding their means under the present free-trade they cannot pay; and as, should the government enforce its claim, they may be ruined at any moment, and probably such goods as may be in their warehouses, confiscated, they have thought it more prudent and honest, to decline any fresh responsibility. For this resolution the Hong merchants deserve all praise, although it may, for the moment, seriously inconvenience importers. They have already removed the lanterns from the doors of the Hong to indicate that no longer any business is done there. The ground and buildings of the Foreign Factories, belonging to the late Co-hong have been advertised for sale by the Kwangchowfoo, and as yet we see no prospect that greater space than it at present occupies, will be given to the foreign trade. The death of Howqua, it is thought by many, may be favorable for the earlier establishment of the new order of things, he being understood to have always been strenuously opposed to all innovation, and the influence his enormous wealth gave him added great weight to his opposition. That Howqua should have cherished such feelings is natural enough; he had grown old under the Hong-monopoly; had been eminently successful, so much so that parties well acquainted with the matter say that he has left the immense fortune of about 16 millions of dollars, notwithstanding that the English war is well known to have cost him very near five millions. There are two sons of whom the eldest is only about 16 years old, and several grandsons to divide this wealth.

The following particulars of gales at and near Chusan have been kindly sent us. Typhoons we believe have not hitherto been experienced by foreign vessels in those high northern latitudes; they were generally supposed not to extend beyond the 32d or 34th degrees.

"On the night of the 1st instant while at anchor in Chusan Harbour, a strong gale sprung up which shortly increased to a Typhoon blowing heavily from the N. E. for about 6 hours; towards daylight on the 2d a short interval of calm ensued, after which the wind shifted round to the S. W. and blew with redoubled violence. When the weather moderated, they found that several houses on the beach had been blown down, the "Moira" driven upon Tea Island, and the "Jao" on the Rocks north of Maclesfield Island. The former may be got off without damage by discharging her Cargo, but for the latter there appeared but little chance. During the gale, the "Cacique's" barometer rose down to 29°. 30'.

"The "Cacique" sailed from Chusan on the 4th inst., and on the 5th, about 100 miles North of Formosa, again encountered a heavy Typhoon commencing with a N. E. gale which continued with a heavy sea from the Eastward until 2 p. m., when, as at Chusan, it fell suddenly calm, during which thousands of birds threw themselves on the deck. In a short time the wind rose again from the S. W. and soon increased to a terrific hurricane. Anticipating the change of wind, they set the close reefed foretopmast and foretopmast staysail just in time to catch the wind as it struck the vessel, by which means she was saved off before the wind, when all sail was taken in, leaving her scudding under barepoles till 5 30 p. m., when the easterly swell having gone down considerably, and the wind abating a little, the "Cacique" was hoisted with her head to the N. E. under a close reefed main topmast and balanced mizen. At midnight the weather became moderate, and the barometer, which at 1 p. m. was down to 29° 28' had risen to 29° 30'. The "Cacique" stood the tempest remarkably well, and lost nothing of consequence, made no water, and did not ship a single sea. She saw the Brig "William" of Ockue apparently bearing away for Chimo, and arrived at Hongkong on the 19th, after a remarkably short passage of 9 days.

A most melancholy occurrence happened on Tuesday last at Hongkong. For some days previous Lieut. Hay, Quarter Master of the 31st Regt. M. N. I., had labored under an attack of fever, which though moderate had somewhat affected the brain, although no serious danger was apprehended. On Tuesday morning he rose with his mind evidently much disturbed, and between 6 and 7 o'clock after having driven the servants out of the house, and shut the doors, he discharged a loaded pistol into his mouth. The contents of the pistol still remain in his head near the temple, and it is found impracticable to extract them. During the whole of Tuesday he seemed to be in possession of his senses, the wound bleeding profusely from the eye, and the unfortunate young man under great distress of mind on account of the fatal act committed by himself. On Wednesday (the date of our informant's letter) there were but slight if any hopes of his recovery.

We have omitted to mention hitherto that several weeks since the Revd. Mr. Milne, of the London Missionary Society, arrived at Canton overland from Ningpo, a distance of 1500 miles, which he accomplished in 38 days. He was dressed as, and passed off for, a Chinaman. We understand that he represents many parts of the country as extremely beautiful, but others of large extent barren and thinly peopled.

We regret to learn that since H. M. 34th Regiment has been on board ship at Hongkong, there have been as many new cases of illness and as many deaths among them as when they were quartered in West Point Barracks. Sickness generally is very prevalent among the shipping at Hongkong.

Notwithstanding the sickness and depression of trade at Hongkong, we are told that the demand for houses is still on the increase, and the rent for Chiu

*We are glad to learn that letters have since been received stating that the *Op* has been got off, and sustained but little damage in hull or cargo.

these shops is reckoned to pay the expense of building in 18 months.

Communicated.—We learn by letters from Canton that the French Consul, Count de Ratti Menton, presented his credentials to the Vice Roy of Canton at the country house of Pwankingqua.

This ceremony, which was preceded by several visits to the French Consul and Capt. Firmin Duplan from the Kwangchowfoo and a delegate from the Imperial Commissioner, may be considered another progressive step in the events which have lately taken place. Towards 8 o'clock of the morning of the 6th inst. two boats belonging to the French Corvette *Alcmene* left Canton for the place of meeting. They contained the French Consul, Captain Duplan, the *Chancellor du Consulat*, eight officers of the corvette, an interpreter and several private gentlemen, and reached the house of Pwankingqua after an hour's pull. There the Commandant and Consul were shown into the large hall, and a delegate of the Imperial Commissioner, the Kwangchowfoo and several other mandarins paid their respects to them. At near the hour fixed upon an officer wearing a crystal button announced that the Imperial Commissioner was prepared for the interview, when the Consul and Captain with the others before mentioned descended to the reception room and there found the high Chinese officers and a number of other functionaries wearing white and blue buttons.

Some compliments having passed, the French Consul presented his credentials from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Vice Roy, who handed them to the Imperial Commissioner, and the latter took note of and returned them to him. After this many questions were put, concerning his Majesty the King of the French, about France, and her ministers generally, and more particularly M. Guizot became the subject of conversation, which continued for more than an hour, during which a collation was offered by the high Chinese officers to their guests. This intercourse between the high Chinese functionaries and officers of foreign nations would lead to suppose that an important change is beginning to operate with regard to Europeans—a change, which managed with care, would appear to augur an approach to an entirely friendly understanding between the Celestial Empire and the various European Governments.

We have copied the somewhat long letter enclosed to us by our correspondent "Not a Rallier," as giving an account of the occurrences at Canton in December last, in a manner varying considerably from any descriptions we have hitherto seen. This writer also, although he writes from China, and therefore probably his own experience must have abundantly informed him, uses the cant now so much in fashion, that it is the opium-trade which has caused and was then causing the enmity of the Chinese towards the English. Most writers on this subject seem to hint that the foreign opium dealers force the drug upon the natives, when it is well known that beyond bringing it to their coast, they do not assist in getting it into the country; but that the Chinese, to possess themselves of the drug, will brave any danger, and spend any sum of money rather than be without it. It seems to be contrary to experience and contrary to the motives that usually influence men's feelings or conduct, that the Chinese should hate the very persons who procure them an enjoyment they highly prize; it is more natural to suppose that they would entertain friendly feelings for their purveyors on that very account. We do not mean to say that according to the generally received code of morals they are right, but such, we apprehend, is the frailty of human nature.

VALUABLE GREEN-STONE.—We have been put in possession of a curious fact connected with the development of the mineral wealth of the southern island, namely, that the green-stone, or *poosamar* of the natives, a species of talc slate, is so much demanded in the Chinese market for the manufacture of their idols, ornaments, &c., that as much as £1,500 per ton can be had for it. We refer to the fact that a vessel has actually been fitted out from this port, in May last, by Mr. Elgar, of Sydney for the purpose of speculating in a cargo of it; that vessel, the *Royal Mail*, proceeded down to Milford Haven, on the west coast, where she is now trading, and is to be joined by the *Andra* in about a month hence, to proceed to China and dispose of her valuable cargo. Mr. Deans, one of the most intelligent and persevering of our colonists, has returned from an extended trip down the east

coast of Middle Island. We hear he brings highly favourable information of that locality, and some curious account of the *Royal Mail* being at anchor in Milford Haven, engaged in collecting green-stone for the China market, where it is said to be worth £1,500 per ton. The account further states that the *Royal Mail* has already secured ten tons of green-stone, to the value of £15,000. We wish Mr. Deans would favor the public with a report of his trip, as we feel confident the public would, with justice, place every confidence in any statement coming from his pen.—*Spectator*, (New Zealand.) *Homeboy Times*.

From the Hongkong late Canton Register Aug. 29.

PETITION OF THE CHINESE LINGUISTS.

To the Foreign Merchants,
Resident at Canton.

We, the undersigned, Linguists, beg respectfully to call the attention of the Foreign Merchants residing at Canton, to the necessity of making some new arrangements for the remuneration of our services, suited to the altered state of the times.

Previously, we received an allowance called "tam tow" or "picniasse," being a fee of 50 much per pecul on all goods landed, (say one candarine, six cash per pecul,) or shipped off, (say four candarines, four cash.) This was paid thro' the Hong merchants to the Hoppo, being included in the difference of the buying and selling price between the foreign and native merchants; and we received it from the Hoppo's office four times per annum. When the new order of things was introduced, nearly a month ago, the said allowance of "tam tow" or "picniasse," was, in the first instance, entirely cut off—the Chinese Government have since agreed to give us back a part, but it is still so insufficient that we shall require to look to the *Foreign Trade itself* as the source from which we must principally draw the means of meeting the expenses we actually incur, in furnishing facilities for the Foreign Trade.

In addition to the allowance of picniasse, under the old system, the security Merchant made the Linguist a present of a hundred taels, for every ship, when the ship commenced discharging, beside a further sum of two hundred dollars as compradore's money for transacting the business of the ship; and when the Grand Chop was obtained we received a Comshaw of two hundred and twenty three dollars and a half, and the Foreign Merchant allowed us the sum of \$15.22 per Chop-boat for all goods imported, but we got no allowance on Goods exported, that being previously taken into consideration in the "tam-tow." By the new arrangement, all these fees are entirely done away with.

As many of the Foreign merchants may not be correctly informed of the extent of our services: and may, therefore, have a very inadequate idea of the expenses we incur, we now take the liberty of submitting the whole to your notice.

When a ship is reported, the Linguist himself requires, in the first instance, to go to the Hoppo's office and make arrangements for her discharging. He then requires to despatch four assistants to Whampoa who take down the documents, assist in picking out the marks and number, &c. &c., and, when the chops are loaded, some of these assistants must accompany them back to the city. On the arrival of the Chops at the City, the Linguist must again go to the Hoppo's office to get the Hoppo's people to come out to examine the Goods, and must send four assistants to help to weigh and measure the Goods, arrange marks and numbers, open the Boxes and Bales, count the pieces, and arrange for sending every Merchant's Goods to the place where he wants them stored. When cargo is being shipped off, the Linguist goes to the different Merchants and gets their statement of what they are going to ship. After having written out a correct list, the Linguist requires to go to the Hoppo's to get his people to come out and examine the Goods, and requires, as in the previous instance, to have some four people standing by, to open Boxes, arrange marks and numbers &c. &c., and afterwards, he has to go to the different Merchants to get their shipping notes. When the vessel is about to depart, the Linguist requires to go over the statement of Duties, and apportion to each man his share, and having completed all minor arrangements, he must go again to the Hoppo's to procure the Grand Chop.

Such are the principal services rendered by the Linguist to the Foreign Trade, besides many others, sufficiently annoying in themselves, but too minute to be detailed here. The new system too, gives us much more to do in the way of writing and running about, than the old system; besides, previously we always had some assistance from the Hong merchant's pursers and people, whereas, now, we are cast entirely on our own resources.

Of the various ways of charging remuneration for our services, many are objectionable. If we charge so much a ship, a large ship may give us no trouble, and a small ship may be very troublesome. Charging per month is objectionable, in as much as it would place the hard working man on the same footing as the man who does comparatively little. Charging so much per chop, is, with all that may be argued against it, perhaps the least objectionable of all. But the old rule will require some modification. If we were to continue to charge

\$15.22 upon all chops of import cargo, and nothing upon export cargo, in that case, when a ship arrived full and went away empty, we should gain our money comparatively easily; on the other hand, when a ship arrived in ballast and went away full, we might have a deal of trouble, and no remuneration whatever.

After maturely considering the various points of the case, we have resolved to make the following charges for our services, which are respectfully submitted for your kind consideration, viz.

On all Chop-boats inwards \$12.
On all Chop-boats outwards \$10.

This is understood to be exclusive of the charge of \$12 paid to the Chop-boat man, and Coolie hire, but all other expenses are to be considered as included in the above.

As chops vary very much in size, we beg to state what we consider the quantity of cargo as represented by a chop; viz.

Inwards—
Bombay Cotton .. 70 Bales.
Bengal Cotton .. 80 do.
Woolens, Sp. Stripes 140 do. of 8 Pieces,
Long Ells .. 140 do. of 20 do.
Camlets .. 140 do. of 10 do.
Long Cloths .. 100 do. of 20 do.
Cotton Yarn .. 100 do. wgt. about 30,000 catties
Iron, Tin, and other goods } 30,000 catties gross.
of this description .. }
Rice, about 50,000 catties gross.

Outwards—
Teas, about 50,000 catties gross.
Miscellaneous articles, .. 30,000 catties gross.
Respectfully craving your attention to the above, and hoping for an early reply.

We remain,

Your faithful, humble Servants,

(Signed) OLD TOM, for the Foon-wo Hong.

" YOUNG TOM, for the Wo-shang Hong.

" ALANTSEI, for the Ching-wo Hong.

" YOUNG AHEEN, for the Shune-wo Hong.

" POOIGUA, for the Tai-wo Hong.

Canton, 20th August, 1843.

LIN is dead,—and here is an obituary notice issued by his Celestial Majesty. You will doubtless approve it reflects severely upon that stirring period of his life when in conflict with the Barbarians, he robbed them of their property, as afterwards acknowledged by the Court, and for which he was to have been banished to the "Cold Country." Not one single word about the matter, either in praise or censure!

Energetic he was, in rash and ill judged measures, patriotic in his thorough hatred of every thing not Chinese, and refined in the arts of cruelty and mendacity; and having conceded so much to him, let us proceed to the perusal of a panegyric by his master.

An Imperial Edict.—The great statesman, Lin-ti-hsen, preserved an undeviating line of rectitude, and the principles of probity and uprightness were rooted in his nature. In manner, he was plain and affable, and his singleness of heart was even eminently displayed. In the reign of Kea-King, having been honoured by an Imperial examination he was raised from the rank of Han-lin (the highest literary graduate) to a seat in the Cabinet. We, upon coming to the throne, and observing his patriotic spirit, his despatch in business and his extensive and varied experience, ordered his presence about the Imperial person, in which capacity he remained for upwards of ten years without a single instance of default. Last year we sent him to the Province of Ho-nan to superintend the embanking operations on the Yellow River in the Seang-hoo district, which were conducted and completed with his usual zeal and energy. Our Council then recommending us to take his age into consideration, and being fully aware that nature with him was on the decay, we granted him a double term of holidays (20 days). As however he petitioned for a prolongation of this period we gave him a month in addition to rest his mental as well as physical powers.—On recovering, he immediately returned to his duties, but only a few days after, he suddenly departed this life in the Palace, while in the act of preparing a document for our inspection. Our grief was extreme for he had a strong claim on our gratitude, and we therefore now confer honors according to his rank as a statesman and scholar. As a proof of our affection we shall offer sacrifice to his departed spirit in the Temple of the Virtuous. We have conferred upon

* The judgment here passed upon Lin, is altogether contrary to the estimation in which he was held by his countrymen; it is true that his measures have subsequently brought much misfortune upon his country; but on his entering upon office as Yamen the Chinese had no knowledge of the power of the English; they considered themselves as immeasurably the stronger, and hence the bold proceedings of Lin. He threatened, it is true, with awful punishment, his edicts against opium smokers were very severe, but we believe that very few opium smokers or dealers in the province of Canton, if any, were capitally punished during his administration; which was generally considered a mild and upright one—he does not therefore deserve to be re-proached with cruelty.

Ed. C. P.

him the † To-fo-king cover for his coffin and now ap-
point the Princes Tse-tuy and Tse-ling with ten officers
of the Imperial body guard on an early day to pour out
a libation before him. Let a donation of 1,500 Taels of
Silver be given for his funeral expenses, and let his body
lie in state in the Imperial cemetery, for in his official
capacity there is not a single instance in which he de-
served reprehension. His grandsons Lin-tsen, Lin-ching,
and Lin-yung when arrived at the years of maturity
(16) are to be presented to the Civil Board, that we may
confer our favour upon them and thus show our grief for
the deceased. When the usual ceremonies on this oc-
casion have been performed, let him be duly reported,
—Respect this.—No date.—Ibid 22d August.

From the Hongkong Gazette.

POST OFFICE.

Note of charges.

- Overland Letters from England via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 2 Annas & upwards.
- Overland Papers from England via Bombay are subject to a postage of 1 Anna and upwards.
- Overland Letters to England via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 5 Annas and upwards.
- Overland Letters to Foreign parts via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 14 Annas and upwards.
- Overland Papers to England via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 1 Anna if under 6 Tolas weight.
- Overland Papers to Foreign parts via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 2 Annas if under 6 Tolas weight.
- Overland Letters to England via Calcutta are subject to a Postage of 14 Annas and upwards.
- Overland Letters to Foreign parts via Calcutta are subject to a Postage of 23 Annas and upwards.
- Overland Papers to England via Calcutta are subject to a Postage of 1 Anna, if under 3 Tolas weight.
- Overland Papers to Foreign parts via Calcutta are subject to a postage of 2 Annas if under 3 Tolas weight.
- Letters to India, and all Ship Letters free. Letters addressed to the care of an Agent at either Bombay or Calcutta, are not subject to Postage here, the Postage being paid by the Agent. All Letters for the Colonies or other places, sent via England, should be addressed to the care of an Agent there, otherwise they will be detained for ship or overland Postage due in England.

1 Rupee equal to 1 To'a, & 4 Tolas equal to 1 oz.
16 Annas equal to 1 Rupee. 36 Annas equal to 1 dollar.

Post Office, Victoria, 4th September, 1843.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Hon-
orable J. R. Morrison, the Revd. Charles Gutzlaff is
nominated to the vacant situation of Chinese
Secretary to Her Majesty's Superintendent of Trade
and to the Government of Hongkong.

Mr. Gutzlaff will remain at Chusan until ar-
rangements can be made for relieving him of his pre-
sent duties.

Mr. Samuel Majoribanks is confirmed in the me-
dical charge of the Consulate at Canton, and is to
be considered to have held that charge from 1st of
April last.

Both the preceding appointments are subject to
the confirmation of Her Majesty's government.

By order of His Excellency the Chief Superin-
tendent of Trade &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that John Kickett, Esq.,
British Consular Agent at Macao, is authorized to
levy fees, so far as they are applicable to his Office
and Duties, agreeable to the Government Notifica-
tion under date the 32nd, of July last.

By order of His Excellency the Chief Superin-
tendent of Trade &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Macao, 6th September, 1843.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, \$ mos. sight 4s. 4d. per \$, nominal.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 220 @
222 Rs. per 100 \$.
Syden, large, 3 @ 3 1/2 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September,

ARRIVED.

9. .. Indian, English London.
12. (B.) Viscount Sandon, Lancaster, Liverpool.
12. .. Chs. Forbes, Wills, Madras.
13. .. Wm. Jardine, Jones, do.
13. .. Bussorah, Merchant, Ferrier, Calcutta.
13. .. Ann McKim, Vassmer, New York.
13. (Dn.) Jane, Berg, Soerabaya.
13. (A.) Valparaiso, Lockwood, New York.
13. (P.) Indiana, Carvalho, Java.
13. (B.) Cacique, Eldred, Chusan.
13. (Sp.) St., .., Manila.
14. (B.) Maiden, Dore Chusan, 8th September.

PASSENGERS per

Wm. Jardine, Capt. Apthorp, Lady and child;
Mrs Burrell and child.
Viscount Sandon, Mr. Park.

September,

BAILED

11. (B.) Kelpie, Sims, Sing. and Bombay.
11. (Hamb.) Caroline, Kunders, West Coast.
12. (Sp.) Especanza, Ahuja, Manila.
14. (B.) Amazon, McFarlane, Chusan.
14. .. Eliza, Grainge, Manila.
14. (F.) Corv. Alencara, Capt. Duplan, Manila.
16. (B.) Falcon, Umfréville, Sing. and Bombay.

PASSENGERS per

Amazon, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Burn, Mrs. Brice,
Miss Brice Doctor Wooman, Mr. Hale.
Kelpie, Mr. William Fergusson.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—Rob Roy, 34th inst.
For Bombay.—Annoyance,
For Manila.—Anita, this morning.

The Ann McKim, Captain Vassmer, sailed from
China 18th February, with a full cargo of Tea,
discharged in New York and took in again a full
cargo of goods; sailed thence on the 3 June, and ar-
rived here on the 12th inst. having made a passage
of only 101 days, and having been absent from
China altogether only 6 months and 30 days.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 8th July. SINGAPORE 28th Aug.
UNITED STATES, 8th June. MANILA, 2d Sept.
CALCUTTA, 23d July. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 9th Aug. CHUSAN, 8th Sept.
JAVA, 7th Aug. NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Ann Lockerby,	—	Wrightman	Jardine M. & Co.
Alien,	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
Ariel,	—	Burt,	"
Admiral Moorsom	—	Mc Knight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Albert Edward	220	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Anita,	—	Kinn,	Russell and Co.
Asia,	337	Smith,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Ariadne,	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Atlet Rohoman	—	Leister,	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Anna,	—	Killing,	C. W. Boura.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	Jardine M. & Co.
Annoyance,	—	Hicken,	"
And, (shire)	780	Thorne,	"
Buckingham	1468	McGregor	"
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Bussorah Merc.	—	Ferrier,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Bahamian,	—	Pearson,	"
Britomart,	—	Keld,	John Smith.
Cacique,	—	Eldred,	Farson and Son.
Carib,	—	Henton,	Dent and Co.
Crown,	—	Norris,	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones,	—	McPee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Charles Grant,	—	Pitcairn,	Macvicar and Co.
Charles Forbes	—	Will,	"
Coaxer,	—	Ridley,	Turner & Co.
Caroline,	—	Williams,	Russell and Co.
Chopatra,	—	Early,	"
Castle Huntly,	—	Riddle,	Macvicar and Co.
Claudine,	452	Norris,	Jardine M. & Co.
Caladonia,	430	Hart,	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Cow-Jee Family	—	Derham,	"
Chieftain (and	—	Boxley,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Das of Northber-	64	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Dumtrie,	—	Thomson,	"
Devonport,	—	—	Russell and Co.
Diana,	—	Strickland	"
Dof Wellington	—	Dhing,	Macvicar & Co.
David Clarke,	—	Miller,	Turner and Co.
Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	Lindsay and Co.
Eliza,	—	—	"

Eagle,	388	Sewell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	"
Euphrates,	—	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Elizabeth Moore,	—	Messop,	Russell & Co.
Emu,	—	Scanlan,	Macvicar & Co.
Frankland,	316	Christie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Fort William,	1214	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co.
Forty Mobar,	—	Moore,	"
Hygeia, (rack,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parlin & Co.
Horlequin,	—	Edwards,	H. Pybus.
Heben,	821	Hayne,	Jardine M. & Co.
Haabenn,	433	Buckle,	"
Helen Mar,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Ingles,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Indian,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
Iris,	298	Merritt,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Inglesborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgoar,	Lindsay and Co.
Judith Allan,	505	Hayes,	Jardine M. & Co.
Juliet,	—	Alexander,	"
John Horton,	336	Can'gham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Christian	—	Withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
John Brown,	—	Thorahill,	Russell and Co.
John Barry,	—	Balle,	Dent and Co.
John Gray,	—	Auld,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
James Campbell,	320	Vicaira,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Brewer,	—	Brower,	Lindsay and Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Zubell,	Dent and Co.
Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	"
Madras	524	Sieck,	Jardine M. & Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	"
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustonjoe.
Manlius,	700	Hodge,	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Madden,	—	Dore,	John Smith.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay and Co.
Merrmaid,	—	Ryle,	Macvicar and Co.
Nutcut,	180	Wright,	"
Nantiles,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Passenger,	327	Walson	Jardine, M. and Co.
Patna,	—	Ponsooby,	Dent and Co.
Portly,	—	Reed,	Westmore & Co.
Palatine,	—	Cardner,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Posidon,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
Quentin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
Ranger,	—	McMillan	"
Red Rover,	—	Mc Murdo	Jardine M. & Co.
Repulse,	1425	Marquis,	Thomas Marquis.
Rapscall,	—	—	A. D. Fardonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	White,	H. Pybus.
Ros. Cowartee,	—	Mill,	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Salem,	—	Milford,	"
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Scalby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustonjoe.
Shah Allum,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas and Co.
Sarah,	498	Heldrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sarah,	—	Morgan	"
Sultana,	—	Wilson,	D. & M. Rustonjoe & Co
Tyrer,	—	Rimmer,	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden	398	Blackstone	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Time,	—	Anderson,	H. Pybus.
Urgent,	—	Anderson	Turner and Co.
Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
Vict. Sandon,	—	Lancaster,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Win. Jardine,	—	Joart,	Dent and Co.
Wm. Wilson,	—	Hawkins,	Macvicar and Co.
Walker,	—	Reay,	"
Yonge Queen,	—	Lowie,	J. E. Murray.

AMERICAN.

Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. P. Peiras.
Mary Chilton,	—	Evans,	Russell and Co.
J. G. Carter,	720	Barlow,	"
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Westmore and Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawie & Lewis
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Ann McKim	—	Vassmer,	Russell & Co.
Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	"
Child Harold	—	—	"
Ronaldson	—	Ross,	"

DUTCH.

Sarah Maria,	—	Reinhardt,	Reynolds & Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Hurd and Co.

SPANISH.

Stl,	—	—	J. Jorpe.
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* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 38.] Macao, Saturday, 23rd September, 1843.

[No. 416.]

NOTICE.—The Partnerships subsisting between the undersigned, under the several Firms of SKINNER & Co., at Bombay; WALKINSHAW, SKINNER & Co., at Glasgow, and of WALKINSHAW, VERNEDÉ, & Co., at Bahia, are hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
DANIEL WALKINSHAW. } By their Attorney,
JOHN SKINNER. } C. B. SKINNER,
C. B. SKINNER.
HENRY VERNEDÉ. } By C. B. SKINNER.
Bombay, 31st July, 1843.

WITH reference to the above Notice of Dissolution, we beg to intimate that the Business of the late Firm at Bombay, in which JOHN SKINNER has been a managing Partner for 18 years, and CHARLES BIRMY SKINNER a Partner for the last 10 years, will be continued by them under the Firm of JOHN SKINNER & Co.
JOHN SKINNER. } By his Attorney,
C. B. SKINNER. } C. B. SKINNER.
Bombay, 1st August, 1843.

MR. ALEXANDER WALKINSHAW is authorised to sign for us, per procuration, from this date.
J. SKINNER & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.
Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.
Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the SUBSCRIBERS to LLOYDS, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, our House in Canton continues as heretofore.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 2d September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.
MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been authorized by the authorities here to administer to the estate of ALEXANDER SCOTT Esq. deceased intestate, requests all parties who may have claims on it to send them to him for adjustment. Those who may be indebted to Mr. SCOTT will please remit their respective balances to Hongkong when the undersigned will grant receipts.
G. F. DAVIDSON.
Hongkong 7th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.
DIROM & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a HOUSE of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.
BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.
Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & Lewis, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business.
S. B. RAWLE.
T. C. LEWIS.
Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.
CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.
CHARLES HUGHESDON
Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.
Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.
Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.
Macao, 1st August, 1843.
A. H. FRYER.

NOTICE.—Mr. DHUNJEEBOY BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners.
Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—J. J. LOPES and G. MOSES, beg to inform the public that they have this day established themselves under the firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co., General Agents, Auctioneers &c. &c. and shall be happy to execute, with care and promptitude, any orders they may be entrusted with.
Macao, 23rd June, 1843.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants, Captains, Officers and the Inhabitants in general, that we have already engaged a very commodious House in a convenient part of the Praya Grande by a previous licence of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, to open Public Auction and Commission Rooms; therefore beg to solicit the kind Patronage of the Public.
Conditions,
Account Sales will be rendered three days after, and proceeds fifteen or sooner, if required.
A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount.
Opium, Ships, Vessels, Silver-ware, &c. &c. 2 per cent.
LOPES, MOSES, & Co.
Macao, 10th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.
Macao, 1st July, 1843.
J. S. ANDERSON.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.
Rate of Premium 4 per Cent per Annum.
2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 per Cent per Annum
Assurances for 6 months, 4 } of the annual rate
and for 3 months, 3 } will be charged.
Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.
A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.—
No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates for GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road,
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Bark "MASPEO," will have quick despatch for above ports, for Freight of Treasure and Silk, apply to
DADABHOY BUJORJEE.
Macao, 22nd September, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. BOHEIN, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to
DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANABHOY,
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE clipper schooner "WILL OTTER" will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to Captain WALKER at the Office of MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 15th September, 1843.

FOR ENGLAND.
THE "QUINTIN LEITCH" will sail from Macao for a Port in Great Britain on the 1st of October and has superior accommodation for passengers. For passage only, apply to TURNER & Co. Macao, or to A. McCULLOCH Esq. Hongkong.
Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE "MADRAS," Captain SLACK, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.
THE A. 1. Barque "Eux," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCANLAN on board of MACVICAR & Co.
Hongkong or to
Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. 1. Barque "IVANHOE," 374 tons, capt. Kilgour, apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. 1. British Brig "Isis," 248 Tons O. M., Capt. MERRITT. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE Lower Family, Capt. AYRES, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October.
DENT & Co.
Macao, 16th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONIMA," to have early despatch.

The "Good Success" from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "Helen," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE due fast sailing Ship **RUSTOMJEE** COWASJEE, Captain HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to **JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE**, Canton, or **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.** Macao.

FOR SALE.

THE due fast sailing American Clipper Barque "**MARY CHILTON**" of 300 Tons Register. She is particularly well adapted for the coast trade. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.** at Macao or Canton.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "**JOHN GRAY**," Captain **AULD**, 577 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to **FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.**

Macao, 17th, July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALESBY CASTLE," Captain **JOHNSTONE**, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to **HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE**,—Macao, or **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE**,—Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. **TAYLOR**, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight

apply to **LINDSAY & Co.** or **G. F. DAVIDSON**, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "**NAUTILUS**," Capt. **GIBSON**, 282 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

POK, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 26th July 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "**SWALLOW**," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 32 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 31 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to **W. F. PEIRCE.**

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain **KEMP**, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE**, Canton, or **HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE**, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY,

SATURDAY, the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1843.

JNO: SMITH begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, this-day, the splendid assortment of new and fashionable **FURNITURE**, &c., in the house lately occupied by **Sr M. D. Bernadine**, (adjoining that of **Dr. F. Freitas**), Praya-Manduco.

Consisting of:—Mahogany and rose-wood Pedestal, Centre, and Sofa Tables, with Italian and Egyptian marble tops; Sofas; Divans; Wardrobes; Ladies' Dressing Bureaus; Chairs; Bedstead; Book Case; Music Stools; large and small Rocking Chairs; Chandelier Lamps, and a Grand action Piano,

Made by that celebrated German maker **Reichenbach**, in Philadelphia, whose Pianos are well known throughout the United States, both for their superiority of tone and durability; and the one now offered for Sale is one of his best, having been made expressly for this climate—the lowest cost of such instruments in America is \$800 to 1000.

Immediately after the Sale of the above, will be put up for Sale,

FORTY-SEVEN H. gals of SUPERIOR ALE.

Macao, 22nd Sept. 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON AN early day **JNO: SMITH** will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, on his premises, (of which due notice will be given,) by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a small batch of very superior **GOLDENS HERRY, HOCK, and CHAMPAGNE**. Parties in the interval may take any quantity, not under a case, at the average of the Public Sale prices. At the same time, he will put up for Sale, a quantity of **FURNITURE PRINTS**, (more or less damaged,) ex "**Franklin**." And (on account of whom it may concern,) twenty two pairs of **SILVER WATCHES**, saved from the wreck of the "**George Wallis**." Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 21st September, 1843.

JNO: SMITH has been requested to put up for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, (on account of whom it may concern,) to the highest bidders, a quantity of **GREY and WHITE SHIRTINGS, LONG ELLS and COTTON YARN**; the whole of which he will sell on his premises, on Thursday the 28th Instant.

Macao, 22nd September, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.

JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of **Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suits, Forehead Ornaments, Scent Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Watch Keys, Vinaigrettes, Brooches, Rings, &c.**—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers **Messrs. Waterston and Brogden**, and which he will **DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY**, and solicit the patronage of the public. The Lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.

Macao, 21st September, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig **LINNET**, of 100 tons, now daily exported from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by **JNO: SMITH.**

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dressing for **PANTALOONS**, of admired patterns, just received of Sale by **JNO: SMITH.**

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of **SHIPS ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to **JNO: SMITH.**

FOR SALE.—Just received for Sale by the undersigned:
50 Casks **ALE**,
150 Barrels **PITCH**,
50 do. **ROSIN**,
10 do. **VARNISH**,
600 Gallons **SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE**.
J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Superior **SHERREY**, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of **VILLEGAS of Xeres**. Apply to **P. DE LAS HERAS.**

GRAM FOR SALE.—at \$2 per Bag of 2 Maunds. Apply at the Office of **HENRY PYBUS.**

FOR SALE.—English **PIANOS** of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior **HOCK** and **SILVERWATER**. Apply to **C. SAUER.**

FOR SALE.—**JAPAN KAWAYAS (GOWDS)**, Fresh **MINEAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS**, etc. Apply to **REYNVAAN & Co.**

FOR SALE.—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING**; **TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS**, also a few **CHINAWARE Dinner sets**. Macao, 12th February, 1843. **WM. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—**SHEATHING COPPER**; **FRENCH CLARET** in wood and bottle; **HOCK**; **SAUTERNE**; **CHERRY BRANDY**. Apply to **REYNVAAN & Co.**

FOR SALE.—**MEXICAN DOLLARS**. Bills on LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—**Bally RICE, COCOANUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC** in cases and casks, **Singapore BEANS and FLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY** in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE.—**Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS**, do. **Hanging LAMPS** with three and four lights with Shades complete. **Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES**, Hour and half Hour **GLASSES**, also an assortment of superior **GLASSWARE**, consisting of **Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, HOCK, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses**, and some very fine **Damask TABLE CROTCHS and NAPKINS**. Apply to **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—**MADEIRA WINE** in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.**; apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of **Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG**. A Chinese Tale, translated by **SLOTH**, price one Dollar.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOTH**, price two dollars.

The **CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS**. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE of the SHIPWRECK of the KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The **LAW** relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN**, arranged for the use of **Masters and Officers** in the Merchant Service by **Edward William Symons**, price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING**, at the **Canton Press Office** continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, \$100—\$1.

Policies and folio pages \$5.

Letter paper size \$3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$1.

for 3 months \$6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the **Canton Press**.

For one year payable in advance..... \$12

For six Months..... \$7

For three \$4

Single numbers of the **Canton Press**, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

July Overland Mail.

From the **Atlas for India, 6th July.**

IRELAND.

REPEAL MANIFESTO.

At the meeting of the **National Repeal Association**, at Dublin, on Tuesday, Mr. O'Connell referred to the recent contradiction made by Lord John Russell to the report that the Whig Government had offered him the situation of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and persisted that such an offer had been made to him. The hon. and learned gentleman then read the following important address embodying the reasons by which the **Repealers** justify the movement:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"We have arrived at a conjuncture of the deepest and most vital importance; a conjuncture which, if we wisely and prudently avail ourselves of it, must tend to measures of the utmost utility to the political rights, as well as to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural prosperity of Ireland; and, before all, to the restoration of our self government, the only means of obtaining the blessings we have now enumerated.

"It is of the first importance, and beyond all other, that we should distinctly understand each other—that there should not be deceit upon the one side, or delusion upon the other. It is the duty of the **Repealers** now, with the utmost sincerity and with the most perfect candour, to describe all the objects they have in view by the repeal movement, and, as far as possible, to point out the mode in which those objects can be best obtained.

"Our objects, then, are these—the restoration of a separate and local parliament for Ireland; the restoration of the judicial independence of Ireland.

"The first would necessarily include the making of all laws that should be of force within the entire precincts of Ireland, by the Sovereign, the Lords, and Commons of Ireland, and to the total exclusion of any other legislature from any interposition in affairs strictly and purely Irish. The second would necessarily include the final decision of all questions in litigation by Irish tribunals seated in Ireland, to the total exclusion of any species of appeal to British tribunals.

"It must be avowed that the simple restoration of

our former parliament would not suit the spirit of popular reform which has mixed itself up with the British institutions, since the passing of the Union statute. There must, therefore, be a new distribution of the number of members, and an alteration in the districts returning members to the Irish House of Commons.

"Upon this subject the Repeal Association has already published a project for the remodelling of the Irish House of Commons. Let it, however, be most distinctly understood, that it was not, and is not, intended by any portion of the Repealers to dictate any plan as final or conclusive. It is quite open to alteration, amendment, or modification, or even total rejection, in order to substitute a better and more eligible plan, if such can be pointed out. We would gladly invite all that is wise, steady, and unrevolutionary, to discuss the principle and the detail of our plan. What we aim at, is to obtain the Irish House of Commons, representing the integrity, the steady and deliberate wisdom, and the pure patriotism of the Irish people.

"For this purpose, we deem it necessary that the basis of the elective franchise should be as extensive as possible. We suggest for consideration the plan of household suffrage too limited, as well as of those who deem it too extensive.

"The Repealers are strongly attached to the mode of voting by ballot, for this, amongst many other reasons—that such mode of election can easily preclude every species of tumult and riot. It can easily ensure tranquillity amongst the masses, and independence of voting to each individual.

"The restoration of the Irish House of Lords presents no serious difficulties. Any modification of the peerage, in consequence of creations since the union, may be safely left to the decision of the House of Peers itself.

"We do not see any difficulty in the way of the restoration of the judicial independence of Ireland.

"This is not the place to dwell upon the incalculable advantages that would result from the restoration of the Irish Parliament. The spring of prosperity which, as a necessary consequence, followed the independence of 1782, must produce the same—nay, more useful and more important results at the present period, when there would be more room for improvement, and a greater and more expansive power of generating prosperity in the Irish Legislature, than it formerly possessed.

"Two objections of a serious and important nature have been made to the restoration of the Irish Parliament—objections which deserve to be candidly stated, and if possible, fully replied to.

"The first of these objections, and apparently the most important, arises from the apprehension that the consequences of the repeal of the union would be the establishment of a Catholic ascendancy, to be substituted for the bygone Protestant ascendancy.

"We are thoroughly convinced that there is not the smallest possible danger of any Catholic ascendancy. Not the least. But before we submit the reasons that ought to convince every intelligent Protestant of the total absence of any danger of a new ascendancy, we desire to be fully and distinctly understood upon one point: it is this:—

"There exists in the hands of the church of the minority of the Irish people the possession of the entire ecclesiastical state revenues of the entire Irish nation. We candidly and explicitly avow that this state of things could not continue to exist after the repeal of the union. Nay, we go further and declare it to be our decided and long-formed opinion, that one of the great advantages to be derived from the repeal of the union would be the severance from the state of every church in Ireland—Catholic, Episcopal, Protestant, and Presbyterian.

"We are openly of opinion, and it is an opinion from which we cannot depart, that there must be a new appropriation of the ecclesiastical state revenues; that such appropriation should consist in having entire respect for every vested interest, so that no person now in possession of any ecclesiastical benefice should be affected in his emoluments by the intended new appropriation. In other words, all vested interests should be fully respected. But as each benefice fell in, the ecclesiastical state revenues should gradually, and at length entirely, be appropriated to purposes of public charity and general education, but should not be appropriated in whole, or in the smallest part, to any other church whatsoever.

"Having thus candidly and distinctly stated the fixed opinions of the Repealers with respect to ecclesiastical state revenues, we come to canvass the apprehension, said to be entertained by some, that the repeal would lead to the establishment of a Catholic ascendancy.

"We anxiously desire that those who entertain such an apprehension should candidly and attentively canvass the reasons that appear to us to demonstrate its extreme futility. Let us reflect upon these things.

"1. The ecclesiastical temporalities being disposed of, there remains no earthly purpose for which the Catholics should seek an ascendancy. For what should they desire an ascendancy, which could not be accompanied by one single shilling of ecclesiastical revenue?

"2. Religious ascendancies and persecutions are, thank God, passed away from the temper and manners of present times. Christians have ceased now to persecute in every clime and country. Is no Catholic country

has a single Protestant been persecuted for more than a century. The period of religious persecution is gone by never to return.

"3. The Catholics of Ireland can make this glorious boast, that they are able to prove from the evidence of Protestant historians, this enabling fact—namely, that they have been three times restored to supreme power since the Reformation; nay, restored to power from having been themselves the victims of cruel persecution, and yet they never retaliated by one single instance of persecution.—Glory be to God!

"4. Let those who make the objection recollect that a large number of the Irish House of Commons, perhaps a majority, will be Protestants; and that in the Irish House of Lords the majority of Protestants will, at the very outset, be nearly twenty to one. The Sovereign must also be a Protestant. How, then, is it possible to dream of any act for the persecution of Protestants passing such a House of Lords? or that it should receive the Royal sanction.

"5. Let it be recollected that, if ever any attempt were made by any faction in Ireland to injure any class of Protestants, the latter would be forthwith backed and protected by the people of England, the overwhelming majority of whom are Protestants.

"In short anything so futile and foolish—so absurd and idiotic—as the apprehension of any religious persecution following the repeal of the union never yet lodged itself in the head of a human being.

"The second objection made against the repeal, comes from the landlord class, who are alarmed at the doctrines relative to fixity of tenure.

"This is a matter deserving the fullest consideration. It is a subject that should be legislated on with the utmost caution. We are deeply anxious to have the assistance upon this matter of several landowners; and one of our most pressing motives for desiring the concurrence in our efforts of all classes is to have the benefit of the intelligence of all, in order to get rid of the difficulties attached to a subject of such portentous magnitude.

"The great object is to combine, as far as possible, the rights of the landlords with the duties which they owe to the occupying tenantry. It is a subject upon which an experiment of vast magnitude was made in Prussia, and made successfully.

"On the one hand, nothing could have a worse effect on the prosperity of the Irish nation than to check the natural inclination men have to possess wealth in its most agreeable form—that of landed property.

"On the other hand, it is utterly impossible, with reference to the security of persons and property in Ireland, that the relations between landlord and tenant should continue in their present form. The newspapers of the day tell us that about 170 families have of late been turned adrift by a single nobleman—Lord Lorton—from his estates in three parishes. This state of the law cannot continue.

"It is also very observable that what are called the rights of landlords principally consist in masses of statute law, being statutes passed by the landlord class for their own benefit.

"It is proposed by the Repealers to enact a law that should repeal much of the existing statute law in favour of landlords, but in such a manner as would give the landlords full and perfect remedies for recovering a rent adequate to the real value of the land, after allowing for the tenants' rightful and natural share of the growing produce. It is proposed to render a lease necessary for all dealing between landlord and tenant, and to give the tenant a lien on the land for all valuable and lasting improvement.

"Mr. Sharman Crawford has digested a good deal of this plan in the form of an act of Parliament. The details of that bill may, perhaps, be found too complicated; but its principles appear to us to be excellent, and absolutely indispensable to the tranquillization of Ireland.

"So much of the peace of Ireland—so much of the comfort of her population—so much of the transition of the peasantry from their present state of wretchedness to one of permanent prosperity depend upon a good fixity of tenure law, that we strongly hope that many others of the landlord class will concur with us in deliberately framing such a law as will leave all the just rights of the landlords untouched; whilst it secures a solid tenant-right to every industrious and improving occupier of the land.

"These are the two principal objections to the repeal of the Union—the Protestant objection and the landlord objection. The former objection we consider to be so manifestly futile—to be so totally devoid of every species of rational foundation, that we would treat it with mere levity, were it not that we deem it more respectful to those who may entertain so idle a fear, to reply to it fully. To the landlord objection we are anxious to give the practical answer of the necessity of full deliberation upon the subject, reminding that class, however, that there is no fixity of tenure so mischievous and so much to be deplored as that permanency of holding that results from the dread of assassination or of personal vengeance. The 'midnight legislation,' as it has been so often called, can be quelled only by the humanity of well-considered noon day legislation. Something must be done for the occupying farmers of Ireland; and even for the

security of the landlords themselves, a fixity of tenure, as nicely calculated to do justice to all as is in the nature of things, must be established.

"Having disposed of these two principal objections, we respectfully implore all classes of Irishmen to reflect on the state of their country—on the prevalent distress and destitution. Let them consider the destitution of the manufacturing operatives. Let them reflect on that most unproductive position of our commercial relations—our commerce consisting of the export of provisions, into the value of which so small a portion of human labour enters; and of the importation of manufactured goods whose value consists, in a very large proportion, of human labour. Thus, for what we sell, but few of our own population obtain wages. For what we buy a foreign population obtain much wages.

"Let the people of Ireland also recollect how much more extensive was the Reform Bill for England, and that for Scotland, than for Ireland. Let them recollect how inadequate is the elective franchise—how miserably small our representation in the House of Commons—how limited our corporate reform—how totally impossible it is to obtain redress for these or any other grievances from the British Parliament.

"Let them remember how flippantly every foreign minion can insult the people of Ireland; with what insolence the right of petition may be interfered with, or perhaps taken away; how constitutional principle may, with perfect impunity, be violated in Ireland by every Englishman holding a little brief authority.

"Above all, let not the absentee drain be forgotten; it is now proved to amount to upwards of 9,000,000*l.* per annum. By the union we are drained of more than 9,000,000*l.* annually. The two islands connected with continental Europe—Sardinia and Sicily—which are subject to an absentee drain, are both occupied by a poorer population than any continental country, whilst Ireland is occupied by a wretched peasantry, whose poverty, contrasted with the productiveness and fertility of the soil, forms the strongest proof of the miserable effect of an absentee drain.

"Another evil of immense magnitude consists in the burden of the English debt, with which Ireland is loaded.

"It should never be forgotten, that whilst the English Parliament incurred a debt of 448,000,000*l.*, the Irish Parliament kept the debt of Ireland under 20,000,000*l.*—say in round numbers, that the English debt had doubled since the union; our just proportion ought not at all events, to exceed a similar duplication, namely, from 20 to 40 millions; and the rapidity with which the entire would be paid off—aye, within less than five years—would leave Ireland the least taxed country in the world, instead of being the country which, according to her present means, suffers the most from taxation; look to Norway, which, with a separate domestic Parliament, has paid off her national debt, although charged with a burden that she ought not to have been called on to bear.

"Contrast Ireland with Belgium; think what Belgium was when she was loaded with the enormous debt and taxation of Holland, when she was sacrificed in every thing to Dutch interests, her laws administered by Dutch lawyers; Dutch functionaries filling all her offices; insulted by Dutch insolence, and threatened with coercion and military vengeance, because she dared constitutionally to complain. What a different picture does she now present! Her trade increasing; her commerce extending; her agriculture prosperous; her taxation much lowered; her debt diminishing; the rights of her people respected and maintained; national honour preserved, and national prosperity secured.

"She suffered much from Protestant Holland; her clergy abused and persecuted by Dutch bigotry, her episcopacy reduced to a single individual; her religion insulted and vexatiously interfered with on every occasion. Yet, mark it well, Protestants of Ireland! although the population of Belgium is about four millions, including only 200,000 Protestants, yet no exclusive law—no restrictive law—no persecuting law—was ever passed by the Belgian legislature—a legislature returned by nearly universal suffrage.

"We do not desire, say, we repudiate a total separation, such as that of Belgium; but we do look for and seek a local Parliament like Norway. We seek the prosperity of Belgium. In fact, the enjoyment of our own means and productiveness, the administration of our own affairs, and that self-government which once before gave to all our sources of industry an animating and ennobling power, and demonstrate that all Ireland requires it—that she should belong to the Irish.

"The time is come when Irishmen can make Ireland their own; where is the man with an Irish heart who will not join in the glorious struggle for the rights—the liberty—the prosperity—of the native land?

"Away, then, with idle fears, with vain jealousies, with causeless apprehensions, with anti-religious animosities—Irishmen, one and all, Catholic, Protestant, Presbyterian, Dissenter, rally for the land of your birth—your fatherland.

"Signed by order,
DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Committee.
This address was adopted with acclamation.

CEYLON.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

(From the Ceylon Herald, June 20.)

On Friday night the 17th about 12 o'clock, Colombo and its vicinity was visited by an Earthquake "the most terrific of all natural phenomena." It was however so slight, that many people were not at all aware of it, and what is perhaps worse, they would hardly believe it when they were informed.

Three distinct shocks were felt, at very short intervals, all the three not lasting perhaps so long as a minute. Great numbers were aware of two shocks, and all agree that the last was the smartest. Most people having retired for the night, they were awakened by their beds being moved upwards in a most remarkable manner, while the curtains waved backwards and forwards, doors and windows shook, and occasionally a creak was heard from the rafters, or crenell in the godown. But although fears were entertained that injury had been done to the houses, not a single instance of the kind has been brought under our notice. In some families considerable alarm prevailed among the children and their nurses, who fled from their dormitories.

The Officers on Guard felt the guard room vibrate, and in another quarter of Colombo, a gentleman writes us that his whole house "moved the same as a ship when struck with a heavy sea."

From Galle we learn that it was felt there at the same time, and with no greater force.

As yet we have heard nothing of its being felt in the Central Provinces.

It is very rarely that Earthquakes happen either in Ceylon or Southern India. We have heard of one in 1833 which at Hambantotte, caused the glass on the sideboard to jingle, and it was pretty generally felt throughout the Island.

It frequently happens that an extraordinary fall in the Barometer is observed to precede an Earthquake, but we have not yet heard whether this symptom of its approach was noticed here or not. Such a fall of the Barometer, lately attracted considerable attention on the Coast, in connexion with the late storms, and it will be curious to know whether it was observed on this occasion.

We expect to hear accounts of this convulsion from the Coast, and we sincerely hope that it has passed away as harmlessly as with ourselves, where the only effect of it was to keep us "wide awake" for a short time, and furnish an interesting theme for conversation at the breakfast table.

Not long after the Earthquake we had one of those violent squalls, that have been so frequent of late, as to pass almost without observation, but we have been assured by some of the oldest residents here, that for many years past there have not been such violent storms of wind and rain.

As if the Electricity in the Earth and the atmosphere, or whatever else causes storms and Earthquakes were exhausted, we have had since Saturday last a sudden transition to settled weather, with every appearance of its lasting for some time.

The account of the dreadful Earthquake at Pulo Nias will now be read with more of a personal interest than perhaps it would otherwise be. In many parts of the Globe the year of Comet is already written in memorials of the deepest and most lasting kind—what next?

BOMBAY MARKET.

From the Bombay Times, 19th August.

We do not hear of any transactions in Cotton, and present quotations may be considered nominal, viz: Broach and Surat, Rs. 91 at 93; Dollera, 82 at 84; Comravetty, 82; Barnee, 78; Campa, 78. No doubt, as Cotton begins to arrive after the rains, these will be a considerable decline to meet the low rates ruling in England and China. It is reported that Stocks in the neighbourhood of Broach are larger than usual, and amount to 60,000 bales.

Freights are nominal.

Exchange is 10½d. to 1s. 11d.—6 months.

MADRAS MARKET.

COTTON.—The Market for this Article remains in the same state as at the date of our last issue; the operations have been very trivial and confined to Western Cotton, at Rupees 43 to 44 per Candy.—Of Tianevelly, there is little or none in the place for sale, and prices have every appearance of rising—consequent on the smallness of the crop and extensive shipments making to China direct from Tuticorin.

SINGAPORE.

We are sorry to mention that the Lord Leuther, Captain Dodman, from Bombay to China, grounded on the South Sands on Sunday the 26th ultimo at about 3 p. m. Parcela Hill bearing N E and E. The Capt. arrived here on the 1st inst. in the ship *Ceylon* bringing with him the opium (81 chests Malwa) which was on

board, and the Steamer *Victoria* was immediately despatched to assist in saving the rest of the cargo which consists of 6145 Bales and 784 bundles of Cotton and 80 packages of Gun Olibanum. The *Victoria* left on the 1st inst. having the ship *Fortitude* in tow. The following vessels have also proceeded to the spot: *Singapore Packet*, *Hebe John Cree*, *Swift* and *H. M. B. Wanderer*. Capt. Dodman returned to the wreck in the *H. C. St. Diana* on Monday.—We shall give further particulars next week.—*Sing. Free Press* 1th Sept.

We regret to hear of the loss of two of the Gunboats last month near Malacca. The *Pearl* which was on the Malacca station was wrecked in the beginning of last month, but we have not been successful in obtaining the particulars. The *Diamond* was subsequently sent from this to Malacca to render assistance in the recovery of the wreck, stores &c. of the *Pearl*, and left Malacca on her return to Singapore on the 26th ulto, being under the charge of Gunner J. Mathias. On the morning of the 26th when off Pulo Gundan about 2 o'clock a squall was observed coming on when the foresail was taken in, and the mainsail close reefed. Half an hour after the squall came up to them and caused the vessel to lie over and take in water. The Gunner then ordered the sail to be lowered but it would not come down in spite of the exertions of all the crew and the boat sunk very fast. The sampan was unfortunately lashed on deck, and before it could be cast loose the vessel went down. The crew laid hold of the floating wreck, and after remaining in the water about twelve hours 16 were picked up by the boat of Daud, a Malacca man, and 7 by the hired Gunboat, which very fortunately had gone in that direction after the *Diamond* sailed in consequence of information having reached Malacca that a piratical boat had committed depredations on the Coast to the Northward of Tanjong Kling and afterwards proceeded to the Southward, and in pursuit of which the Gunboat was proceeding when she fell in with the men belonging to the *Diamond*. The Gunner, Serang and nine lascars were not found and it is therefore probable that they perished. The survivors were forwarded from Malacca in the hired Gunboat and arrived here this week.—*fid.*

The annexed extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th instant is of importance to the Mercantile community. We shall not undertake to state what effect it may produce on the exchanges.

No. 1093.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 4TH AUGUST, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the Government of India has recommended to the Home Authorities, the expediency of discontinuing as soon as possible the present system of making advances in India upon the Security of goods to be hypothecated to the East India Company.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the supplies required to meet the wants of the Home Treasury can be raised in England by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the Sale of Bills on India, without any necessity for the intervention of the Government in the Indian Markets, and he is desirous of relieving the trade of India from the irregular intrusions of a competition that is governed principally by the Political Exigencies of the State.

The Governor General in Council is aware, that private interests may be injuriously affected by the sudden discontinuance of any system that has been long in operation, and he issues this timely notification of his views upon a subject of the greatest importance to the Mercantile community connected with the trade of India, in order that they may not be unprepared for a change of measures, which the Government of India is urging strongly on the attention of the Home Authorities, and will be ready to carry out at the earliest convenient opportunity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

J. A. DORIN.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bombay Gentleman, 11th August.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 23rd Sept., 1843.

By the *Ardesier* advices from Bombay to 18th August, and by the *Harwarjee Bomanjee* from Calcutta to the 10th of the same month have been received, but the papers we have received by these

vessels contain little of general interest. The *Water Witch* and *Regina* had arrived at the Sand Heads on the 8th August; the *Anna Eliza* at Bombay on the 13th, and the *Arus* on the 15th August.

We learn that Captain Henry Gribble, H. C. S., has been appointed, provisionally, to the Consulate of Amoy, and we believe proceeds to that port in H. M. Steamer *Driver*, about to sail for the northward in a few days. Capt. Balfour proceeds in the same steamer to Shanghai. We have not heard whether any appointments to the Consulates of Fuh-chow-foo and Ningpo have yet been made, nor have we heard whether there is any prospect of those ports being soon officially open to foreign trade. An unacknowledged trade of very considerable magnitude is carrying on at Woosung and Shanghai where four or five English vessels are almost continually at anchor, right abreast of the town, unmolested by the authorities there. From all accounts the trade at Chusan also is fast increasing, and the Chinese from thence supply with British manufactures and the produce of India the northern provinces of their country, whilst considerable quantities of goods find also ready sale in several of the ports of Fuh-keen, namely Amoy, Namoa, and Chirmoo. Several American vessels, laden with American Long-cloths and Drills are, we understand, also about proceeding to the different ports on the coast, so that it will be seen, that although the Imperial consent to this trade is still unpronounced, the enterprise and activity of merchants have forestalled it, and the greatest harmony between natives and their foreign visitors prevails everywhere, with the exception, perhaps, of Canton, which is still too much wedded to "old custom" and which in reality will be a great loser by the present course of things. That city however is likely always to retain a very great portion of a trade it has monopolised for many centuries. The great change effected must there cause discontent in many; the Hong merchants, pressed by the government for the payment of unjust claims, rather than be ruined and ruin others, have altogether closed their establishments, and the paucity of other traders with sufficient capital or credit, is causing just at present considerable embarrassment; we learn however with pleasure that some of the substantial "outside men" have largely entered into the trade. Another cause of present embarrassment to the native dealer at Canton is the trade now open in the northern ports, which heretofore were almost exclusively supplied from Canton, where therefore it is now only matter of conjecture whether the supplies brought into that port will be only sufficient, or far exceed the lessened demand. A natural consequence has been that imports in general are difficult of sale, even at reduced rates. Canton however enjoys easy access to a great portion of the empire, by an extensive inland water communication; the province has a large, industrious, and enterprising population, produces silk and tea in abundance, and takes in exchange a good many articles of foreign manufacture. It must therefore, however the trade in the north may increase, always continue to be a place of very great commercial importance, if not of the first in the Empire.

It is said that in the Supplementary Treaty about to be signed by H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner, the latter intends to introduce a clause guaranteeing to all other nations the same privileges of trade and intercourse as granted to the English. This we believe will be done with the object of rendering unnecessary any renewed negotiations between the Chinese government and such agents as other nations may send out to this country, who will, on their arrival here, find all they may wish to claim already granted. We think this a wise measure, as China can by no means wish to harbour in the country, and perhaps at Court, a corps of foreign diplomatists similar to that which it is now the misfortune of Turkey and Egypt to possess. The only diplomatic agents of any nation for which there will be any permanent necessity, will be Consuls, or perhaps a Consul General where the trade is of very great importance, as there seems to be no probability, for a while at least, of foreign ambassadors being received at the Imperial Court.

We understand it is intended to have an English Government Lorch always stationed here for the purpose of boarding ships as they arrive and to bring all the Post-Office packets on shore, where such as are addressed to Macao will be opened and

distributed at the British Vice Consular office—but others for Hongkong or bearing Postage will immediately be sent on in the boats to Hongkong.

Our readers may remember that we mentioned some months since that a Chinese brig of war (bought by them when a Spanish merchant vessel) had been despatched to Tien-pock on the west coast, to keep in check the pirates with which that part of the coast is said to swarm. We now hear that instead of having been successful in her objects, the brig has allowed herself to be inveigled into a small bay, of which the entrance is very narrow, and blockaded by these same pirates in such numbers that she dare not attack them. The vessel has been kept imprisoned in this manner for several months, and her crew are dependent for their provisions on these very pirates, who are said to supply them; nor have they otherwise molested the vessel, on board of which the Tycoon or admiral is said to be. A large armed force has been sent from Canton for the Tycoon's relief, but it is not supposed that any action will be fought, the pirates being still, notwithstanding the reinforcement, too powerful for the government. The Tycoon's liberation it is thought will be obtained by means of negotiation.

It is said that a good many diplomatic notes have of late been exchanged between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner as to the manner in which their signatures is to be affixed to the supplementary treaty, containing the Regulations of Commerce, Tariff, &c., and it is supposed that it may at length be agreed upon that it is to be signed either in the Vice regal palace at Canton, or that Keying will make another visit to Hongkong. We know not what obstacles there may be to receiving H. M. Plenipotentiary at the Vice-regal official residence within the walls of Canton, since precedent for such reception is not wanting. Lord Macartney and we believe Lord Amherst (but of the latter we are not certain) were admitted within the walls of Canton, and the exclusion of foreigners therefrom is altogether of a comparatively modern date. Formerly the members of the Committee were admitted to interviews with the Vice Roy, but these were not repeated afterwards on account of the humiliations expected from them. The Chinese now are however in a more tractable mood, and we therefore suppose that the supplementary treaty will be signed in the official residence of Canton. The high rank of the British Officer and the importance of the subject ill permit this ceremony to be performed in a semi-official manner, nor would it look dispirited in the eyes of the over punctilious Chinese if Her Majesty's Representatives consented to be received by the Imperial Commissioner at a Hong merchant's house. This would always to the Chinese appear as a private and not official transaction, in which equal rank was not conceded to the British Ambassador by the Chinese authorities.

H. M. S. *Samarang*, Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, has during the week arrived from Borneo, and we rejoice to learn that the accident of grounding in the Sarawak river has done no material injury to the ship, which may now prosecute her intended scientific voyage.

H. M. Steamer *Fian* has returned to Hongkong from Borneo and Manila. By her we have received Manila papers to the 26th and find there that the Regent of Spain has appointed the Secretary of Legation, Don Simbaldo Mas, Diplomatic and Commercial Agent for Spain in China. M. Mas is author of a well written history of the Philippine Islands.

GALE IN THE YANGTSEKIANG. The gale we mentioned last week as having been experienced at Chusan has extended to the Yangtsekiang, and to the Wosung river. At Wosung it began about midnight on the 1st September, and continued blowing until daylight, when rain set in, and with it such furious gusts of wind, that it was impossible even to look to windward, the sea making a clean sweep fore and aft. The vessels at anchor at Wosung, *Zoo*, *Guss*, *Fortescue*, *Lyns* and *Hellas*, all parted from their anchors and some fell foul of the others. The *Lyns* drove with three anchors ahead, lost some spars, and was driven into a creek; the *Fortescue* drove also. About noon the wind veered to S. W.; the Barometer was down to 28.30. Most of the vessels alone named suffered more or less; the *Fortescue* most, having lost foremast and bowsprit.

EXCHANGE

On London, 4 mos. sight 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.
On Bengal. Government bills, 30 days sight 230 @ 222 Rs. per 100 £.
Seven. large, 2 @ 34 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

September.

ARRIVED

14. H. M. S. *Samarang*, Sir E. Belcher, & a. Borneo.
14. (B.) *Magaran Dyanar*, Paddicombe, Madras
15. " *Belhaven*, Watt, Singapore.
15. " *Corva*, ———, Bombay.
15. " *Ardenner*, MacIntyre, Bombay 18th Aug., Singapore 10th Sept.
19. " *Bomanjee Hormusjee*, Lemon, Calcutta.
19. " *Persian*, Edington, Calcutta.
19. " *Scotia*, Drayner, Bombay.
19. (A.) *Mary Ellen*, Heard, Boston.
19. " *Splendid*, ———, New York.
20. " *Lanthe*, Steele, Lombok.
20. (B.) *Sophia*, Fraser, William, Amoy.
20. " *Prima Donna*, Kell, Singapore.
20. " *Maid of Athens*, Howe, London.
21. " *Bintang*, Wright, Singapore.
21. H. M. S. *Fian*, Capt. Gifford, Manila.
21. (Sp.) *Rosario*, Viera, Pangasinan.

September.

BAILED

2. (B.) *Bahuman*, Pearson, London.
15. " *Janita*, King, Manila.
17. " *Magaran Dyanar*, Paddicombe, Amoy.
17. " *Bussorah*, Merchant, Ferrier, do.
17. " *Britemart*, Kell, do.
20. " *Frankland*, Christie, Chusan.

PASSENGERS per

Janita, Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—*Red Roy*, on the 25th.
For Bombay.—*Lynette*, on the 25th.

LATENT DATE,

ENGLAND, 6th July. SINGAPORE 10th Sept.
UNITED STATES, 9th June MANILA, 14th Sept.
CALCUTTA, 10th Aug. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 18th Aug. CHUSAN, 9th Sept.
JAVA, 10th Aug. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	COMPANIES.
<i>Ardenner</i>	—	MacIntyre	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Ann Locherby</i>	—	Wightman	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Aden</i>	—	Clark	Dent and Co.
<i>Ariel</i>	—	Burt	"
<i>Admiral Moorsom</i>	—	Mc Knight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Albert Edward</i>	220	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
<i>Asia</i>	537	Smith	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Ariadne</i>	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Atlet Bohoman</i>	—	Leister	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Anna</i>	—	Kelling	C. W. Bowra
<i>Anna Maria</i>	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Anonyma</i>	—	Hickes	"
<i>Ann</i> , (shire)	729	Thorne	"
<i>Buckingham</i>	1468	McGregor	"
<i>Belhaven</i>	—	Watt	"
<i>Bussorah Meret</i>	—	Ferrier	"
<i>Bon Hormusjee</i>	—	Lemon	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Bintang</i>	—	Wright	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Cacique</i>	—	Eldred	Fearson and Son.
<i>Carib</i>	—	Meaton	Dent and Co.
<i>Clown</i>	—	Morris	M. Pybus.
<i>Charles Jones</i>	—	McCee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Charles Grant</i>	—	Pittsford	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Charles Forbes</i>	—	Wills	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Cosmer</i>	—	Ridley	Turner & Co.
<i>Caroline</i>	—	Williams	Russell and Co.
<i>Cleopatra</i>	—	Early	"
<i>Castle Hardy</i>	—	Biddle	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Claudine</i>	482	Norris	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Caledonia</i>	430	Barr	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Cowanjee Family</i>	—	Durham	"
<i>Corva</i>	—	—	"
<i>Chiefstain</i> (land)	—	Buxton	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Des of Northber-</i>	541	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Dumfries</i>	—	Thomson	"
<i>Devonport</i>	—	Parry	Russell and Co.
<i>Diana</i>	—	Strickland	"
<i>Dorwellington</i>	—	Dinning	Macvicar & Co.
<i>David Clarke</i>	—	Ville	Turner and Co.
<i>Earl of Clare</i>	—	Scott	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Elna Stewart</i>	—	McLeod	B. Barretto.
<i>Eliza</i>	—	—	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Eagle</i>	388	Sewell	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Earl Belcher</i>	1468	Baker	"
<i>Ephraim</i>	—	Wilson	Jardine, How & Co.

Elizabeth Moore	—	Moore	Russell & Co.
"Emo	—	Scanlon	Macvicar and Co.
"Fred. Huth	—	Toby	Turner and Co.
Fort William	1214	Hogg	Jardine M. & Co.
Festay Mobar	—	Moore	"
"Hygela	—	Woodbury	Nye, Purkin & Co.
Harlequin	—	Edwards	H. Pybus.
Helen	631	Bayne	Jardine M. & Co.
Habemy	553	Beckle	"
Helen Mac	—	—	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
"Harmony	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
"Inghe	—	—	C. S. Compton.
Indian	—	—	Brill and Co.
Isa. Robertson	—	—	J. Hudson.
Iris	290	McNeill	Holliday, Wise & Co.
"Iagieborough	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe	—	—	Lindsay and Co.
John Allan	465	Hayes	Jardine M. & Co.
Juliet	—	Alexander	"
John Horton	336	Canham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Christian	—	Withcombe	Dixon, Gray & Co.
John Brown	—	Thornhill	Russell and Co.
John Barry	—	Balle	Dent and Co.
John Gray	—	Ald	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird	—	St. Croix	St. Croix.
James Campbell	—	Pittsford	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Brewer	326	Brown	Lindsay and Co.
Lord Amherst	—	Zebell	Dent and Co.
Lowjee Family	—	Ayres	"
Madras	624	Slack	Jardine M. & Co.
Maid of Athens	—	Mews	Dent and Co.
Mary	—	Kemp	H. Rustomjee.
Manlius	700	Hodge	Dixon, Gray & Co.
Mauden	—	Dare	Edinburgh Burjorjes.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor	Lindsay and Co.
Mermaid	—	Ryle	Macvicar and Co.
Nautic	150	Wright	"
Nauticos	—	Gibson	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Passenger	217	Waleen	Jardine, M. and Co.
Persian	—	Edlington	Macvicar and Co.
Prima Donna	—	Kell	Dent and Co.
"Patna	—	Poonahy	"
"Portly	—	Reed	Wetmore & Co.
Palatine	—	Cadner	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Pondione	—	Valentine	R. Brown.
Queen's Letch	—	Gray	Turner and Co.
"Ranger	—	McMillan	"
Red Rover	—	McMardo	Jardine M. & Co.
Repuise	1425	Marquis	Thomas Marquis.
Ruparel	—	—	A. & D. Faridjee.
Ruh Roy	—	White	H. Pybus.
Rus. Cowjee	—	Hill	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
"Salom	—	Milford	"
"Simon Taylor	—	Brown	Russell and Co.
Sophia Fraser	—	William	Macvicar and Co.
Scoble Castle	—	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
"Shah Allum	—	Evans	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
"Sappha	446	Dunlop	Dallas and Co.
Sarah	489	Heldrich	Jardine M. & Co.
Scotia	—	Moorman	"
Sultana	—	Wilson	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Tyrer	—	Elmmer	Dent and Co.
"Thomas Nelson	398	blackstone	Dixon, Gray & Co.
Time	—	Anderson	H. Pybus.
Urgent	—	autherland	Turner and Co.
Victoria	—	Potter	Macvicar & Co.
Vict. Sandon	—	Lancaster	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Wm. Jardine	—	Jones	Dent and Co.
Wm. Wilson	—	Hawkins	Macvicar and Co.
Walker	—	Keny	Jardine M. & Co.
Yongee Quene	107	Lewis	J. E. Murray.

AMERICAN.

Swallow	—	Williams	W. P. Reires.
"Mary Chilton	—	Evans	Russell and Co.
"J. G. Coester	720	Barlow	"
Winnickton	—	Webster	Wetmore and Co.
Isabelle	—	Steele	"
Talbot	—	Story	S. B. Rawie & Lewis.
Congress	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
"Ann McKim	—	Varmer	Russell & Co.
Panama	—	Griswood	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso	—	Lockwood	"
Childe Harold	—	—	"
"Ronaldson	—	Ross	"
Mary Allen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	—	"

DUTCH.

"Sarah Maria	—	Reinhardt	Reynolds & Co.
Jan.	—	Borg	J. Hard and Co.

SPANISH.

"Sil	—	—	J. Jorge.
Rosario	—	Viera	P. de las Heras.

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8. No. 39.1 Macao, Saturday, 30th September, 1843.

[No. 417.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars, that will be given for Seven Hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard, as well as the total number of Tails of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) CHARLES E STEWART,

Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Govt House Victoria,

(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.

True Copy. RICHARD WOOLMAN.

NOTICE.—The Firm of LOPES MOSES & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. G. Moses, the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of LOPES MOSES & Co. on or after this date. A. J. LOPES.

Macao, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consul Agent. EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership subsisting between the undersigned, under the several Firms of SKINNER & Co., at Bombay; WALKINSHAW, SKINNER & Co., at Glasgow, and of WALKINSHAW, VERNEDÉ & Co., at Bahia, are hereby dissolved by mutual consent. DANIEL WALKINSHAW. By their Attorney, JOHN SKINNER. C. B. SKINNER. HENRY VERNEDÉ. By C. B. SKINNER.

Bombay, 31st July, 1843.

WITH reference to the above Notice of Dissolution, we beg to intimate that the Business of the late Firm at Bombay, in which JOHN SKINNER has been a managing Partner for 10 years, and CHARLES BIRBY SKINNER a Partner for the last 16 years, will be continued by them under the Firm of JOHN SKINNER & Co.

By his Attorney, JOHN SKINNER. C. B. SKINNER.

Bombay, 1st August, 1843.

MR. ALEXANDER WALKINSHAW is authorised to sign for us, per procreation, from this date. J. SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER, and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS, as efficiently as they can be done in London. Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LLOYDS, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, our House in Canton continues as heretofore. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 2d September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVISON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procreation. MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILSON in our firm ceased by the 30th June last. LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a House of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manilla, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWAB and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manilla, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWAB at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWAB & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm of S. B. RAWLE & Lewis, for the purpose of transacting general Agency and Commission business. S. B. RAWLE. T. C. LEWIS.

Canton, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct. CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hugheson Brothers, } of Calcutta and China.

by his attorney

CHARLES HUGHESDON

Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein; and our business, in future, will be conducted, under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept. 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE AND AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Galleries of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FAYRE.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had. A. H. FRYER.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

MR. DUNNIBY, BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHAY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procreation for our firm. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in his establishment, ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned in connexion with Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS, at present in England, has this day established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1843. J. S. ANDERSON.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurance at Hongkong as under: 1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium 4 per Cent per Annum. 2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated, the Rate of 1 per Cent per Annum. Assurances for 6 months, 1/2 of the annual rate and for 3 months, 1/3 will be charged.

China, 1st July, 1843.

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China, 1st July, 1843.

Of the 1st class assurance, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of \$10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of \$5,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part of the building, and part of the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

The British Built Ship "Asia," 550 Tons, Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Hongkong Bay, or to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, Hongkong, 23d Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Bark "MADRU," will have quick despatch for above ports, for Freight of Treasure and Silk, apply to

DADABHAY RUSTOMJEE. Macao, 22nd September, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Brigantine "PHILIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. Squire, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports, for freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANARHAY, FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain BLAKE, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE A. 1. Barque "Eug." 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCARLE on board at Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co. Africa, 3d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 3 Barque "IVANHOE," 376 tons, capt. Kilgour, apply to

LINDSAY & Co. Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE EDWARD FAMILY, Capt. ARNOLD, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October. DENT & Co.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "Helen," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing Ship RUSTOMJEE, Capt. HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to

JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE, Canton, D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JANIE GRAY," captain AULD, 877 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKING & Co.
Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALESBY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE,—Macao.
or **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE,**—Canton.
Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
or **G. F. DAVIDSON,** Hongkong.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 282 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Macao, 28th July 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 180 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 86 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
W. F. PEIRCE.
Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
or **HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE,** Macao.
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.
Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
Macao, 5th August, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT the 7th OCTOBER 1843, JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale, on his premises, (of which due notice will be given,) by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a small batch of very superior **GOLDEN SHERRY, HOCK, and CHAMPAGNE.** Parties in the interval may take any quantity, not under a case, at the average of the Public Sale prices. At the same time, he will put up for Sale, a quantity of **FURNITURE PRINTS,** (more or less damaged,) ex "Jeonahs." And (on account of whom it may concern,) twenty two pairs of **SILVER WATCHES,** saved from the wreck of the "George Wallis."

Also, on another account will be Sold,
One hundred and forty pieces of purple and blue **LONG ELLS,** some of them slightly damaged; and a quantity of **FRESH PROVISIONS,** in time. Further particulars will be published hereafter.
Macao, 29th September, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.

JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY,** just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of **Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suits, Forehead Ornaments, Secret Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Watch Keys, Vinaigrettes, Brooches, Rings, &c.**—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. **Waterston and Brogden,** and which he will **DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY,** and solicits the patronage of the public. The Lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
Macao, 21st September, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig **LINNET,** of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 19th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dooskin for **PANTALOONS,** of admired patterns, just received on Sale by
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of **SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,** printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—A Complete Set of Rose wood furniture suitable for one parlour, consisting of one dozen **CHAIRS,** two **SOFAS,** two **PEDESTAL TABLES,** one **SOFA** and one centre **TABLE.** Also a pair of very handsome **DRESSING BUREAUS** and a pair of **WARDROBES.** Apply to
THEO. GROVES.
Macao Sept. 29, 1843.
Praya Manduco, next to Dr. Freitas.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Just received for sale by the undersigned:
50 Casks **ALE,**
150 Barrels **PITCH,**
50 do. **ROBIN,**
10 do. **VALENIN,**
500 Gallons **SPRINT OF TURPENTINE.**
J. A. DE SILVA.
Macao, 5th September, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Superior **SHERRY** in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of **VILLEGAS of Xeres.** Apply to
P. DE LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE.—English **PIANOS** of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior **HOCK** and **SELZERWATER.** Apply to
C. SAUER.
Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**JAPAN KAWAYAS (gowns),** Fresh **MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS,** etc. Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—**BRUMELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING;** **TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUMELS RUGS,** also a few **CHINAWARE Dinner sets.** Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—**SHEATHING COPPER;** **FRENCH CLARET** in wood and bottle; **HOCK;** **SAUTERNE;** **CHERRY BRANDY.** Apply to
REYNVAAN & Co.
Macao, 26th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**MEXICAN DOLLARS.** **BILLS ON LONDON.** **E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA,** accepted. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 4th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**BALLY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC** in cases and casks, **SINGAPORE BRAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY** in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1843. **Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE.—**Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS,** do. **Hanging LAMPS** with three and four lights with Shades complete. **Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES,** also an assortment of superior **GLASSWARE,** consisting of **Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, HOCK, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses,** and some very fine **Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.** Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—**MADREIRA WINE** in Pipes, **Hogsheads,** and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.;** apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of **MISS KHAOU LWAN WANG.** A Chinese Tale, translated by **SCOTT,** price one Dollar. **ESOR'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOTH,** price two dollars. **THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS.** price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN,** arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William, Srmona,** price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING,** at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper also \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 1.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4. Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 30th Sept., 1843.

We have had no arrivals of any general interest during the week; in China nothing of peculiar note has occurred, and this must plead in excuse for the barrenness of our columns this week.

It is said that the various provisions of the supplementary treaty have been agreed upon between **H. M. Plenipotentiary** and the **Imperial Commissioner,** and that it will be signed in the course of next week. **H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger** will proceed in the **H. M. Steamer Drier** to the Bogue, where Keying will meet him, but it is uncertain as yet we believe whether it will be signed on terra firma at Anunghoy or on board of the Steamer. **Mr. Thom** arrived here from Canton on Saturday last in the **Proserpine** Steamer and left again on Monday; he is expected to be back again every moment. On the 10th **H. M. St. Drier** is to proceed to Amoy and the North, to leave Consuls at Amoy and Shanghai; whether those for Ningpo and Fuh chow-foo have yet been appointed has not transpired. It is said that a Steamer will be despatched to Calcutta about the middle of next month.

A serious disturbance occurred here on Thursday evening last. At about seven o'clock the matcheds and houses outside, but adjoining the city wall, next the Cass garden and San Antonio gate, were seen to be on fire, and measures to extinguish it were immediately taken, but when the Portuguese and other inhabitants went to the spot to assist in putting out the fire they were driven back by a great number of Chinese who had collected on the spot, and who threw stones at all who attempted to approach. Of the small guard of soldiers at the gate, Europeans belonging to the garrison, two incautiously and without waiting for the support of their comrades, rushed among the rioters, when one was killed by having a spear or sword run through him, and the other badly wounded. A reinforcement of the garrison soon arrived, and as the Chinese were about making a rush upon the soldiery, these were ordered to fire, and four Chinese or more are said to have been killed. Soon after this **H. E. the Governor** arrived, and the mob, seeing the garrison in force, dispersed, and everything continued quiet after. The fire only consumed a few hats and sheds of no value. Various are the rumours as to the origin of the fire, and why the Chinese should have opposed its being put out, and as they are very contradictory we forbear mentioning any of them.

We publish below a Government Notification issued during the week by **H. M. Superintendent of Trade** concerning the details of business at Canton. The reply from Keying to **Mr. Coolidge's** letter is certainly satisfactory, for in it it is most distinctly stated that the Hong-merchants no longer exist as a body, and that it depends altogether upon them whether they will do business or not; **H. E.** in fact states that the foreign trade is equally free to all Chinese. We are glad to see this principle so broadly and plainly stated by the Imperial Commissioner, as we must confess that we were not without misgivings that a reestablishment of the Cohong or something similar to it would be attempted. We must expect from time that the difficulties which are now encountered by foreign merchants in Canton will be smoothed, and this would be greatly accelerated if the Chinese Government were to establish a regular Customhouse, and pay its own officers out of the duties levied, instead of making them be paid by foreigners, as is now the case with the linguists. We cannot, and believe shall not be brought to understand upon what good plea these have extorted the large fees that are paid them now by foreign merchants; a great part of which clearly ought to be defrayed from the public treasury, and we regret that the British authorities have taken a different view of this subject.

Meanwhile, the former Hong merchants are still averse to doing any business, and a sufficient number of other native merchants not having offered in their stead, business is extremely dull at Canton.

and prices for most imports are giving way. We hear however that some of the Hong merchants either had let or were about letting their warehouses to foreign merchants, and this would be one great step at least towards the independence of the foreign merchant.

We have, since its occupation by the British of Hongkong, from time to time pointed out the disadvantages of that settlement, without however losing sight of the many benefits its possession was likely to confer. As a harbour and military and naval station no site in the Chinese waters could have been better chosen; for the building of a town however the northern side of the island, where now is the town of Victoria, is extremely unfavorable, and its climate, during the summer months at least, has already during the short period of its existence proved fatal to great numbers. We never expected that after peace with China, Hongkong would attract any very great portion of the trade, which would naturally be more conveniently conducted at Canton and the northern ports, although some portion of it will always fall to the share of Hongkong, and it will probably be the spot from whence most of the mercantile houses will control their business in the different ports of China, for which the advantage of its fine harbour has eminently fitted it. But formerly, whenever we pointed out anything to the disparagement of Hongkong, although continued of speaking truth, and desirous that our readers should know how matters really stood, we gave great umbrage to our contemporary the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, who even imputed to improper motives our stating the plain truth, and who, as much as was in his power, suppressed in his paper every thing that could possibly cause an unfavorable impression; he pompously dubbed the town of Victoria the "Capital of Anglo China," and words seemed hardly capable of sufficiently expressing his admiration of the wisdom of those who chose the site, and of the astonishing progress the infant settlement was making. But "a change has come over the spirit of his dream." Our contemporary is now as much disgusted as he formerly seemed delighted with his favorite, and we regret to see that he now treats the object of his former admiration with the greatest contumely. The following we find in his paper of the 26th.

"No new cases of the malignant fever, (that of late decimated our population) have occurred during the past eleven days. Our Government it is expected will soon return hither from Macao.

"We have on other occasions pointed out the neglects and inconsistencies—faults alike of omission and commission which have arrested the progress of the Colony in its gigantic infancy.

"Compared with what it could, or should have been, all must admit Hongkong as now, is but a notable failure, the death-birth of the most promising settlement ever founded by British enterprise."

Alas for the consistency of mankind! We have often heard of instances where great love was converted into as violent hate, and here is but another case in point. We are not exactly aware of the causes of this sudden change in our contemporary, but may assure our readers that the picture he now gives is as much too darkly colored as his former one was glaring with sunshine. Hongkong is not likely ever to be a failure for the purposes for which it became a possession of the British crown; if people unwisely entertained too great expectations, which the result naturally has not borne out, it is their own fault, and not that of the settlement.

From the Hongkong late Canton Register, Sept. 26.

PETITION OF WU TUNYEN.

A prepared paper of evidence. I, the senior Hong-merchant Wu Tunyuen, am now 75 years of age, and was heretofore established as a merchant for foreign trade in the Two Hong; but because of my age, I begged permission to retire. My son Shanchang and my grand son Shauyung successively dying, and my son Tungyuan and his brothers being at school and unacquainted with foreign business, could not succeed them, wherefore I have been obliged as before to manage the business of the hong. In the 17th year of Taoukwang, the Hingtai hong failed, owing 70,000 taels and over for duties &c., and to foreigners \$2,470,000 or so, for which the English merchants have again and again handed up petitions. The Commands of the former Governor were repeatedly conveyed to us thro' the Treasurer and Judge that we consult together how best to clear off these debts. Moreover it is known that Yen Kechang (Hingtai) requested that some might be taken from the surplus of the consou fund to help to pay off

his debts, and upon this matter we received orders to deliberate and settle the mode. At that time, I with the other merchants repeatedly represented regarding the great difficulty of executing his excellency's commands, and that we had not funds for our own business; and we repeatedly received the strictest orders as well as personal commands to do them; so that we were compelled to carry H. E. orders into execution, and decide upon the time and mode of paying the same, by taking a portion from the Consou fund. But because the foreign debts were enormous, we requested that from the profits of all of the honors aid might be derived to supply the deficiency; these sums were derived from the tea and raw silk exported and the cotton and woollens imported.

We also petitioned and received H. E. the former governor's commands delivered to the Treasurer that he at the same time attend to the examination of the debts due to foreigners by the Tungchang hong, and from the Hoppo that we (the hong-merchants) also attend to these matters. But since Lo Futai of the Tungchang hong had run away, and time was wanted to retake him, we again petitioned and received H. E. orders delivered to the puching see, that he attend to the affairs of the Hingtai hong by itself, and report. We also received orders to inform the English merchants fully of these arrangements, that they need no more trouble H. E. with their petitions.

These were the circumstances and reasons of our taking from the consou fund and from the surplus of the hong merchants, when Fan Shau ching and others trumped up a story that we had, in opposition to imperial orders, added to the tariff—he did not know that this surplus was derived from the profits of each hong in their trade; while the consou fund was, according to orders of the Board of Revenue, made up from three per cent added, &c. which nothing more could be taken, and this in any year did not exceed 300 a 400,000 taels, with which public liabilities must be met, and instalments on debts paid, and which was not nearly enough to meet them all, so that we had to consult how best to supply the deficiency. There was no adding to the tariff in contravention of the imperial orders.

Each hong having contributed all their surplus to the general fund, not leaving anything for their own use, they must needs reclaim part for the personal expenses of their establishments. Now there are not less than a hundred persons in a hong, and even more, who want food and wages; there is also packhouse rent, entertainments to visitors, support of family and domestics, so that the total expenses are not less than 2 a 3000 taels per mensem. Moreover, each merchant had already petitioned government respecting his own foreign debts and its unqualified liabilities to government, both of which must also be paid out of this surplus. Taking one's own surplus and putting it all into the public sum, and then resuming a part of it for one's necessary uses:—where and how could we privately embezzle?

The hong merchants have managed the whole of the trade between natives and foreigners themselves, trading according to the market prices, not in any instance exacting more than was agreed upon mutually by the trading parties. For instance in the article of tea; During each of the last three years there have not been exported much more than 400,000 pecul, which can be learned from the hopo's books and which I cannot well deceive in: the duties and expenses upon each pecul were about 5 a 8 taels, as was long since settled by the E. I. Co.'s factors so that upon whatever tea was brought by foreigners the duties, lighterage and all expenses could not exceed 6 a 8 taels per pecul. Setting aside the duties, and expenses, &c., the profits to each hong were but little. Added to this, the tea returned to us as damaged and which we had to replace when water-spilled, often caused loss upon capital, as we have repeatedly represented to the hoppo, and as is on record. Tea is the largest article in the trade of the hong, and from this statement the value, &c. of other articles can be determined. Whence then can 20 or 30 millions come for us to pocket ourselves?

From the 3d month of the 18th of Tinkwang to the end of last year, the total amount paid by the hong from their surplus to the consou fund, was 8,300,000 taels or so, and the sums paid for liquidating foreign debts and public liabilities in that period, were 8,200,000 taels, or very nearly as much as was paid in. Besides this, we look upon us to pay the debts due to English merchants, about 3,000,000 and to American merchants, about \$190,000, and also to pay the losses by fire and riot of the foreign factories, about \$310,030, all of which made our accounts still heavier.

Added to all these successive payments, there have been several defalcations which we have been ordered to make up; as, on the first of last month, the Kwangchau-fa called upon us to subscribe, and each one was obliged to give as he could, borrowing some or mortgaging his property, so as to be able to give in the required sum. How can any one say then, "that we have used the public money to fatten our own purses?" I and the other hong merchants have attended to these public affairs for these past years with the utmost diligence simply to relieve the authorities of their anxieties. But the co-hong has now by edict been dissolved; and now that our business is at an end, to have these vagrants and sharpers, who know nothing of our affairs, trump up such a false story to

implicate us is by no means pleasant. On a former occasion we were indebted to the authorities for examining the account books of the consou house which we handed in, and which were returned to us after a thorough inspection. We have now again to thank the authorities for another examination, and the accounts have really been found just as we now represent them. We have only to request that Fan Shanchang and the others may be convicted and punished according to the law against making false accusations. For this I will be exceedingly grateful, and it is for this object that this paper is prepared and handed up—August 1862.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., in China, is pleased to direct that the annexed documents be published for general information.

By Order. **RICHARD WOODMAN**,
Macao, 23rd September, 1862.

Macao, 22nd September, 1862.

G. T. LAY, Esq.,
Officiating Consul, Canton.

Sir,
I deem it advisable to reply in an official form to your private letters of the — and — instant, with the two fold object of placing my sentiments on record for the future guidance of yourself and Her Majesty's other Consuls in China, as far as they may be applicable to their stations, and of making those sentiments public for general information.

You will see from the Notification which I have had published in all the newspapers under the 14th instant, that I highly approve of your Circular dated the 28th of July, regarding ships' Manifests, and that none are to be received in which the rules you have laid down shall be omitted.

I am glad to find from your recent letters that such a change for the better had taken place, that you and Mr. Thom had considered it unnecessary to deliver my letter to the Imperial Commissioner, regarding the delays in the Hoppo's establishment. I need hardly say, that I quite concur in the opinion you express, and the answer you gave, when referred to, respecting the Linguists. I told you in my original instructions, to bear in mind "That it is no part of the duty of the British Government or its officers to render mercantile firms or individuals any assistance in conducting their business, beyond what is laid down expressly in the General Regulations;" and I remarked, that I considered it advisable and right to draw your particular attention to this fact, as I had had reason to believe, that an impression had been imbibed, that Government was bound by its officers and establishments to supply, in some measure, the loss of the agency of the abolished Hong Merchants. I also pointed out, that such an impression was equally erroneous and absurd, as demonstrated by the General Regulations and Tariff being applicable to the five ports, at four of which no such thing as licensed merchants had to my knowledge ever existed.

You were quite right to submit Mr. Coolidge's petition to the Imperial Commissioner, but, in doing so, you ought to have particularly explained, that it was handed up by him in his capacity of agent to a British firm, and not as an 'American merchant,' which His Excellency appears to have understood from his reply. That reply is, in my estimation, highly satisfactory; for although it does not immediately remove the obstacles to trade of which Mr. Coolidge had complained, it distinctly admits, that the late Hong Merchants are no longer the servants of, or under the dictation of, the Chinese Government; and could the pecuniary demand which is hanging over those individuals on behalf of the imperial government only be adjusted to their satisfaction, or altogether removed, they would stand, as merchants, in a position of independence and stability, which they have never before enjoyed at any period of our connection with China.

I propose to publish this letter, as well as the Imperial Commissioner's reply to Mr. Coolidge's petition; and advertising to the matters and occurrences to which they refer, and the consequent disappointment and clamor which has been felt and raised, I likewise think it expedient to append to them a passage of my original instructions to you, from which it will be seen, that from the first, I considered the delays and trouble that have arisen, to be inseparable from the introduction of the new system in the commerce of Canton.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) **HENRY POTTINGER**,
(True copy,) **RICHARD WOODMAN**.

REPLY OF THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.

Keying, of the Imperial Family, High Commissioner, Guardian of the Hair Apparat, Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, &c. &c., hereby sends this official reply.

The Honorable English Consul having officially stated to me, that the American merchant Coolidge had sent in a petition to be transmitted through him, (the Consul)

of which the following is a copy (here follows a copy of Mr. Coolidge's petition); and this coming before me, it behoves me now to give the following reply:

The new Regulations for commercial intercourse just agreed upon and settled, clearly state, "That the Hong Merchants are to be done away with, and that henceforward the English merchants are to be allowed to deal with whatever native merchants they please; there will be no occasion for officers of Government to interfere in the matter;" or words to that effect, which places the present commercial intercourse on a very different footing from what it was previously, when government merchants carried on the trade in behalf of the foreign merchants of all nations. As regards the question of renting houses and godowns, the Plenipotentiary of your honorable nation already communicated with as officially upon that subject, and we gave an official reply, commanding the Chinese Hong merchants to rent such houses or godowns at just and fair prices, (both parties being agreed thereon) as is recorded.

But now the said merchant Coolidge having set forth in his petition the various difficulties of his position, and his inability to extricate himself, if I, the said High Commissioner, were to abide by the strict letter of the Regulations, and do nothing for him, it would not be acting upon a proper principle of kindness; and yet the Hong merchants, being abolished, these people who get now under the same constraint that they were when government merchants, if they like, or do not like, to buy or sell—if they choose, or do not choose, to rent their houses and godowns, it depends entirely upon their own will and pleasure; they are exactly in the same position as English merchants who may, or may not, trade with whom they please.

If we were to use any compulsion in the matter, not only would that be contrary to every principle of reason and justice, but it would be attended with great inconvenience; it would set the Chinese merchants and English merchants at variance, and would throw infinitely more difficulties in the way of your commerce. Therefore, the utmost we can do under present circumstances, is to depute a special officer to call upon the late Hong Merchants, and admonish them on the subject; and farther we shall issue a Proclamation showing both the late Hong merchants and the new free trading merchants that they should on one and the same principle, proceed to do business, hoping thereby to widen the door of communication.

Phrased much I, the Imperial Commissioner, now reply to the Honorable Consul, that he may act in conformity, and at the same time impress upon the English merchants that the principle of trading depends entirely upon a mutual willingness: if a field of profit is to be reaped there is no occasion to beg people to go to reap it, they will certainly reap it of their own accord. The English merchants and others must carry on their business with our native merchants in a spirit, and according to a sense, of justice, laying their plans for a long continuance of beneficial intercourse, and thus it is to be hoped that day by day the aspect of affairs may brighten, and all kinds of goods expand in their consumption. Although I have no means of looking after such matters in behalf of the foreign merchants, yet I, the Imperial Commissioner, do really day and night, indulge in the fervent hope of an improved commercial intercourse, beneficial to all parties. An important official reply.

To Mr. Lay, H. B. M.'s Consul at Canton.

Tsankwang, 33d year, 7th intercalary moon, 23d day. (September, 15th 1843).

(A true translation.) (Signed) ROBERT THOM.
(True copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXTRACT

"The General Regulations for Trade and the Tariff appear to me to combine all the advantage of conciseness and perspicuity, with provision for every possible contingency that can arise in the common course of trade; and I confidently trust that in due season, their practical application will realize the hopes I have formed of them. At the same time, I by no means disguise from myself, that the first introduction of such sweeping innovations and changes in the commerce of any country, and more especially in one like China—which has not, from causes which it is needless to dilate upon, kept pace in advancement with the other nations of the earth—must be attended with unforeseen difficulties and trouble, must call for exercise of great patience, and forbearance on both sides, and amongst all parties, and must only by expected to come into full and beneficial operation when the government of China shall find, from actual experience, that the new system is better, more simple, and more profitable to the revenue than the one it has superseded. I am therefore prepared to expect delays and causes for reference at the outset of your duties at Canton, but I rely on your meeting these drawbacks with calmness and firmness, and not allowing any interested persons, whether English or Chinese subjects to bias your proceedings, or even advise you as to what you should do."

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE

On London, 6 mos. sight 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.
On Bengal, Government bill, 30 days sight 220 @ 232 Rs. per 100 £.
Sycee, large, 3 @ 34 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September,

ARRIVED

- 24. (B.) Julia, Jennings, Amoy.
- 25. " Cornwall, Baxted, Singapore.
- , " La Belle Alliance, Pryce, Bombay.
- 26. " Algiers Hill, Calcutta and Singapore.
- 26. " Pearl, " Bombay and Singapore.
- 27. " Lucy Wright, Pollock, Bombay.
- 27. " Cincinnati, Willson, Liverpool, 5th June.

PASSENGERS per

Cincinnati, Mr. Frederic Codman.
Cornwall, Mr. J. Buckmill.
Julia, Mr. F. Dunnett.

September,

SAILED

- 19. (B.) Sarah, Moaman, Sandwich Island.
- 23. " Padana, Gardner, Manila.
- 23. " Madras, Black, Bombay.
- 26. " Rob Roy, White, Singapore and Calcutta.
- 26. " Ansonia, Hicks, Singapore & Bombay.
- 30. " Will O' the Wisp, Walker, Singapore & Bombay.
- 30. (A.) Mary Childen, Evans, New York.

PASSENGERS per

Rob Roy, Messrs C. A. Challaye, Chonsky, and Alex. Caldei.

The Cincinnati spoke the Mount Stewart Elphinstone on the 8th September, and passed Anjer in company on the 15th.

LATEST DATES.

- ENGLAND, 8th July.
- UNITED STATES, 31st June.
- CALCUTTA, 10th Aug.
- BOMBAY, 10th Aug.
- JAVA, 15th Sept.
- SINGAPORE, 14th Sept.
- MANILA, 14th Sept.
- AMOY, " "
- CHUAN, 8th Sept.
- NANKING, " "

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Algeria	—	Hill	Macvicar and Co.
Arduener	—	McIntyre	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann Locherby,	—	Wrightman	Doat and Co.
Aden,	—	Clark,	" "
Ariel,	—	Burt,	" "
Aiml Moorom,	—	Mc Knight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Albert, Edward,	220	Audley,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Asia,	537	Smith,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Ariadne,	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Atlet Bohoman,	—	Leister,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Anna,	—	Keling,	C. W. Bowra.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann, (Shipr)	789	Thorne,	" "
Buckingham,	1468	McGregor	" "
Belhaven,	—	Watts	" "
Bossorah Merc,	—	Farrier,	H. Rustomjee.
Bom. Hormuzje	—	Lemon	Holliday Wise & Co.
Belle Alliance	—	Price	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Bintang	—	Wright	Pearson and Son.
Cacique,	—	Eldred,	Dent and Co.
Cargib,	—	Henton,	H. Pybus.
Clown,	—	Norris,	Rex, Rawson & Co.
Charles Jones,	—	Mc Fee,	Macvicar and Co.
Charles Grant,	—	Pitcairn,	Boustead and Co.
Cornwall,	—	Baxted,	Jardine M. & Co.
Charles Forbes	—	Wills,	Turner & Co.
Coaxer,	—	Ridley,	Russell and Co.
Caroline,	—	Williams,	" "
Cleopatra,	—	Barly,	Macvicar and Co.
Cattie Huntly,	—	Roddie,	Jardine M. & Co.
Claudine,	452	Norris,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Caledonia,	430	Burn,	" "
Cowasjee Family	—	Durham,	" "
Cora,	—	" "	" "
Chiefstain (and	—	Bonnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Dan of Northber	341	Scott,	Jardine M. Co.
Dumries,	—	Thompson,	" "
Devonport,	—	Parry,	Russell and Co.
Diana,	—	Strickland	Macvicar & Co.
DeWillington	—	Dinning,	Turner and Co.
David Clarke,	—	Mills,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	B. Ratetto.
Rina Stewart,	—	McLeod,	Lindsay and Co.
Elin,	—	" "	Jardine M. & Co.
Eagle,	388	Sewell,	" "
Earl Balcarnea,	1468	Baker,	Jamison, How & Co.
Ephraim,	—	Wilson,	" "

Elizabeth Moore	—	Mosop,	Russell & Co.
Emu,	—	Scannan	Macvicar & Co.
Fred. Hoth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Fort William,	1214	Hogg,	Jardine, M. & Co.
Futlay Mobar,	—	Moore,	" "
Hygeia, (frack,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Harlequin,	—	Edwards,	H. Pybus.
Helon,	621	Bayne,	Jardine M. & Co.
Hasbemy,	533	Buckle,	" "
Harlen May,	—	" "	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Harmody,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Ingala,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
Indian,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
Isa Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
Iris,	289	Merritt,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Inglesborough,	—	" "	Fox, Rawson and Co.
Isaboe,	—	Kilgour,	Lindsay and Co.
Judith Allan,	505	Haves,	Jardine M. & Co.
Juliet,	—	Alexander,	" "
John Horton,	338	Gun'gham,	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Christian	—	withcombe,	Dirom, Gray & Co.
John Brown,	—	Thorahill,	Russell and Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Gray,	—	Anst,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird,	—	St. Croix,	St. Croix.
James Campbell,	326	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Brewer,	—	Brown,	Bindsay and Co.
Julia,	—	Jennings	Boustead and Co.
Lucy Wright,	—	Pollock	Macvicar and Co.
Lord Amberst,	—	Zabell,	Dent and Co.
Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	" "
Maid of Athens	—	Hews	Dent and Co.
Mary,	—	Kemp,	H. Rustomjee.
Madeu,	—	Dare,	Obadiah Burjorjee.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor,	Lindsay and Co.
Merrimid,	—	Krie,	Macvicar and Co.
Nutant,	150	Wright,	" "
Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Passenger,	227	Walson	Jardine, M. and Co.
Perriap	—	Ellington,	Macvicar and Co.
Pearl	—	" "	" "
Prima Donna	—	Kell	Dent and Co.
Patna,	—	Ponsonby,	" "
Portly,	—	Reed,	Wetmore & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Posidonie,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
Queen's Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner and Co.
Ranger,	—	McMillan	Jardine M. & Co.
Red Rover,	—	Mc Murdo	Thomas Marquis.
Repulse,	1425	Marquis,	A. & D. Furdman.
Ruparell,	—	" "	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Rus. Cowasjee,	—	Hill,	" "
Salem,	—	Milford,	Russell and Co.
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Sophia Fraser	—	William,	H. Rustomjee.
Scalby Castle,	—	Johnston	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Shah Allam,	—	Evans,	Dallas and Co.
Sappho,	466	Shinton,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sarah,	498	Haidrich,	" "
Scotia,	—	Dravner	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Selkirk,	—	Wilson,	Dent and Co.
Tyler,	—	Rimmer,	" "
Thompson Fielden	398	Blackstone	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Time,	—	Anderson,	H. Pybus.
Ugent,	—	Antlerland	Turner and Co.
Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
Vest Sandon,	—	Lancaster,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Win. Jardine,	—	Jones,	Dent and Co.
Win. Wilson,	—	Hawkins,	Macvicar and Co.
Yonge Quene,	107	Lewis,	J. E. Murray.

AMERICAN.

Swallow,	—	Williams,	W. F. Peffer.
J. D. Coater,	—	Barlow,	Russell and Co.
Winnickoon,	720	Webber,	Wetmore and Co.
Imthe,	—	Steele	" "
Gincinnati	—	Willson	" "
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
Congra's,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Ann McKim	—	Viguer,	Russell & Co.
Panama,	—	Grissold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	" "
Child Harold	—	Johnston	J. D. Sward and Co.
Ronaldson	—	Rose,	" "
Macy Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Spendid	—	Land	A. A. Ritchie.

DUTCH.

Brah Maria,	—	Reinhardt,	Rennan & Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Hart and Co.

SPANISH.

San,	—	" "	J. Jorve.
Rosario	—	Viera,	P. de la Herra.

* At Wampoa.

DIED.—At Amoy, on the 19th September, Captain D. G. Lutz, late commander of the "Edward Ryan."

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAN, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de St.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 40.] Macao, Saturday, 7th October, 1843.

[No. 418.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart G. C. B. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China, is pleased to direct that the annexed letter be published for general information.

By order. RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Macao, 4th October, 1843.

No. 385. Macao, 4th October, 1843.
Sir.—I am directed by His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date and to acquaint you, in reply, that you and several other creditors of the insolvent Hong merchants having disregarded the repeated public Notices and Invitations made by Captain Balfour to attend at Canton to receive your final Dividends, Captain Balfour was necessarily obliged to close his accounts and to deposit the amount of the said dividends on board Her Majesty's Ship "Dido" at Whampoa, where it now is; and further to add, that you must now await the convenience of Government to receive your dividends, of the intended payment of which due notice will be given in the usual manner.

I have &c.
(Signed) RICHARD WOOSNAM.
(True copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.
MR. CAWSEY SHAPORJEE TABACK.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republic Dollars of equal weight and standard. Into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard; as well as the total number of Tails of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Govt House Victoria,
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.
(True Copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PRINCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U.S. Consul.
American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Firm of LOPPS MOSES & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. G. MOSES, the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of LOPPS MOSES & Co. on or after this date.

J. J. LOPES.
Macao, 20th September, 1843.
NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.
EDWARD KING.
Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.
NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843:

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LLOYDS, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 30th August, 1843.
NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a House of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.
Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.—
CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.
CHARLES HUGHESDON
Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein; and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.
Macao, China, 1st Sept. 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.

MACAO, 1st September, 1843.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to merit the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.
MACAO, 1st August, 1843.
CIRCULAR.—Mr. DHUNJESHOY BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th August, 1843.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.
Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ % Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the Rate of 1 % Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.
Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the annual rate and for 3 months; $\frac{1}{4}$ % will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—
No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,
46 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

FOR LONDON.
THE "EUPHRATES," Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa on the 8th November. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong or Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Built Ship "ASIA," 537 Tons. Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Hongkong Bay, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Bark "MADEIRA," will have quick despatch for above ports, for Freight of Treasure and Silk, apply to DADABHOY BURJORJEE.
Macao, 22nd September, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. BOWEN, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANABHOY, FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain SLACK, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE A. 1. Barque "EMU," 391 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCANLAN on board at Hongkong or to Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Barque "IVANHOE," 374 tons, capt. Kitgour, apply to LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. AYRES, will be despatched from Whampoa for the above Port on 1st October.

DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.
FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.
The "HELEN," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing Ship RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Captain HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE, Canton, or D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALESY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTON, will leave Whampoa on the 10th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to HEERJEEHBOHY RUSTOMJEE, Macao, or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE—Canton.
Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," Captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now laying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque "MARY CATHERINE" Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight

LINDSAY & Co.

or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

Macao, 25th July 1843. **FOX, RAWSON & Co.**

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 90 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 50 inches. Apply to

Macao, May 9th, 1843. **W. P. PERCE.**

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. one of the Editors of the Canton Press.

Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

SALE POSTPONED.

UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT the 14th OCTOBER, 1843, when JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, on his premises, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of very superior GOLDEN SHERRY, HOCK, and CHAMPAGNE. Parties in the interval may take any quantity, not under a case, at the average of the Public Sale prices. At the same time, he will put up for Sale, (on account of whom it may concern,) twenty two pairs of SILVER WATCHES, saved from the wreck of the "George Wallis."

Also, on account of others will be Sold,

One hundred and forty pieces of purple and blue LONG ELKS, some of them slightly damaged; a quantity of FRESH PROVISIONS, in tins; Fowling Pieces; Raisins; Handkerchiefs, more or less damaged; bottled Beer; Canvases; a Spanish Guitar; Woodstock, kid and other Gloves; Women's Stockings; Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Lavender Water; Seidlitz Powders; Razors; Port Wine, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

ABOUT the 20th Instant, JNO: SMITH will put up to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder, an invoice of *Joseph Rodgers and Sons SUPERIOR CUTLERY.* At the same time will be sold without reserve, an invoice of LOOKING GLASSES. Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

JNO: SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of SUNDRY BIRMINGHAM-WARE, consisting of Table Cutlery, Penknives, Razors, Metal Buttons, Needles, Tape Measures, gilt Jewellery, Saw Boxes, Musical Boxes, Toy Watches, Percussion Caps, Britannia-metal Tea Pots, &c. Corkscrews, Fowling Pieces, &c. &c.

Macao, 4th October, 1843.

EARLY this month, JNO: SMITH will put up for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Brig "PRIMAVERA," with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, Boats, Stores, &c. The whole will be put up into separate lots, and further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.

JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of JEWELLERY, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suits, Forehead Ornaments, Scent Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Watch Keys, Fingerrings, Brooches, Rings, &c.—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. Watherston and Brogden, and which he will DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY, and solicits the patronage of the public. The Lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$ 5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.

Macao, 21st September, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by **JNO: SMITH.**

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dress-
skin for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to

Macao, 18th Aug., 1843. **JNO: SMITH.**

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—A Complete Set of Rose wood furniture suitable for one parlour, consisting of one dozen CHAIRS, two Sofas, Two PASTORAL TABLES, one Sofa and one centre TABLE. Also a pair of very handsome DRESSING BUREAUS and a pair of WARDROBES. Apply to

Macao Sept. 29, 1843. **THEO. GROVES.**

Praya Manduco, next to Dr. Freitas.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and Rugs, apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Just received for sale by the undersigned:

- 50 Casks ALE,
- 150 Barrels PITCH,
- 50 do. ROSIN,
- 10 do. VARNISH,
- 600 Gallons SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.

J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Superior SHERRY, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of VILLEGAS of Xerez. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE.—English PIANOS of Broadwood & Sons, and Collard & Collard, superior HOCK and SELZEWATER. Apply to

C. SAUER.

Macao, 7th July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—JAPAN KIMONO (gowns), Fresh MINERAL WATER, CHAMPAGNE, Dutch LIQUEURS, &c. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER; FRENCH CLARET in wood and bottle; HOCK; SAUTERNE; CHERRY BRANDY. Apply to

Macao, 26th May, 1843. **REYNVAAN & Co.**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. L. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and FLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **JOHN BURD & Co.**

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-casks, from the well known house of

KRAUS & Co.; apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG, A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,

Bills of Lading and Exchange, \$ 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS,

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 7th Oct., 1843.

The *Sir Herbert Compton* from Bombay end of August, is the only vessel that has brought, during the week, later dates than we were previously in possession of; but by some accident, a circular informs us, she left her letter bag behind, and we are consequently without any papers. We believe however that no intelligence of much interest has been brought by her.

So little worth recording has occurred during the week, that we should have been hard pushed how to fill our columns had we not been kindly favored with a number of translations of Chinese documents, which will be found below. From these it will be seen that by the Emperor's orders no taxes are for some time longer (i. e. during its occupation by the English) levied in the island of Chusan. To make up for the defalcation of some 9 millions of Taels, the Lord Mayor of Moukden memorializes the Emperor on the expediency of increasing the taxes; and from Kekung's memorial it will be seen that the Pirates have had the best of it in an engagement on the westcoast with the Acting Commodore of the government flotilla. This memorial is dated as far back as April last, and it does not appear that matters have mended since. The Vice Roy says of the acting commodore "he is indeed a useless fellow"; but what will he now have to report of the Admiral Woo-kun-keuen, who went to the west coast with a strong reinforcement nearly six months since, and has not been able to do anything; and who, on the contrary, has allowed himself to be drawn into a bay with his brig of war where he is closely blockaded by the pirates, and would long ere this have been starved, if his very enemies did not supply him with provisions. We are curious to learn what will be achieved by the new division of some eighty boats lately sent to liberate the Admiral. Native informants tell us that they do not suppose there will be any fighting, but that the Admiral will be amicably released by negotiation, probably on condition of his evacuating that part of the coast with his fleet. We rather think that to call these opponents to the government forces, pirates, is, in part at least, a misnomer; they seem more bent upon opposing the away of government than upon piracy, and may therefore as well be considered insurgents. Many parts of the Empire are said to be, at the present day, in a disturbed state.

We believe that H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger will leave this evening or early tomorrow morning for the Bogue in H. M. Steamer *Driver*, there at the

Port of Annamghoy to meet the Imperial Commissioner, for the purpose of jointly affixing their signatures to the supplementary treaty, the particulars of which have been fully agreed upon between the contracting parties. We hear it to be Keying's wish that this supplementary treaty should also have the Imperial and Royal signatures and seals affixed to it, so that no doubt may be raised at any future day to its having the full sanction of the two governments. From the Public Notification copied from the *Hongkong Gazette* it will be seen that the Emperor approves of the Tariff and Trade Regulations, which are forthwith to be acted upon at the other four ports on the coast, to which with the exception of Fuh-chow-foo, Consuls have been appointed. Capt. Balfour and Mr. Gribble will proceed to their respective consulates in H. M. Steamer *Driver*, which vessel, will we believe, be despatched from Hongkong about the 15th of this month. H. M. Steamer *Spitful*, it is said, will soon proceed to Calcutta with the Supplementary Treaty.

Last Saturday in the morning, the Portuguese Brig of War *Tajo*, cast anchor in the roads, having on board the new governor of this city, D. José Gregorio Pego, a Post Captain in the Navy, Chefe de Divisao, do Conselho de S. Magistade, e Comendador da Ordem de Christo. H. E. came on shore on the same evening, and was at the landing received by the late Governor, and a great number of officers, civil and military. The usual salute was fired, and a portion of the garrison were under arms. On the 2d of this month D. A. A. da Silveira Pinto, our late Governor, for the last time attended in session at the Senate, and in the evening on the day following, the new Governor took possession of his government and the oaths of office, during which royal salutes were fired from the several forts of the City. We cannot allow this occasion to pass over which rendering our feeble tribute of praise to the administration of our late Governor M. Pinto. He was at the head of this government during the last seven or eight years, during which, and particularly in the years 1839 and 40, he frequently found himself placed in circumstances of considerable difficulty, from which however he knew to extricate the city with no common ability. During his government not only the financial affairs of the City have been much improved, but much has likewise been done for its external improvement, and his government has in every respect been a prosperous one. M. Silveira e Pinto, on leaving China, will take with him not alone from the Portuguese population the best wishes for his prosperity and that of his amiable family, but also those of the foreign community, who will remember with pleasure his courteous and affable manners, and the protection he, wherever able, afforded them.

Our accounts from Canton state the market there for all kinds of imports as excessively dull, owing more to none of the late hong merchants transacting business, and to the scarcity of outside men of sufficient respectability, than to a glut of the market, although the quantity of goods unsold is considerable. The few sales that have been made of British and American Cotton goods were at reduced prices. In exports the same inactivity did not prevail, most of the new teas having found buyers. We also hear of considerable purchases of Nankin Silk having been made.

H. M. Steamer *Spitful* has during the week gone from Hongkong to Whampoa, having on board Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, who is gone on a visit to Canton, and will return thence in time, we believe, to be present at the signature of the treaty.

Another affray of a serious nature took place here on the afternoon of Sunday last. A religious procession was coming from the Senate square, when a Chinese, in the act of picking a Soldier's pocket, was detected by the latter and knocked down. This occasioned some disturbances and a riot ensued, in which the Chinese mastered in great numbers, and it is even said that many boats with thieves had that afternoon come over from the opposite shore, intent on mischief. Be this as it may, the guard attending the procession finding the mob becoming more dense and troublesome every moment, fired upon it, and three Chinese are said to have been killed. Two nights after a Sepoy of the garrison was found murdered in one of the backstreets of the town.

EXPORTS OF TEA.—So far as we know no vessel with tea has cleared out from China during the past month. The only vessel since sailed is the *Quintin Leitch*: her cargo consists of Congou, 735, 020 lbs., Soucheong 6,300 lbs.—total 761,320 lbs.

We translate the following from the *Aurora Macao Extraordinary* of 3d inst.

"Abstract of the concessions made by the Imperial Commissioner and other high mandarins to the claims of the Portuguese."

1st. The letters addressed by the Procurador to the Mandarins of Cass Brauca, and the Tsotang, shall in future be sent officially and in a style of form equal to equal.

2d. The Portuguese vessels (as well those belonging to Macao as of Portugal) are to pay the same tonnage dues, 5 mace per ton, as pay ships at Whampoa, without distinction of old or new vessel.

3d. Chinese merchants are to pay the duties on articles imported and exported, in their own customhouse, according to the new tariff and no other charges.

4th. The building and repairing of houses, repairs of vessels, and the furnishing of the bazar may be done without previous permission obtained, and all the fees hitherto levied are abolished.

5th. The five ports of China recently opened to the European trade, namely Canton, Fuchowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, are equally open to Portuguese vessels, subject to the new tariff.

6th. The Chinese Mandarins may despatch any quantity of goods, and export them direct to Macao, there paying the duties according to the new tariff; but such goods as must necessarily pass through the Canton Customhouse, will be cleared there, when the duties will also be paid according to the new tariff.

JOZE M. MARQUES.
Acting Interpreter.

A CARD.—The undersigned begs respectfully to offer, in behalf of the American Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, his sincerest thanks to the Foreign Community in China, who have so kindly and so liberally aided in the erection of places for Christian worship on the Island of Hongkong.

Large congregations of attentive Chinese auditors assemble at the hours for public preaching in their own language every Lord's day at both the Queen's Road and Bazaar Chapels; both of these Chapels are also adapted for schools.

The whole amount of subscriptions received by the undersigned has been one thousand six hundred and seventy two dollars, and the entire disbursements as follows:

For the Queen's Road Chapel	\$ 1180. 04
For the Bazaar Chapel	500. 25
Paid to Mr Roberts for school room purposes ..	9. 50

Total disbursements	1689. 79
Total Receipts	1672. 00

Balance due Mr. Shuck \$ 17. 79

In addition to the above there are some items of receipts and disbursements for which Mr. Roberts is responsible; as he is at present away I have no means of ascertaining what these amounts are, but on his return he will publish his statements which will doubtless be found correct. The present statement should have been sooner published, but it was deemed proper to wait until all the subscriptions could be got in, and also until the completion of the recent enlargement, and improvements of both the Chapels.

The above receipts and disbursements do not include the subscriptions for the purchase of the Lamps. The utmost care has been observed in noting every dollar received and paid out; and I have much pleasure in appending the following certificate from Adjutant MacVicar.

J. LEWIS SHUCK.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1843.
I have examined the details concerning Mr. Shuck's statements and accounts relative to the receipts and disbursements for the Queen's Road and Bazaar Chapels, and the best of my belief the above is perfectly correct.
(Signed) JOSE MACVICAR.

* A new vessel is such as is measured for the first time when one of the 25 numbers of the port is given to it, and old such as, already having a number, are again measured.

† By goods for importation must be understood such as Chinese merchants import in Portuguese vessels, and which are afterwards carried to the interior in native craft, presenting the manifest to the Hoppo at Macao or Canton; and of exportation such as the said merchants export in such vessels or sell to Portuguese.

We much regret to have had accounts of so many nocturnal outrages during the last few days. In most cases the burglars made off, as in Lord Saxton's case, without obtaining much plunder, the inmates of the houses having been aroused.

The vigilance and courage of the occupiers of houses are their only safe guards against being plundered. It is notorious that to reach property, our Chinese burglars do not scruple at making large perforations in the walls, and would take down the side of a house, albeit constructed of massive blocks of stone, if needs be.

We would especially urge on all new comers to take every precaution of watchfulness, as a fresh arrival is invariably selected for a victim. We hardly know one who has not been a sufferer by these depredations; a recent case we are sorry to learn for a serious amount.—*Friend of China 5th October.*

ROBBERY OF TWO ARTILLERY.—The quantity of Ammunition stolen from the battery on the evening of the 25th ult. was 30 six pound cartridges and 31 thirty two's, two barrels of Musket cartridges were found on the beach we suppose to be ready for placing in the boat. Two boats went in pursuit almost immediately and examined the Lorchas which lay at anchor and where the boat was seen to proceed—but no traces of the stolen property could be found.

On Wednesday evening the 27th ult. a tent behind the Artillery Hospital was robbed in which two men were stationed. The thieves cut a large hole in the tent, and carried off their booty.—*Ibid.*

Translations.

A MEMORIAL.

I, your minister Kakung, the Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, who has been deprived of his rank, but still retained in office, kneeling memorializes for the purpose of stating how that the pirates do now oppose the Government Forces, and that an Acting Commodore has lost his seal, on account of which, your minister Admiral Woo has been sent in person to the West Coast, in order to superintend the investigation and management of the affair; and we moreover request that orders may be issued, that the said Acting Commodore who has lost his seal, should be deprived of his rank, and though under censure, be still retained in office to capture (thieves.) This we do now lay down in a Memorial, and looking up, implore the sacred glance thereof.

On the 7th day of the 3rd month of the 23rd year of Taenkwang (6th April) Yinthi using the Prefect of Leuchow county sent in a Petition stating that he had heard that Changwoo the Acting Commodore stationed at the Dragon's Straits, had gone out to sea on a cruise, with two men of war in order to seize marauders, and on the 16th day of the 2nd month (16th March) when he was sailing in the seas of Nansha wei, he suddenly fell in with two piratical vessels, and on opening a fire upon them, he sunk one of them, at which her companion fled away in great haste, and he immediately went in pursuit. But some fishing smacks to the amount of several sail having also come up, they in conjunction with the runaway pirate, went about, and sailed back to the encounter, and thus men were killed and wounded on all sides, and guns and other weapons lost. Also that he had heard that the seal of the Commodore of Dragon's Straits had been lost, and could not be found, but that he would wait until further investigation had been made, when he would again make a report; and words to that effect. He also stated that after he had sent off the Petition, he would immediately despatch men to go and bring this Acting Commodore of the Dragon's Straits unto him.

Your minister on hearing this report was exceedingly amazed, and forthwith sent off a flying despatch to all the local civil and military mandarins that they might with all possible haste, assemble and unite the soldiers and men of war, that they might with all severity seize these offenders, and deliver them up for prosecution.

Subsequently the said Acting Commodore borrowed the seal of the captain of the left Division stationed at Dragon's Straits, and drew up a report for my perusal. In this report he gave a statement of how that on going out to sea he had met with pirates, and how he had pursued them, and they had resisted, which in the main part coincided with that of the Prefect's. But as to that affair of losing the seal, from his statement it appears, that on account of the opposition manifested by the pirates, which placed him in imminent danger, he took his seal and put it into his bosom, when shortly afterwards he was wounded and fell overboard, and though the soldiers, and some fishing boats whom they had called pulled him out and saved his life, still the seal was already lost. I your minister am apprehensive, that as the thieves have become thus outrageous, if we are not careful soon to enter upon a very severe pursuit of

them, the pirates in the sea will every day become more numerous, and then our attempts to exterminate them will be of no avail, and therefore I have had many personal consultations with Admiral Woo keen heen and we have determined that your minister the said Admiral shall take with him Wang pang neen, a post captain, and lead on some of the first rate men of war, built by Pwan Jie ching, together with the small barbarian vessel bought by the Hong merchant Howqua, and a body of soldiers, and proceed out to effect their capture, and on the 21st instant (20th April) they will commence their voyage. I your minister fearing that if all the men of war were withdrawn from the provincial city, the people of the place would be freed from restraint, gave directions to Admiral Woo keen heen, that when he arrived in the waters of Loenchow county, he should immediately, in conjunction with the Prefect of the said place, hire a good many of the native fishing craft, to go with him, and effect seizures, and be ought very soon to take prisoners the chief of the rebels, whereby the spreading of the cancer, or the recurring of calamity may be avoided.

As for what the Acting Commodore states in his Petition, about his having fallen overboard, and thus lost his seal, I have still some doubts about it, and think that he is glossing over the matter, and I have sent a communication to the Admiral, directing him on his arrival there, again to thoroughly examine into the matter. I your minister have also at the same time ordered the Inspectors of Kwan chow foo, and Loen chow foo, and the Prefect of the latter county, mutually to make secret investigations into this affair and truly to report the same, to serve as evidence on further investigation.

As far as regards the said Acting Commodore Chang won who went out to sea, and was unable immediately to capture the whole of them, but on the contrary lost his seal, he is indeed a useless fellow, without any ability. On inquiry we find that he is a man belonging to the Province of Keangnan, and has been promoted from the ranks to be post captain at the station of Chaouking in the province of Kwangtung, and has now been appointed to be Acting Commodore at the Dragon's Straits.

All these circumstances we ought truly to report for the Imperial hearing, and we request that orders may be issued that the said Acting Commodore Chang won may first be deprived of his rank, but be still kept at his old station in order to assist in the capturing of the thieves, and having waited until we shall have seen whether it can be ascertained or not, that the pirates have obtained possession of his seal, we will again distinctly report in a memorial how we have managed the matter. And now besides appointing an officer, to proceed and occupy for a time his station, we in conjunction with Woo keen heen, do respectfully draw up a report of how the pirates have resisted the Government Forces, and the particulars of the departure of the said Admiral, to superintend, and manage these affairs, humbly beg Your Majesty graciously to cast a glance thereon. A respectful memorial.

The following representation was made on the 23rd day of the 5th month, of the 23rd year of Taoukwang (June 20th 1843), and the reply appeared in the Peking Gazette on the 2nd day of the 7th month, (28th July).

An Imperial Edict has been received to the following effect. The Board of Public Works has sent in a Memorial in answer to what had been agreed upon regarding the accounts of the Military expenses of the Province of Kwangtung. Regarding the above mentioned affair Kekung and others have lately sent in a memorial requesting that they might be managed in the same manner as those of Cheekang, thus giving an increase of four per cent, which paper was handed over to the board for examination and disapproved. Subsequently the said Governor and others again requested that a valuation might be made, and a line of demarkation be drawn, according to the demand or the unmarketable state of the articles, and they earnestly begged, that when making up their accounts, this request might be granted, and that the said board might be directed again to take the matter into consideration and report thereon.

Now according to the representation of the said board, in Cheekang things are extremely dear, and circumstances are entirely different from those in Kwangtung, and so how should we manage them according to the same rule? Therefore we have determined upon not granting his memorial requesting an increase of pay, which he drew up with the view of seeding in uncertain accounts, and let him the said Governor immediately examine into this. We further more direct him to make out distinct accounts of the various kinds of weapons that have been manufactured and the materials and money that have been expended thereon. Let there not be the least delay or error. Respect this.

An Imperial Edict has been received to the following effect. Hegan has sent in a Memorial stating that he has been examining into the ut rior and subsequent concerns of all the harbours, drilling the soldiers and militia in the use of fire arms, archery, and in new and old gun practice. There is now stationed at Kinchow (in Loenoung) a Lieutenant General and an original garrison, amounting to 862 individuals, and if these are

found insufficient for guarding the place, we direct that out of the 950 soldiers at Nang yo, 138 shall be appointed to reinforce them. Supposing however that there be a deficit amongst the soldiers required for use at the latter place, then the commander in chief of the Mant chow and Chinese army at Kinchow, ought on the other hand to render them assistance, and supply them with the various moneys requisite for hiring barracks &c., according to the regulations in which matters were managed at a previous time. As for the various encampments about Natchow, such as the camp facing the sea at Setaou and the various harbours and islands at Yun len, which form passages for ships, and where they are accustomed to anchor, there are stationed there with the commander of the city 380 soldiers, but if he thinks that these are too few, we allow that there be sent from the division at Nangyo, which place is close to Kaechow, a garrison consisting of three Mandarins of the guards, with two cavalry officers, and 120 cuirassiers, who will receive orders to repair to Kaechow, and there wait for their several appointments. We furthermore direct the said General to issue strict orders to all the Tartar population resident in the cities, and all the distant harbours as well as all the local mandarins, but they should do their duty, in endeavouring to well drill the soldiers, and not show the least remissness. We also direct that the board (of War) be made acquainted with the manner in which we have resolved to manage these affairs.—Respect this.

This representation was made on the 9th day of the 5th month, of the 23rd year of Taoukwang (6th June 1843), and the answer thereto was despatched to Hangchow, on the 17th day of the 6th month (14th of July.)

Lew, the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Cheekang has sent in a memorial inquiring whether he ought to delay or urge on the collection of the New Taxes at the Military station of Tinghsue to the following effect. "The inhabitants of the Military station of Tinghsue, have now been recently recovered, and many of their fields are lying waste, and if as customary we take measures for the collection of the lawful duties, the means of the people will be inadequate to such a proceeding."

In order therefore to give proofs of our benevolence, we direct that his request may be granted, and we now command that the collection of the duties of the Military station of Tinghsue, such as Land Tax, Gabelle, and all other customs whether direct or indirect, in money, or in kind, shall altogether be deferred for some time, to manifest our compassion. Let this be made known to the Board (of Revenue). Respect this.

An Imperial Edict has been received to the following effect.

In the Treasury Office of the Board of Revenue, certain Inspectors and other officers have been fixed upon to Superintend the disbursements and receipts thereof, and we have again and again appointed Kings and other such High ministers to be Superintendents of the Treasury, and to investigate it's affairs. This year we made another addition to their number of two Auditors, a Mantchoo and Chinese, and the whole of these Officers had quite sufficient ability to enable them to fulfil their duty, in arranging and examining into matters. How is it then that the whole of them have been so exceedingly blind and stupid, as to give rise to a very serious affair? For, this year on account of a case that had happened of Chanchengpaou, one of the officers of the Treasury, having embezzled some of the public money, we appointed a great minister to investigate the whole affair. Now to day Weikin and the other have sent in their report in reply, wherein they state that all the items of voluntary contributions as given in the accounts, coincide with the amount of money now in possession, but that of the old boards of the regular duties that have been stored up, both in rice, as well as in silver, there is a deficit of more than 9,282,000 Taels; indeed such a business as this has never before been heard of.

On perusing this statement, my anger knew no bounds, for that the whole of them should dare of their own accord, and according to their pleasure, to seize upon the Public Revenue is like burying their feelings, in the very depth of blindness and acting in a similar manner with the common thieves of the country, and we ought straightway to punish them very severely in order to uphold the terror of the laws. But this affair has been going on for many years, and during that time the mandarins that have been in office are not a few, and the clerks and servants in the establishments have been very numerous, get if we do not truly and rigorously investigate this matter, I am apprehensive that it will enable them to yet out of the scrape, and escape the net of the law. Since the 8th year of the reign of Keaking (1801) the Mandarins belonging to the Treasury, that have successively come into, and those that have retired from office, have all been blood relations, and faithful ministers of high rank, and though they followed each other in succession, still not one of them ever examined into affairs, but so much did they disgrace their station, that not one man amongst them would denounce this treachery. Are none of the Kings ashamed of their conduct? I blame myself because I did not thoroughly know the talent of

my men, and my mortification on this account is exceeding great.

We direct that they be given over to the Board (of Punishments) and let them take away their offices and titles add pass very severe sentences upon them. Furthermore concerning this matter, we command that a Committee may be appointed consisting of Mo-chang-ah (Prime Minister) Kingching, Yeching, and Saeshaugh, and let them examine into it and manage it. As for those officers of the Treasury, with the auditors, clerks and servants, we also direct that distinct inquiries may be set on foot concerning them, and let them be very severely punished. Regarding this deficiency in the money of the Treasury, the said Committee ought to apply their whole minds in devising proper means for recovering and making it up by various fines, and duly report their proceedings. Respect this.

On the 19th day of the 5th month, an Imperial Edict was received to the following effect.

On account of a very extensive deficit having been found out in the Treasury by the Board of Revenue we ought to appoint Kings and other such High Ministers to investigate it. They have now made inquiries about the officers that have successively held appointments in the Treasury, together with the Auditors, and the names of all the Officers, of which they have drawn up a list, and handed it in for my perusal. The said mandarins whether they are Superintendents of the receipts or expenditures, or whether they be auditors, they are of totally abandoned characters, which has given rise to this serious affair. Indeed it is beyond all reason, and they ought to be severely punished in order to maintain the terror of the law.

We therefore direct that all the officers noted down in that list, shall be delivered over to the Board of Offices for trial. We furthermore direct that those Tartar Mandarins now in office, as well as those who on some account or other have returned home, shall be first degraded, and a distinct list taken of them, together with the sons and grandsons of those of them who have since died, whether they are in office or not, and those Mandarins now holding appointments, which should be duly reported, and let the whole of them be handed over to the committee, consisting of Mo-chang-ah &c. &c. to be very severely dealt with. Respect this.

A MEMORIAL.

This representation was made on the 27th day of the 5th month (24th June) and the answer thereto despatched on the 6th day of the 7th month (1st August.)

Your slave Kæden the Lord Mayor of Moukden kneeling memorializes for the purpose of submitting his views for enriching the Treasury, which he now respectfully transmits for the Imperial hearing, requesting Your Majesty's pleasure concerning them, looking up and heeding the sacred glance thereon.

It is my humble opinion, that in the old regulations regarding public property, changes ought not to be lightly proposed, but as there are many arrangements still wanting, I think there is no objection to effecting some conditional arrangements therein. From what I myself have seen, the Public Money that has been expended for the maritime fortifications and hydraulic works, during the late few years is not less than several tens of myriads of Taels, and added to this that extraordinary case of deficit in the Treasury, makes it still more necessary that some means should be devised for making it up, and if I can show that this will give respectability to the State and life to the people, there will then exist no obstacle to the whole being granted, as perhaps it will make some very slight increase in the Public Revenue. I your slave who am much indebted to the sacred favours for being appointed Lord Mayor (in bringing forward) my views am like one groping in the dark, do now respectfully propose to Your Majesty the four following measures.

1st. All the bonds that have been given for House property taxes ought to be revised. I have noticed that the property stored up in the dwelling houses and shops of all the Tartars and people at the capital, both in the City and suburbs is exceeding great, and there has hitherto been a law that the money arising from the payment of the taxes in bonds, which originally belonged to the people of the two districts, shall become the property of the two wings of the Tartar army. But for these many successive years, it is very probable that there has reigned much confusion, and a great deal of smuggling been carried on. This does not solely affect the duties, but there have been extensive and repeated mortgages and sales made, and under vundry pretences extortion and deceit have from time to time been practised, and the Board of Requests ought therefore to be directed to make some good regulations about it. Perhaps it would be well purposely, to appoint a High Officer, who should entirely devote himself to superintending this matter, or else let it devolve upon the city police, who ought, within the space of a year, at every station to inquire and draw up an account of the number of houses in each street. Then, no matter whether they have sent in a report of the duties to be paid or not, or the Tartars have taken bonds of the people, or the people

have taken bonds of the Tartars, we entirely remit the post, and give full permission to all proprietors to repair to the Mandarins and there clearly state the value of their property, as given in their old bonds, and having paid 3 per cent upon the whole, his document will have a Seal affixed to it, and it will be returned to him. But if he has only mortgaged his house or lands for a short time, the man who has received them in mortgage will pay the duties until they are redeemed and restored to the original owner. Supposing the property be an inheritance bequeathed to the owner by his ancestors, or if the house is what he built himself, or if he only possesses a blank bond instead of a sealed one, the Mandarins will examine into all the particulars, ascertain the value, fix the tax accordingly, and give him a sealed paper as a proof. After the expiration of the term, if there are any who will not come forward and report the amount of taxes to be paid, as soon as they are found out, their property will be confiscated. When all this has been clearly investigated into, sealed bonds should be given to the Tartars and people possessing property, which may serve as proofs, and if they again purchase any houses or lands they ought to customary to repair to the two wings in the two districts, and according to the regulations pay the duties thereof. If this mode is adopted then all the taxes will be paid up to a farthing, as there will be no smuggling or evasions practised, and the proprietors will be enabled to keep firm possession of their property, and thus do away with all causes for law suits. Furthermore we must place a very strict restraint upon the clerks and other inferior officers, and on no account allow them to practise any extortions, which might give rise to trouble and confusion. But although the people, throughout the provinces, will no longer practise deceit in order to get out of paying the taxes, still, as we have not yet ascertained how much will be collected by the above means, it will be difficult to prevent these petty officers levying much and reporting little, and therefore request that the Imperial commands may be issued directing all the Governors and Lieut. Governors to give strict orders to all the several circuits and districts, that good arrangements may be made concerning this, and if any such abuses occur, as levying much but reporting little, let the Governors be instantly and severely prosecuted.

2ndly. The various taxes should according to their nature be increased. From inquiries that I have made, I find that as the land taxes concern the livelihood of poorer classes, it would not be well to submit proposals for their increase on any slight cause, but this does not apply to shops and mercantile establishments. Not to the bazaars and market places, the inhabitants of which by selling things by weight, obtain double the profit, than those who labour at the plough. Amongst these we next meet with the pawnbrokers, whose trade is carried on to a still further extent, so that in large cities where there is much commerce, there are not less than several tens of these establishments, whilst even in out of the way places, you are certain to find some of them. Now according to the regulations that have hitherto existed, the taxes to be paid by each of these shops, amount indeed to the very trifling sum of 4 taels per annum and therefore we ought to suggest an increase of this impost. As for the coalmines, iron works, and the various mercantile establishments, their taxes are less than those of the pawnbrokers, and according to the same law, they ought to be conditionally raised. But all the pawnbrokers, who have maintained themselves upon our soil, trading on our ground, and for ages received favours from the state, I think that they should repay this in some measure, and therefore let their annual taxes be slightly increased, which can easily be arranged, and they themselves will joyfully pay them. Regarding the tea shops throughout the country, might any regulations be made for increasing the duties on that article or not? We again request that orders may be issued to the Governors and Lieut. Governors of all provinces, that they may examine into the whole of those particulars, make good arrangements concerning them, and report thereon to your Majesty, that they may be put in force.

3rdly. The provincial fees should be transferred to the public Treasury. I your slave have successively held offices in the provinces of Chible, Sienze, and Kansuh, and have noticed that the Inspectors and the Magistrates of the counties, circuits, and districts, do all receive fees and voluntary contributions under a great variety of names, the whole of which is laid out on the public works of that province of which the Treasurer has hitherto sent in accounts. A deduction ought also to be made in the Mandarins' emoluments, which should be sent to the Capital, and let this be the same throughout all the Provinces. But I am afraid there will be the expenses of the army, and the costs of examinations together with the salaries of those Mandarins who are acting for others, and have no emoluments, but although what is thus expended will amount to no trifling sum, and though the taxes are spent in repairing public works, and sandy other objects, still what is thus laid out may for a short time be put a stop to. I request that all the Governors and Lieut. Governors may be directed to find out the true amount of fees and voluntary contributions in the Treasury, and how much is required to be left behind for the public use of the Province, whilst all

that remains should be duly reported to the Lord and said to. If such conditional reductions are made, the provinces will not be without means to maintain the public works, whilst the Treasury of the state will be gradually enriched.

4th. Those mandarins who are behind hand in paying the taxes, ought to be urged on, and have a certain time given them for making them up. I find on examination that it is the duty of all those officers both of the capital and the provinces to send in the taxes, and if they are short in these fixed imposts, they ought to make up the deficiency, because this is the regular income, and there ought not to be a single farthing owing. But when these mandarins are urged to pay, they all just look upon it as a matter of form, and delay according to their pleasure, without ever thinking of making any attempt to fulfil their engagements, and after a few years they declare themselves bankrupts, when of course the sums are remitted. Although the regulations fixing the time of payment are somewhat strict, still they are of no avail, and so I request that the board may be directed to make some other very severe arrangements, as to the payment in instalments, and if they exceed the term, they ought to be prosecuted with all severity. If they hide any property, and attempt to keep it secret, giving out false reports of having become total bankrupts, besides punishing according to law the said mandarin and his family, that officer who stood security for him should also be included. If in this case the mandarin requests that part of his emoluments may be deducted the board of offices should according to law refuse it, but let his whole income be taken away, which would be doing things under a severe name, and still be acting mercifully. I have now come to the resolution of making the request that in future those mandarins that are behind hand in the payment of the taxes shall have all their emoluments taken away and also make up of themselves a small part of one or two tenths. Great severity ought to be kept up regarding the limiting of the terms, and they ought to be urged to pay so that we shall not be obliged to wait until the matter is settled through deducting their emoluments. Formerly when I your slave held the Office of Prefect, over the county of Chingth in the Province of Chible, the deficits in the payment of the duties that had been contracted during the 14th 15th 16th and 17th years of Taoukwang (1834-35 &c.) amounted to more than 5100 Taels and I therefore requested one of the high Inspectors to advance at once 1000 Taels, send it forthwith to the capital, and lay it before the board, and the rest of the money is now being quickly disbursed, and I would not dare to delay it. I your slave do now take this statement of the above four articles which I have drawn up, in order to express my views of enriching the revenue, and stupid as I am, whether they are appropriate or not, I humbly beg that I may receive your Majesty's instructions thereon.

A respectful Memorial.
An answer written with the vermillion pencil, has been received, saying that the board should consider the said proposals, and report accordingly. Respect this.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 5th October.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong &c., is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Major Eldred Pottinger, a. s. of the Bombay Artillery to be an Extra Aid-de Camp on His Excellency's personal Staff from the 1st Sept. 1843.

Alexander Anderson Esquire, to be Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong from the 1st of October 1843.

Doctor Winchester will continue to act as Assistant to the Colonial Surgeon until further orders.

These appointments are subject to the approbation and confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Macao, 2nd October, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Proclamation and Notification issued under date the 22nd of July last, on the occasions of the promulgation of the new Tariff and General Regulations of trade, and the appointment of G. T. Lay, Esq. to be Her Britannic Majesty's officiating Consul at Canton, it is now announced, for the general information of all British Subjects, that the Emperor of China has graciously approved of the Tariff and Regulations, and has directed, that they shall be introduced and brought into operation at the Ports of Foochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, in addition to that of Canton.

The following appointments are therefore made, and are to take effect from the dates specified; subject to the approbation and confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Captain George Balfour of the Madras Artillery, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai from the

1st of December, 1843.

Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq. to be Interpreter to the Consulate at Shanghai from the 1st of September 1843.

Frederic Howe Hale, Esq. to be Surgeon to the Consulate at Shanghai from the 1st of Sept., 1843.

Henry Gribble, Esq., to officiate as Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy from the 1st of October, 1843.

Robert Thom, Esq., to officiate as Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo from the 1st of October, 1843, but to continue to act as Chinese Secretary until relieved by Mr. Gustaff.

The above named officers will join their Stations at the earliest possible period, and may be excepted to do so in the course of the present month.

A Consul will be appointed to the Port of Foochowfoo, and the Establishment of that and the other Consulates completed as soon as circumstances will admit; of which arrangements due notice will be given.

By order of His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Macao, 1st October, 1843.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON, 5 months sight 4s. 3d. 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.

On BENGAL Government bills, 30 days sight 290 per 100 £.

Stock, large 3 @ 34 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September, ARRIVED

- 28. (H.) *The Arundham*, Smith, Madras.
- 29. " *Chusan*, Laird, Bombay.
- 30. " *Bamsey*, Farley, do.
- 1. (P.) *Brig of war Tajo*, Capt. ———, Lisbon.
- October.
- 2. (H.) *Isa*, Lokeland, Chusan.
- 3. " *Eden Stewart*, Whittingham, Liverpool.
- 4. " *Waverley*, Morgan, Madras.
- 5. " *Mount S. Elphinstone*, Eagle, London.
- 6. " *Sir H. Campbell*, Bolton, Bombay.
- 6. (A.) *Leisure*, ———, Manila.

PASSENGER per

Golden Stewart, Mr. J. Dale.

October, SAILED

- 3. (H.) *Quintin Letick*, Gray, Cork.
- 4. " *Cadogan*, Eldred, Sandwich Islands.
- 4. " *Ann Leckard*, Wightman, Batavia.

PASSENGERS per

Quintin Letick, Capt. Call; Lieut. Hamilton.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay, — *Shah Allum*, *Allot Rohoman* on the 15th; *Dronspout*.

For Calcutta, — *Cowasjee Family*, *Red Rover*.

For Chusan, — *Hartekin*.

LATENT DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th July.	SINGAPORE 18th Sept.
UNITED STATES, 8th June	MANILA 14th Sept.
CALCUTTA, 10th Aug.	AMOI.
BOMBAY, 25th Aug.	CHUAN.
JAVA, 18th Sept.	NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Algerine	—	Hill	
Ardamer	—	McIntyre	Macvicar and Co.
Antares	—	Drussett	H. Pybus.
Athena	—	Clark	Dent and Co.
Ariel	—	Bart	
Adm. Mooroom	—	McKnight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Albert Edward	220	Hughes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Asia	537	Smith	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Ariadne	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Alot Rohoman	—	Leister	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Anna	—	Kelling	C. W. Bowra.
Anna Maria	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann, [shire	789	Thomas	
Buckingham	1468	McGregor	
Belhaven	—	Watt	
Bussorah Merc.	—	Perrier	
Bom. Hormusjee	—	Lemon	H. Rastomjee.
Bella Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bombay	—	Forley	
Bintang	—	Wright	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Carib	—	Heaton	Dent and Co.
Clown	—	Norris	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones	—	McFee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Charles Grant	—	Pitcairn	Macvicar and Co.
Cornwall	—	Baxted	Boustead and Co.

SUPPLEMENT.

Charles Forbes	Wills,	Jardine M. & Co.	Passenger,	257	Walton	Jardine, M. and Co.
Conzer,	Ridley,	Turner & Co.	Persian	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.	
Chusan	Laird		Pearl			
Caroline,	Williams,	Russell and Co.	Prima Donna	Kell	Dent and Co.	
Cleopatra,	Early,		*Patna,	Ponsonby,		
Castle Huntly,	Riddie,	Macvicar and Co.	*Portly,	Reed,	Wetmore & Co.	
Claudine,	462 Norris,	Jardine M. & Co.	Prince of Wales	Jones,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	
*Caledonia,	430 Burns,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	Possidone,	Valentine,	R. Browne.	
Cowarjee Family	Durham,		*Ranger,	McMillan	Turner and Co.	
Corea,			Red Rover,	Mc Mardo	Jardine M. & Co.	
*Chieftain (Land	Buxie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Repuise,	1425 Marquis,	Thomas Marquis,	
Des of Northber-	541 Scott,	Jardine M. Co.	Ruparell,		A. & D. Furdonjee,	
Dumfries,	Thomson,		*Rus. Cowarjee,	Hill,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	
*Devonport,	Parry,	Russell and Co.	*Salem,	Millford,		
*Diana,	Strickland		Sir H. Compton	Bolton	P. Merwanjee & Co.	
*Doff Wellington	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.	Sir E. Ryan	Anderson	H. Pybus.	
David Clarke,	Mills,	Turner and Co.	*Simon Taylor,	Brown,	Russell and Co.	
*Earl of Clare,	Scott,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	Sophie Fraser	William	Macvicar and Co.	
Eliza Stewart,	McLeod,	B. Barretto.	Scaleby Castle,	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.	
*Eliza,		Lindsay and Co.	*Shah Allum,	Evans,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	
Eagle,	388 Sewell,	Jardine M. & Co.	Sappho,	446 Dunlop,	Dallas and Co.	
Earl Balcarrais,	1488 Baker,		Sarah,	488 Heidrick,	Jardine M. and Co.	
Euphrates,	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.	Scotia	Drayner		
Elizabeth Moore	Mossop,	Russell & Co.	*Sultana,	Willson,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	
*Erna,	Scanlan	Macvicar & Co.	Tyrer,	Rimmer,	Dent and Co.	
*Fred. Hath,	Hogg,	Turner and Co.	*Thomas Fielden	398 blackstone	Dirom, Gray and Co.	
Fort William,	1214 Moore,	Jardine, M. & Co.	Time,		H. Pybus.	
Fetty Mobar,	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.	Urgent,	utherland	Turner and Co.	
*Hygiea, (Track,	Whittington,	Bell and Co.	Ths. Arbuthnot	Smith	Macvicar & Co.	
Heleen Stewart	Edwards,	H. Pybus.	Victoria,	Potter,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Harlequin,	621 Bayne,	Jardine M. & Co.	*Vict. Sandon,	Lancaster,	Dent and Co.	
Heleen,	533 Buckle,		Wm. Jardine,	Jones,	Macvicar and Co.	
Hasheeny,		D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	Wm. Wilson,	Hawkins,		
Helen Mar,		Macvicar and Co.	Wareley	Morgan		
*Harmony,	377 Elder,	C. B. Compton.	Yonge Gussie,	107 Lewis,	J. E. Murray.	
*Ingile,	Isaacson,	Bell and Co.				
Indian,	English,	J. Hudson.				
Isa. Robertson,	Kelly,	Holliday, Wise & Co.				
Iris,	298 Merritt,	Fox Rawson and Co.				
*Ingleborough,		Lindsay and Co.				
Ivanhoe,	Kilgour,					
Isa,	Lakeland	Jardine M. & Co.				
Judith Allan,	105 Hayes,					
Juliet,	Alexander,	Holliday Wise & Co.				
John Horton,	336 can'gham	Dirom, Gray & Co.				
John Christian	withcombe	Russell and Co.				
John Brown,	Thorahill,	Dent and Co.				
John Barry,	Balls,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.				
*John Laird,	Auld,	St. Croix.				
James Campbell,	328 Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.				
*John Brewer,	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.				
Julia	Jennings	Boustead and Co.				
Lucy Wright,	Pollock	Macvicar and Co.				
Lord Amberst,	Zebell,	Dent and Co.				
*Lowjee Family	A. res,					
Maid of Athens	Hews	H. Rustomjee.				
Mary,	Kemp,	Russell and Co.				
M. S. Elphinstone	Eagle	Dudabhy Burjorjee.				
Masden,	Dore,	Lindsay and Co.				
Mary Catharine	Taylor,	Macvicar and Co.				
Mermaid,	Ryle,					
Nitent,	150 Wright,					
Nastina,	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.				

* At Whampoa.
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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 41.] Macao, Saturday, 14th October, 1843.

[No. 419.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard; as well as the total number of Taels of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) CHARLES E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Govt. House Victoria,
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.
True Copy. RICHARD WOOSAM.

NOTICE.—I hereby give that I have appointed Wm. F. PRICE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Firm of LOPES MOSES & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. G. MOSES, the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of LOPES MOSES & Co. on or after this date.

J. J. LOPES.

Macao, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843:

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LLOYDS, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a HOUSE of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON,) Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON,) Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney) of Calcutta and China.
CHARLES HUGHESDON

Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDON in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYAS.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. DHUMJESHOY BYRANJEE and Mr. DADABHOY BYRANJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, States, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 45 Queen's Road.

FOR LONDON.

THE "EUPHRATES," Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa on the 5th November. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. This ship carries a Surgeon. Hongkong or Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Built Ship "ABIA," 537 Tons. Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Hongkong Bay, or to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Bark "MASRU," will have quick despatch for above ports, for Freight of Treasure and Silk, apply to

DADABHOY BYRANJEE.

Macao, 22nd September, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SONJAIR, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANABHOY.

FOR SALE.

THE A. 1. Barque "EMU," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCANLAN on board at Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Barque "IVANHOE," 374 tons, capt. KILGOUR, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 4th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "HALLER," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Captain HILL, now at Whampoa, will be despatched immediately. For freight and passage apply to

JAMOOJEE NESSARWANJEE, Canton.

or D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALESBY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTON, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to

HEERJEEHSHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now laying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 27th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Barque "MARY CATHERINE," Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

Macao, 28th July 1843. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEHSHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.

Macao, 20th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
Macao, 5th August, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AND ON MONDAY,
The 14th and 16th of October, 1843.

JOHN SMITH, will sell on his premises, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, to the highest bidder, a small batch of superior **SHERRY, PORT, ROCK and CHAMPAGNE**; (on account of whom it may concern:) twenty two pairs of **SILVER WATCHES**, saved from the wreck of the "George Wallis"; a quantity of **LONG KILLS**, and **HANDKERCHIEFS**, more or less damaged; **Grey SHIRTINGS**; **MUSLIN de LAINE**; **3 SADDLE POINIES**; a small lot of **FRESH PROVISIONS**; Calcutta bottled Beer, and double and single barreled Fowling Pieces; whole and half boxes of really fresh Bloom Raisins; Prunes; a few bolts of Canvas; partially damaged Sewing and Roping Twine; Groats and Barley, in tin; a sweet toned Spanish Guitar, in a case; kid and cotton Gloves; Women's stockings; Lavender Water; Scented Powders; Brandy and Claret, in wood and bottle; Bandanas and Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, a few copies of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, (new,) 8vo. edition; Razors, and numerous other articles. The Sale will commence precisely at 11, & close at 3 o'clock.

Macao, 14th October, 1843.

ABOUT the 20th instant, **JNO. SMITH** will put up to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder, an invoice of *Joseph Rodgers and Sons* **SUPERIOR CUTLERY**. At the same time will be sold without reserve, an invoice of **LOOKING GLASSES**. Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a large quantity of **SUNDRY BIRMINGHAM WARE**, consisting of Table Cutlery, Penknives, Razors, Metal Buttons, Needles, Tape Measures, gilt Jewellery, Snuff Boxes, Musical Boxes, Toy Watches, Percussion Caps, Britannia-metal Tea Pots, &c. Corkscrews, Fowling Pieces, &c. &c.

Macao, 9th October, 1843.

EARLY this month, **JNO. SMITH** will put up for sale, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the Brig "PRIMAVERA," with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, Boats, Stores, &c. The whole will be put up into separate lots, and further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.

JNO. SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of *Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suits, Pendants, Ornaments, Seint Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Watch Keys, Vinaigrettes, Brooches, Rings*, &c.—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. *Waterhouse and Braggins*, and which he will **DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY**, and solicit the patronage of the public. The Lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.

Macao, 31st September, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig **LINNET**, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by
JNO. SMITH.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doekins for **PANTALOONS**, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by
JNO. SMITH.

TWO COMMANDER—Blank Forms of **SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A black **MANILA PONT**, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the *Canton Press Office*.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—A Complete Set of Rose wood furniture suitable for one parlour, consisting of one dozen **CHAIRS**, two **SOPAS**, two **PANETAL TABLES**, one **SOPA** and one centre **TABLE**. Also a pair of very handsome **DRESSING BUREAUS** and a pair of **WARDROBES**. Apply to
THEO. GROVES.
Praya Mandoon, next to Dr. Freitas.

FOR SALE—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS**, apply to
FRANCO & SON.
Macao, 6th October, 1843.

HORNBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

Macao 20th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE—Just received for sale by the undersigned:
50 Casks **ALB.**
150 Barrels **PITCH**,
60 do. **ROBIN**,
10 do. **VARNISH**,
600 Gallons **SPIRIT of TURPENTINE**.
J. A. De SILVA.

Macao, 9th September, 1843.

FOR SALE—Superior **SHERRY**, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of **VILLEGAS of Xerez**. Apply to
P. De Las HERAS.

FOR SALE—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING**; **TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS**, also a few **CHINAWARE Dinner sets**.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE—**MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.**
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE—Bally **RICE**, **COCOANUT OIL**, **COFFEES**, **JAVA ARRACK** in cases and casks, **SINGAPORE BEANS and PLANKS**, **PORT WINE**, **SHERRY**, old **RUM** and **WHISKY** in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal **TABLE LAMPS**, do. **Hanging LAMPS** with three and four lights with Shades complete. **Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES**, **Hour and half Hour GLASSES**, also an assortment of superior **GLASSWARE**, consisting of **Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses**, and some very fine **DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS**. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE—**MADRIIRA WINE** in Pipes, **Hogsheads**, and **Quarter casks**, from the well known house of **KRIS & Co.**, apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1842. **DRENT & Co.**

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of **MISS KRAOU LWAN WANG**. A Chinese Tale, translated by **SMITH**, price one Dollar.
ESOR'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SMITH**, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE of the SHIPWRECK of THE KITH, &c., price 50 cents.
The Law relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN**, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William Symons**, price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING**, at the *Canton Press Office* continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ¥ 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter press size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" **for 3 months** \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS,

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the *Canton Press*, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de St. de 30 cents each.

THE RATIONALE of the OPIUM CLAIMS.

British Governments have successively displayed a mean injustice towards the mercantile public, only exceeded by the general extravagances with which they waste the public money. A placeman, who holds an office for many years without doing the duties though he receives a high salary, cannot be deprived of his place without being paid the value of all the future years that he might continue to receive public money for doing nothing. And if he has instituted a practice of extorting money from the public by any method not expressly illegal, he must be paid also for losing that opportunity. See what was done with some recent law changes. The usual relation of the public to Government is that of paying; but sometimes a part of the public has a claim or payment from the Government. In such cases, the

Government calls that part of the public "individuals," and thinks it meritorious to evade paying some portion of the just claim. Paying a great deal of money to officials, who, might get it from the public without doing any thing for it, is called "keeping the public faith"; forcing "individuals" to accept less than their due, under the insolvent's threat that otherwise they shall have none at all, is called "saving the public money." The case of the Danish claims will occur to every one, and the still pending case of the opium-compensation is even worse.

It is true that the Danish case was not mixed up with an unpopular subject in this country, like that of the opium trade. But, whatever the odium which may attach to the traffic in that drug, it cannot affect the contract entered into by the representative of the Government; who did not purchase the drug subject to deductions on account of its odium. Besides, the Indian Government itself was the producer and wholesale dealer of the drug; the British Parliament declared in 1839, that it was inexpedient to abandon so considerable a source of revenue as the opium trade; and the British Government cannot affect therefore to pay the holders of the opium less for the goods which it dragged out of their hands because those goods have some kind of dislike entertained towards them by people in this country, who prefer intoxicating themselves with alcoholics rather than opium. And in fact there is no such pretence. The opium trade, the opium war, and all their moral considerations, are beside the question immediately at issue.

Early in 1839, the Chinese Government manifested an intention to seize the opium at Canton. The Hong merchants expressed a belief that the surrender of a comparatively small number of chests "would satisfy the exigency"; and they promised to become answerable to the holders for even that small amount. The Chinese authorities, however, obtained possession of some merchants; and subsequently Superintendent Elliot suffered himself, with many other persons, to fall into their hands. This is the point on which the whole question hinges. The Chinese would not release Charles Elliot and his companions until he had guaranteed that the whole of the opium in and near Canton should be surrendered. Now the whole of the opium which was afterwards surrendered was at that time beyond the reach of the Chinese authorities. This, then, was the posture of affairs—Elliot was in their power; the opium without: they threatened destruction to the opium, or to Elliot; and Elliot made the very reasonable proposal to the opium-holders to surrender the opium, and ransom him and their countrymen. We think that the step was not only natural, but wise; for had any thing happened to Captain Elliot, it must greatly have complicated our disputes with China; and as to the odium of the whole affair, a disaster at the juncture would have committed us to open war at the most equivocal part of the transaction for both sides; we fighting to retain the drug, the Chinese to grasp it by whatever means. Now what was the contract? The Superintendent issued a proclamation.

"enjoining and requiring in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, all her Majesty's subjects then present in Canton, forthwith to make a surrender to him, for the service of her said Majesty's Government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium, under their respective control; assigning as his reasons, 'paramount motives, affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners then present in Canton, and other very weighty causes; and in the most full and unreserved manner holding himself responsible for and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of her Majesty's subjects, surrendering the said British-owned opium into his hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese Government: specially cautioning the aforementioned British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium into his hands, at or before six o'clock on that day, he the said Chief Superintendent thereby declares her Majesty's Government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British-owned opium; and it was to be especially understood, 'that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to him agreeably to that notice should be determined upon principles and in a manner thereafter to be defined by her Majesty's Government.'"

This proclamation involved both a threat and a promise,—a threat, that if the opium-holders did not comply with the demand, the superintendent would shift the responsibility from himself to them; and a promise, to pay the value of the opium on some definite "principle." The opium-holders very justly ask, how could they disobey the injunction? They beheld in Captain Elliot the successor of the East India Company's supercargoes, who had ample power; they saw in him the representative of the more powerful British Government; they saw him undertake the contract of affairs at juncture when their own lives, the property of themselves and others at a distance, the welfare of the empire, were at stake; and he said to them, "Do as I tell you; leave all to me, and I will be answerable for all; but do otherwise, and you shall be

* Correspondence, &c. respecting Compensation for the opium surrendered at Canton in 1839.

answerable." Of course, under such circumstances, they implicitly obeyed. All the opium, 30,000 chests, was surrendered. They did not surrender it to the Chinese, but to Captain Elliot, on his promise to pay for it, "in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government."

It remained for the Superintendent to pay for the opium: the question is, *How much?* Here begins the extraordinary part of the Government's conduct. The opium-holders suggest a "principle" for determining the value of the goods,—namely, the cost price, and certain interest and charges, taken at 17½ per cent. It is difficult to suppose that Captain Elliot had not the same idea in his mind; for four days before the surrender of the opium, he required statements from British subjects of loss from property which they might be obliged to leave behind, "as far as may be practicable, upon invoice cost." The British Government, itself enforced that principle in the case of the British claims on the Brazilian Government, the latest case of the kind on record. That plan has also the advantage of a fixed and definite basis. Opium at Canton in March 1839 bore a fluctuating price: the measures taken by the Chinese government had caused an artificial depression. The opium-holders, however, were not obliged to sell at once; and therefore the "market-price" at Canton, where there was no market, no more indicated the value of the opium to them, than the present price of corn in the British market indicates the value of bonded corn,—with this vast difference, that opium is so much less bulky an article in proportion to its price, that it can more easily be stored or shifted to convenient markets. If the Government were how to compel the owners of bonded corn in England to sell it, and then to pay them for what it would fetch now, the act would not be a tenth part so unjust.

It is impossible to find out what "principle" the Government people adopted to ascertain the value; but these facts appear: Ministers point out as one important element in the calculation, the case in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, of Ramesabek Mullick *versus* De Souza and others. The defendants, for a commission of 2½ per cent, guaranteed the safe return of the proceeds of sale of the opium belonging to the plaintiff and consigned to their agents at Canton; this opium formed a part of the gross quantity surrendered; and in place of payment, the defendants tendered the "scrip," or Capt. Elliot's receipt for the amount of opium delivered; but the plaintiff refused it, and brought his action; and the Supreme Court decided, first, that the price originally given for the opium should be taken as the test of the value; but on a rehearing, that the price for the scrip should be the test, "as the defendants were not insurers of the opium, but the proceeds"; the Court treating the value as a thing not proved, if provable; and the damages were thus reduced from 865 rupees per chest to 408, the whole damages from 52,597 rupees to 27,000. The British Government desired the Government of India to cause "a full and searching inquiry to be instituted, at the earliest practicable period, into the actual value of each description of opium confiscated by the Chinese authorities in the month of March and April 1839"; and they called attention to the case just mentioned. A similar application was made to Sir Henry Pottinger, and Captain Elliot, was desired to report on the subject. The Indian Government pronounced inquiry impracticable, but suggested the price current in India just before the news of Capt. Elliot's detention as the basis. From the 4th April to the 5th May 1839, the average price at Calcutta and Bombay fell from about 60 l. to 35 l.; the news of the detention reached Calcutta on the 13th May, and by the 27th May it had fallen to about 21 l. 10 s. Sir Henry Pottinger says that "it is absolutely impossible to arrive at any conclusive or satisfactory opinion as to the actual value"; but he thinks that the Lords of the Treasury, by the help of the prime cost and the case of Ramesabek Mullick, might pronounce on a fair compensation. Captain Elliot, in Cadogan Place, and making himself agreeable to the Government who protected and patronised him, would take, not the invoice cost, but the rate fixed by the Supreme Court at Calcutta, as the minimum, and the lowest price refused for the lowest description of opium at Canton on the 5th March 1839 (before Lin's first violent proclamation) as the maximum. The market, he says, was glutted at the time, and likely to be more so. Finally, Government offer to the claimants, to divide among them the 6,000,000 dollars received under the Nankin treaty as opium-compensation. In all this there is no trace of any thing like definite "principle," either as to the "actual value" of the opium or even as to the precise thing for which compensation was to be given. As to the alleged glut of the market, that would have told less on the price of opium at Canton, than on the value of the next crop of opium in India. Captain Elliot, who forced a sale during a glut, was bound rather to make good the difference, than to take advantage of his own wrong in estimating the price which he pledged himself to pay. The case which is so much relied on was exceptional: in that case, the opium

was consigned to Canton for immediate sale, at the current price; whereas opium was usually consigned to be sold at remunerating prices. And the Court took the price of scrip as a test of the probable proceeds, because those proceeds, not the opium, the defendants had insured. Now Captain Elliot injured neither the opium nor the proceeds, but he did injure the "value" of the opium.

He was bound in equity to offer no less. The owners of the goods which he thus summarily seized were not there to assent. They were persons of all classes in India, including some who were so much injured by this locking up of their property, that they have been driven to suicide in the desperation of their distress. Having seized goods in that peremptory manner, Elliot, and the Government in whose name he acted, were bound to place the owners in the position they occupied before the transaction.

It remains to show the practical effect of the Government evasion. For 1118½ chests of opium Sir James Jeebhoy and Sons actually paid as purchase-money, in India, an average price of 975 rupees or about 97 l. 10s. and with freight, insurance, and other usual charges, the invoice price averaged about 144 l. 4s.: opium was actually sold on the coast of China, at the time, at sums ranging from 500 to 800 dollars; the dollar being worth about 4s. 3d.: Captain Elliot states that the Price of opium in Canton on the 22d April was 1,300 dollars: the lowest price per chest of the opium sold was therefore about 103 l. 10s.: the price per chest offered by Government is 61 l. 10s. At the lowest rate mentioned above of actual sales, the value of the 30,000 chests surrendered would be 3,042,000 l.: the money offered by Government is under 1,250,000 l.

We have now stated all the main facts of the case; which will come before the House of Commons when they have to vote the opium-compensation out of the Consolidated Fund. A very few considerations will guide to a juster conclusion than that adopted by Mr. Goulburn and Sir Robert Peel.

1. Are the Government bound by the contract of Captain Elliot, or not? If not, they should not have continued him in his office for a day; they should not have thrown their shield over him, and sent him out of the country in a higher representative capacity, but have delivered him over to his creditors. But they do not repudiate the contract: they accept it, in affecting to comply with it, and in demanding compensation from China to indemnify themselves.

2. The contract adopted, they should fulfil it by ascertaining and paying the actual value on some "principle." All their authorities pronounce it impossible to ascertain the value; and suggest all sorts of "principles." There is no proof that they adopted either of the principles so suggested; but they made a treaty with China exacting a sort of ransom; and in the terms which they dictated, they chose to call 6,000,000 dollars out of 21,000,000 compensation for the opium: they can't find the value—they fix it arbitrarily, or by some kind of chaffering with the Imperial Commissioners, at 6,000,000 dollars in the gross; and then they turn round and say, that is to be the "actual value," which they were to ascertain on some "principle to be defined!"

3. The six millions of the Nankin treaty is not all that the Government have received; they also received six millions at Canton. What was that for? Was it seized by way of reprisals, to pay for the opium? Was it plunder, for prize-money? Was it a contribution to the British revenue? Government only declare they won't pay it, because the Chinese say in the treaty that they give "six millions" to pay for the opium. Again who made them say that? On this point the Chinese themselves furnish some curious evidence. In a report from the three Imperial Commissioners on the requisitions of the British Plenipotentiary during the negotiations for the treaty, they say, that "the Showel Hang-ee and his colleagues represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton, in 6,000,000 dollars"; but "the barbarians exclaimed," that "the 6,000,000 dollars that had been paid did not amount to half of the prime cost, and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied." From this passage two things seem clear:—that the British Plenipotentiary had the prime cost in his mind when framing the treaty; and that the Chinese intended the Canton payment to go to account of the opium. If Government, therefore, are ruled by what passed between their Plenipotentiary and the Chinese, they must clearly hand over the 12,000,000 to the opium-claimants.

4. Moreover, the opium-holders did not make their contract with the Chinese Government, but with the British Government. The contract was, not that the British Government should get for the opium-surrenderers what they could squeeze out of China, but that they should themselves pay the actual "value." Suppose nothing had been obtained from China; is it pretended that then Captain

Elliot's promise to pay would have been void? No such absurd conclusion would be hazarded.

5. Part of the opium thus seized was grown by the Indian Government, and sold to the exporters at higher prices than those now offered. Thus Government stand, in respect of that opium, in this discreditable light; they sold the opium for so much; they asked it back again, promising to pay its actual value; and they now refuse to return the money which they received, and which should at least be taken as the minimum value. What would that be called in private life?

The tyrannical manner in which the inadequate payment is forced on the acceptance of the claimants, is not the least discreditable feature of the case. Ministers will not be content with making a tender, and letting acceptance speak for itself; but they demand a quittance in full. Assigning no reasons, they choose to say, "We consider the owners of the opium entitled to neither more nor less than its six millions of dollars which the Emperor of China has agreed to pay for their indemnification." Acting for others, many of them reduced to the utmost straits, the English agents for the claimants reply, "We assent to receive six millions of dollars, under such conditions as her Majesty's Government may think proper to impose; but in the hope that Government, on the receipt of further information, may hereafter be induced to do full justice to the claimants." Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulburn remain inexorable; they "beg that it may be distinctly understood, that the proposed payment can only be made on its being accepted by the several parties in full satisfaction of their claims." "Having no alternative," the claimants "accept it on the terms dictated"—as the unarmed traveller, who has "no alternative," surrenders his purse to high way-men.

Had all this been done by the previous Ministers, we should have plenty of sneering at the "shabby Whigs," the "cheffing Whigs," the "Whig robbers," and so forth. It is only less bad than the American doctrine of "repudiation," inasmuch as the debt is not denied altogether, but only in part; and a composition is rudely forced on the creditor. It was supposed that Sir Robert Peel rested mainly on the rock of "public faith," and that his very temperament and habits indisposed him to such breaches of decorum and common honesty. He will take advantage and precise evasions for "the nation," which to do for himself—to suppose an extravagant impossibility—would make his cheeks burn with shame. And it is possible now, precisely because he is the Minister of a great nation dealing with "individuals," Such is not the way to encourage that implicit confidence—that blind reliance on the faith of Government at periods of emergency—which in this country, "individuals," ought always to entertain.—*Spectator*, 10th June.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 14th Oct., 1843.

We have no arrivals to record this week that have brought any later intelligence from any part of the world than we were previously in possession of, and things are all in so quiet a state in China that they leave us almost nothing to write about, and the editorial part of our paper is therefore as scantily provided with news as can well be. The most important matter of the week has been the signature of the supplementary Treaty. On Saturday night last the 7th inst., H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, accompanied by his suite and several other gentlemen, left in H. M. Steamer *Driver* for the Bogue, and there met on Sunday, a little behind the Annaboy fort, and not far, we are told, from where the Opium was destroyed by Lin, the Imperial Commissioner Keying, and Governor of Canton, Kungung; who received him in a building erected for the occasion with all the customary honors. Here the signatures of the two high Chinese officers and H. M. Plenipotentiary were affixed, after which Sir Henry had an interview of several hours with Keying, and the gentlemen present at the signing were treated to a dinner. The whole party returned to Macao roads during the night, and Sir Henry landed here again on the Monday morning, and left for Hongkong yesterday in the *Driver* Steamer. This vessel, we hear, will be despatched for the north about the 20th of this month, and takes passengers the Consuls for Amoy and Shanghai.

† Correspondence relative to the Actual Value of the opium delivered up to the Chinese Authorities in 1839. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
Macao, 5th August, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TUES DAY, SATURDAY, AND ON MONDAY,
The 14th and 16th of October, 1843.

JOHN SMITH, will sell on his premises, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, to the highest bidder, a small batch of superior **SHERRY, PORT, HOCK and CHAMPAGNE**; (on account of whom it may concern:) twenty two pairs of **SILVER WATCHES**, saved from the wreck of the "George Walker"; a quantity of **LONG ELLS**, and **HANDKERCHIEFS**, more or less damaged; **Grey SHIRTINGS**; **MUSLIN de LAINE**; **3 SADDLE PONIES**; a small lot of **FRESH PROVISIONS**; Calcutta Bottled Beer, and double and single barrelled Fowling Pieces; whole and half boxes of really fresh Bloom Raisins; Prunes; a few bolts of Canvas; partially damaged Sewing and Roping Twine; Groats and Barley; in tin; a sweet toned Spanish Guitar, in a case; kid and cotton Gloves; Women's stockings; Lavender Water; Sciditis Powders; Brandy and Claret, in wood and bottle; Bandanna and Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, a few copies of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, (new,) 8vo. edition; Razors, and numerous other articles. The Sale will commence precisely at 11, & close at 3 o'clock.

Macao, 14th October, 1843.

ABOUT the 30th instant, **JNO. SMITH** will put up to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder, an invoice of **Joseph Rodgers and Sons SUPERIOR CUTLERY**. At the same time will be sold without reserve, an invoice of **LOOKING GLASSES**. Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a large quantity of **SUNDRY BIRMINGHAM WARE**, consisting of Table Cutlery, Penknives, Razors, Metal Buttons, Needles, Tape Measures, gilt Jewellery, Sewing Boxes, Musical Boxes, Toy Watches, Percussion Caps, Britannia-metal Tea Pots, &c. Corkscrews, Fowling Pieces, &c. &c.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

EARLY this month, **JNO. SMITH** will put up for sale, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the Brig "PRIMAVERA," with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, Boats, Stores, &c. The whole will be put up into separate lots, and further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.

JNO. SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of **Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suites, Fanciful Ornaments, Secret Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Watch Keys, Vinegarettes, Brooches, Rings, &c.**—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. **Wetherston and Drogden**, and which he will **DISEPOSE OF BY LOTTERY**, and solicit the patronage of the public. The Lottery will consist of 1000 Chancos, at 5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.

Macao, 21st September, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig **LINNET**, of 160 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 16th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doekies for **PANTALOONS**, of admired patterns, just received on sale by
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 26th August, 1843.

TWO CHANDLER—Blank Forms of **SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 16th Aug. 1843.

FOR SALE—A black **MANILA PONY**, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the **Canton Press Office**.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—A Complete Set of Rose wood furniture suitable for one parlour, consisting of one dozen **CHAIRS**, two **SOFAS**, two **PEDISTAL TABLES**, one **SOFA** and one **TABLE**. Also a pair of very handsome **DRESSING BUREAUS** and a pair of **WARDROBES**. Apply to
THEO. GROVES.
Praza Mendoc, next to Dr. Freitas.
Macao Sept. 29, 1843.

FOR SALE—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS**, apply to
FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao 26th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE—Just received for sale by the undersigned:
50 Casks **ALB.**
150 Barrels **PITCH**,
80 do. **ROBIN**,
10 do. **VARNISH**,
600 Gallons **SPRIT of TURPENTINE.**
J. A. De SILVA.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SALE—Superior **SHERRY**, in Quarter Casks, direct from Spain by way of Singapore, from the well known vaults of **VILLOEAS of Xerez**. Apply to
P. De LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING**; **TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS**, also a few **CHINAWARE Dinner sets**.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE

FOR SALE—**MEXICAN DOLLARS.**
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. L. CO. DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE—**Bally Rice, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARRACK** in cases and casks, **Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY** in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—**Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS**, do. **Hanging LAMPS** with three and four lights with Shades complete. **Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses**, **Hour and half Hour GLASSES**, also an assortment of superior **GLASSWARE**, consisting of **Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses**, and some very fine **Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS**. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE—**MADERA WINE** in Pipes, **Hogheads, and Quarter casks**, from the well known house of **KRIMS & Co.**; apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 30th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of **MISS KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale**, translated by **SLOTH**, price one Dollar.
Esor's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOTH**, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITS, &c., price 50 cents.

The **LAW** relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN**, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William Symons**, price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING**, at the **Canton Press Office** continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the **Canton Press**, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de S4, at 30 cents each.

THE RATIONALE OF THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

British Governments have successively displayed a mean injustice towards the mercantile public, only exceeded by the general extravagance with which they waste the public money. A placeman, who holds an office for many years without doing the duties though he receives a high salary, cannot be deprived of his place without being paid the value of all the future years that he might continue to receive public money for doing nothing. And if he has instituted a practice of extorting money from the public by any method not expressly illegal, he must be paid also for losing that opportunity. See what was done with **seam men's law changes**. The usual relation of the public to Government is that of paying; but sometimes a part of the public has a claim or payment from the Government. In such cases, the

Government calls that part of the public "individuals," and thinks it meritorious to evade paying some portion of the just claim. Paying a great deal of money to officials, who, might get it from the public without doing any thing for it, is called "keeping the public faith;" forcing "individuals" to accept less than their due, under the insolvent's threat that otherwise they shall have none at all, is called "saving the public money." The case of the Danish claims will occur to every one, and the still pending case of the opium-compensation is even worse.

It is true that the Danish case was not mixed up with an unpopular subject in this country, like that of the opium trade. But, whatever the odium which may attach to the traffic in that drug, it cannot affect the contract entered into by the representative of the Government; who did not purchase the drug subject to deductions on account of its odium. Besides, the Indian Government itself was the producer and wholesale dealer of the drug; the British Parliament declared in 1839, that it was inexpedient to abandon so considerable a source of revenue as the opium trade; and the British Government cannot affect therefore to pay the holders of the opium lease for the goods which it dragged out of their hands because those goods have some kind of dislike entertained towards them by people in this country, who prefer intoxicating themselves with alcoholics rather than opiate. And in fact there is no such pretence. The opium trade, the opium war, and all their moral considerations, are beside the question immediately at issue.

Early in 1839, the Chinese Government manifested an intention to seize the opium at Canton. The Hong merchants expressed a belief that the surrender of a comparatively small number of chests "would satisfy the exigency"; and they promised to become answerable to the holders for even that small amount. The Chinese authorities, however, obtained possession of some merchants; and subsequently Superintendent Elliot suffered himself, with many other persons, to fall into their hands. This is the point on which the whole question hinges. The Chinese would not release **Charles Elliot** and his companions until he had guaranteed that the whole of the opium in and near Canton should be surrendered. Now the whole of the opium which was afterwards surrendered was at that time beyond the reach of the Chinese authorities. This, then, was the posture of affairs—**Elliot** was in their power; the opium without; they threatened destruction to the opium, or to **Elliot**; and **Elliot** made the very reasonable proposal to the opium-holders to surrender the opium, and ransom him and their countrymen. We think that the step was not only natural, but wise; for had any thing happened to **captain Elliot**, it must greatly have complicated our dispute with China; and as to the odium of the whole affair, a disaster at the juncture would have committed us to open war at the most equivocal part of the transaction for both sides; we fighting to retain the drug, the Chinese to grasp it by whatever means. Now what was the contract? The Superintendent issued a proclamation.

"enjoining and requiring in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, all her Majesty's subjects then present in Canton, forthwith to make a surrender to him, for the service of her said Majesty's Government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their respective control; assigning as his reasons, 'paramount motives, affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners then present in Canton, and other very weighty causes; and to the most full and unreserved manner holding himself responsible for and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of her Majesty's subjects, surrendering the said British-owned opium into his hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese Government: specially cautioning the aforementioned British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium into his hands, at or before six o'clock on that day, he the said Chief Superintendent thereby declares her Majesty's Government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British-owned opium; and it was to be especially understood, 'that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to him agreeably to that notice should be determined upon principles and in a manner thereafter to be defined by her Majesty's Government.'"

This proclamation involved both a threat and a promise,—a threat, that if the opium-holders did not comply with the demand, the superintendent would ship the responsibility from himself to them; and a promise, to pay the value of the opium on some definite "principle." The opium-holders very justly ask, how could they disobey the injunction? They beheld in **Captain Elliot** the successor of the **East India Company's** supercargo, who had ample power; they saw in him the representative of the more powerful British Government; they saw him undertake the contract of affairs at juncture when their own lives, the property of themselves and others at a distance, the welfare of the empire, were at stake; and he said to them, "Do as I tell you; leave all to me, and I will be answerable for all; but do otherwise, and you shall be

Correspondence, &c. respecting Compensation for the opium surrendered at Canton in 1839.

answerable." Of course, under such circumstances, they implicitly obeyed. All the opium, 20,000 chests, was surrendered. They did not surrender it to the Chinese, but to Captain Elliot, on his promise to pay for it, "in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government."

It remained for the Superintendent to pay for the opium: the question is, *How much?* Here begins the extraordinary part of the Government's conduct. The opium-holders suggest a "principle" for determining the value of the goods, namely, the cost price, and certain interest and charges, taken at 17½ per cent. It is difficult to suppose that Captain Elliot had not the same idea in his mind; for four days before the surrender of the opium, he required statements from British subjects of loss from property which they might be obliged to leave behind, "as far as may be practicable, upon invoice cost." The British Government, itself enforced that principle in the case of the British claims on the Brazilian Government, the latest case of the kind on record. That plan has also the advantage of a fixed and definite basis. Opium at Canton in March 1839 bore a fluctuating price: the measures taken by the Chinese government had caused an artificial depression. The opium-holders, however, were not obliged to sell at once; and therefore the "market-price" at Canton, where there was no market, no more indicated the value of the opium to them, than the present price of corn in the British market indicates the value of bonded corn,—with this vast difference, that opium is so much less bulky an article in proportion to its price, that it can more easily be stored or shifted to convenient markets. If the Government were now to compel the owners of bonded corn in England to sell it, and then to pay them for what it would fetch now, the act would not be a tenth part so unjust.

It is impossible to find out what "principle" the Government people adopted to ascertain the value; but these facts appear. Ministers point out as one important element in the calculation, the case in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, of Ramsabuck Mullick *versus* De Souza and others. The defendants, for a commission of 2½ per cent, guaranteed the safe return of the proceeds of sale of the opium belonging to the plaintiff and consigned to their agents at Canton; this opium formed a part of the gross quantity surrendered; and in place of payment, the defendants tendered the "scrip," or Captain Elliot's receipt for the amount of opium delivered; but the plaintiff refused it, and brought his action; the Supreme Court decided, first, that the price originally given for the opium should be taken as the test of the value; but on a rehearing, that the price for the scrip should be the test, "as the defendants were not insurers of the opium, but *de procedis*"; the Court treating the value as a thing not proved, if provable; and the damages were thus reduced from 985 rupees per chest to 400, the whole damages from 52,597 rupees to 27,000. The British Government desired the Government of India to cause "a full and searching inquiry to be instituted, at the earliest practicable period, into the actual value of each description of opium confiscated by the Chinese authorities in the month of March and April 1839"; and they called attention to the case just mentioned. A similar application was made to Sir Henry Pottinger; and Captain Elliot, was desired to report on the subject. The Indian Government pronounced inquiry impracticable, but suggested the price current in India just before the news of Capt. Elliot's detention as the basis. From the 4th April to the 9th May 1839, the average price at Calcutta and Bombay fell from about 60 l. to 35 l.; the news of the detention reached Calcutta on the 13th May, and by the 27th May it had fallen to about 21 l. 10 s. Sir Henry Pottinger says that "it is absolutely impossible to arrive at any conclusive or satisfactory opinion as to the actual value;" but he thinks that the Lords of the Treasury, by the help of the prime cost and the case of Ramsabuck Mullick, might pronounce on a fair compensation. Captain Elliot, in Cadogan Place, and making himself agreeable to the Government who protected and patronised him, would take, not the invoice cost, but the rate fixed by the Supreme Court at Calcutta, as the minimum, and the lowest price refused for the lowest description of opium at Canton on the 5th March 1839 (before Lin's first violent proclamation) as the maximum. The market, he says, was glutted at the time, and likely to be more so. Finally, Government offer to the claimants, to divide among them the 6,000,000 dollars received under the Nankin treaty as opium-compensation. In all this there is no trace of any thing like definite "principle," either as to the "actual value" of the opium or even as to the precise thing for which compensation was to be given. As to the alleged glut of the market, that would have told less on the price of opium at Canton, than on the value of the next crop of opium in India. Captain Elliot, who forced a sale during a glut, was bound rather to make good the difference, than to take advantage of his own wrong in estimating the price which he pledged himself to pay. The case which is so much relied on was exceptional: in that case, the opium

was consigned to Canton for immediate sale, at the current price; whereas opium was usually consigned to be sold at remunerating prices, and the Court took the price of scrip as a test of the probable proceeds, because those proceeds, not the opium, the defendants had insured. Now Captain Elliot injured neither the opium nor the proceeds, but he did injure the "value" of the opium.

He was bound in equity to offer no less. The owners of the goods which he thus summarily seized were not there to assent. They were persons of all classes in India, including some who were so much injured by this locking up of their property, that they have been driven to suicide in the desperation of their distress. Having seized goods in that peremptory manner, Elliot, and the Government in whose name he acted, were bound to place the owners in the position they occupied before the transaction.

It remains to show the practical effect of the Government evasion. For 11184 chests of opium Sir James J. Jebb and Sons actually paid as purchase-money, in India, an average price of 97½ rupees or about 97 l. 10s. and with freight, insurance, and other usual charges, the invoice price averaged about 144 l. 4s.: opium was actually sold on the coast of China, at the time, at some ranging from 500 to 600 dollars; the dollar being worth about 4s. 3d.: Captain Elliot states that the Price of opium in Canton on the 22d April was 1,200 dollars: the lowest price per chest of the opium sold was therefore about 102 l. 10s.: the price per chest offered by Government is 61 l. 10s. At the lowest rate mentioned above of actual sales, the value of the 20,000 chests surrendered would be 2,042,000 l.: the money offered by Government is under 1,250,000 l.!

We have now stated all the main facts of the case; which will come before the House of Commons when they have to vote the opium-compensation out of the Consolidated Fund. A very few considerations will guide to a juster conclusion than that adopted by Mr. Goulburn and Sir Robert Peel.

1. Are the Government bound by the contract of Captain Elliot, or not? If not, they should not have continued him in his office for a day; they should not have thrown their shield over him, and sent him out of the country in a higher representative capacity, but have delivered him over to his creditors. But they do not repudiate the contract; they accept it, in affecting to comply with it, and in demanding compensation from China to indemnify themselves.

2. The contract adopted, they should fulfil it by ascertaining and paying the actual value on some "principle." All their authorities pronounce it impossible to ascertain the value; and suggest all sorts of "principles." There is no proof that they adopted either of the principles so suggested; but they made a treaty with China exacting a sort of ransom; and in the terms which they dictated, they chose to call 6,000,000 dollars out of 11,000,000 compensation for the opium; they can't find the value—they fix it arbitrarily, or by some kind of chaffering with the Imperial Commissioners, at 6,000,000 dollars in the gross; and then they turn round and say, that is to be the "actual value," which they were to ascertain on some "principle to be defined"!

3. The six millions of the Nankin treaty is not all that the Government have received; they also received six millions at Canton. What was that for? Was it seized by way of reprisals, to pay for the opium? Was it plunder, for prize-money? Was it a contribution to the British revenue? Government only declare they won't pay it, because the Chinese say in the treaty that they give "six millions" to pay for the opium. Again who made them say that? On this point the Chinese themselves furnish some curious evidence. In a report from the three Imperial Commissioners on the requisitions of the British Plenipotentiary during the negotiations for the treaty, they say, that "the Showei Hange and his colleagues represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton, in 6,000,000 dollars"; but "the barbarians exclaimed," that "the 6,000,000 dollars that had been paid did not amount to half of the prime cost, and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied." From this passage two things seem clear—that the British Plenipotentiary had the prime cost in his mind when framing the treaty; and that the Chinese intended the Canton payment to go to account of the opium. If Government, therefore, are ruled by what passed between their Plenipotentiary and the Chinese, they must clearly hand over the 12,000,000 to the opium-claimants.

4. Moreover, the opium-holders did not make their contract with the Chinese Government, but with the British Government. The contract was, not that the British Government should get for the opium-surrenders what they could squeeze out of China, but that they should themselves pay the actual "value." Suppose nothing had been obtained from China; is it pretended that then Captain

Elliot's promise to pay would have been void? No such absurd conclusion would be hazarded.

5. Part of the opium thus seized was grown by the Indian Government, and sold to the exporters at higher prices than those now offered. Thus Government stand, in respect of that opium, in this discreditable light; they sold the opium for so much; they asked it back again, promising to pay its actual value; and they now refuse to return the money which they received, and which should at least be taken as the minimum value. What would that be called in private life?

The tyrannical manner in which the inadequate payment is forced on the acceptance of the claimants, is not the least discreditable feature of the case. Ministers will not be content with making a tender, and letting acceptance speak for itself; but they demand a quittance in full. Assigning no reasons, they choose to say, "We consider the owners of the opium entitled to neither more nor less than 11½ six millions of dollars which the Emperor of China has agreed to pay for their indemnification." Acting for others, many of them reduced to the utmost straits, the English agents for the claimants reply, "We assent to receive six millions of dollars, under such conditions as her Majesty's Government may think proper to impose; but in the hope that Government, on the receipt of further information, may hereafter be induced to do full justice to the claimants." Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulburn remain inexorable; they "beg that it may be distinctly understood, that the proposed payment can only be made on its being accepted by the several parties in full satisfaction of their claims." "Having no alternative," the claimants "accept it on the terms dictated"—as the unarmed traveller, who has "no alternative," surrenders his purse to high way-robbers.

Had all this been done by the previous Ministers, we should have plenty of sneering at the "shabby Whigs," the "shuffling Whigs," the "Whig robbers," and so forth. It is only less bad than the American doctrine of "reparation," inasmuch as the debt is not denied altogether, but only in part; and a composition is rudely forced on the creditor. It was supposed that Sir Robert Peel rested mainly on the rock of "public faith," and that his very temperament and habits indisposed him to such breaches of decorum and common honesty. He will take advantage and practise evasions for "the nation," which to do for himself—to suppose an extravagant impossibility—would make his cheeks burn with shame. And it is possible now, precisely because he is the Minister of a great nation dealing with "individuals." Such is not the way to encourage that implicit confidence—that blind reliance on the faith of Government at periods of emergency—which in this country, "individuals," ought always to entertain.—*Specialist*, 10th June.

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 14th Oct., 1843.

We have no arrivals to record this week that have brought any later intelligence from any part of the world than we were previously in possession of, and things are all in so quiet a state in China that they leave us almost nothing to write about, and the editorial part of our paper is therefore as scantily provided with news as can well be. The most important matter of the week has been the signature of the supplementary Treaty. On Saturday night last the 7th inst., H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, accompanied by his suite and several other gentlemen, left in H. M. Steamer *Driver* for the Bogue, and there met on Sunday, a little behind the Anunghoy fort, and not far, we are told, from where the Opium was destroyed by Lin, the Imperial Commissioner Keying, and Governor of Canton, Kungung; who received him in a building erected for the occasion with all the customary honors. Here the signatures of the two high Chinese officers and H. M. Plenipotentiary were affixed, after which Sir Henry had an interview of several hours with Keying, and the gentlemen present at the signing were treated to a dinner. The whole party returned to Macao roads during the night, and Sir Henry landed here again on the Monday morning, and left for Hongkong yesterday in the *Driver* Steamer. This vessel, we hear, will be despatched for the north about the 20th of this month, and taken possession of the Consuls for Amoy and Shanghai.

† Correspondence relative to the Actual Value of the opium delivered up to the Chinese Authorities in 1839. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, 1842.

From Canton the complaints of dullness of trade and difficulty of sale of imports continue as before; the Hong merchants refusing to purchase any, and outside men being as yet too few and possessing too little capital or credit to take the place of the late Hong merchants.

From Hongkong we learn that robberies continue as frequent as before, and one on a large scale was, it is said, projected a few days since, when one of the boats was to be set on fire, and during the confusion thereby caused the thieves hoped to reap an ample harvest. Their intentions were, however, fortunately discovered and a strong guard and patrol averted the mischief. Really, the police establishment at Hongkong seems not nearly adequate for the protection of its inhabitants, and we think this an additional reason why but few of the British merchants are as yet domiciled there.

We observe a notice in the last *Friend of China*, said to be brought by the *Megat* from Bali, that the Dutch have hoisted their flag on the Island of Bali. The *Cecilia* was there loading for Hongkong, and the *Margaret Wilkie* for Madras.

It is rumoured that two fast boats, plying between this and Hongkong, have within the last few days been cut off by pirates. We have not been able to ascertain the truth of this rumour.

We learn that the foreign community of Macao are subscribing towards a service of plate to be presented to our late much respected Governor, as a testimonial of their respect.

We hear that Major Eldred Pottinger will probably leave China in the course of this month for Calcutta in H. M. Steamer *Spitfire*, being the bearer of despatches for the home Government.

The northerly monsoon has set in remarkably early this year; for more than three weeks past it has, with very little intermission, been blowing fresh from the north. On Tuesday last the wind increased to a gale, and it blew very hard during about 24 hours; this was followed by a heavy fall of rain which lasted, without ceasing, the whole following day and night. This rain must however have been very acceptable to the rice growers, whose fields had begun to suffer from the previous want of it, and the price of rice was just beginning to advance in anticipation of a short crop.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Government Notification, dated the 2d instant, announcing the intended early introduction of the provisions of the new Tariff and Regulations for Trade at the remaining four Ports of China, which are to be opened by treaty to Foreign Commerce, in addition to that of Canton; and advertent to the great increase of intercourse with, and resort of shipping to, China which may be expected to be the result of recent arrangements, as well as to the necessity for strict and defined Rules which springs from the arrangements, and more particularly from certain stipulations which have been entered into between the High Contracting Powers and inserted in a pending Supplementary Treaty, which will hereafter be published for general information, His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., a. c. n. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. in China considers it to be his imperative duty to call the special attention of the Masters, Owners, and consignees of all Merchant Vessels, whatever may be their class or description, sailing under British Colours, that may be at this time in the Seas, or Waters, of China, or of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, or that may hereafter enter these Seas or Waters, to the Law relating to Merchant Seamen as laid down in the Act of Parliament of the 5th and 6th William the IV. Chapter 19, passed in the year 1835, and commonly called "Sir James Graham's Act."

In thus calling attention to the above described Act of Parliament, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade deems it advisable to append to this Notification a brief Memorandum showing the Penalties attached to certain

breaches or evasions of the said Act which have heretofore been of frequent, and almost daily, occurrence in China, and from which much trouble and serious public inconvenience have resulted; and to notify, that all Consular and other officers of the British Government in China, to whose duties it may appertain, will be instructed and authorized to summarily enforce the said Penalties, with regard to all Merchant Vessels, under British Colours, from and after the 1st day of December next in every instance where they may be proved to have been justly incurred; likewise that His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief will be requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Captains and Commanders of all Her Majesty's, and the East India Company's, Ships of War and Steamers now, or hereafter, serving on the China station to aid and assist the said Consular and other officers in enforcing the said Penalties, on receiving an official application, in writing, to that effect.

It is further notified, that the same rules are to be deemed applicable to the Ports of the military Posts of Tinghai (Chusan) and Koolangsoo, so long as those Ports may be garrisoned by Her Majesty's Combined Forces.

His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., is also pleased to determine and declare, that when Vessels incur any of the Penalties and quit China before they can be enforced (in the case for instance of leaving any of the Crew behind, or discharging, or Shipping, Seamen without the sanction of the Consular officer) the Consignees, should there be no Owners, of the Vessel shall be held responsible, so far as the Law will permit; and that in every case where the Consignees may not be considered to be legally responsible for the Acts of the Master of any Vessel consigned to them, the most decided steps will be taken to have the penalties, with all attendant expenses, enforced and recovered by the proper Courts of Law, whether the vessel may belong to, or be found in the United Kingdom, or India, or any of the Colonies subject to Her Majesty's, or the East India Company's Government.

Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. in China takes this occasion to further notify, that he has received a representation from the officers of the Government of China regarding a practice which is stated to obtain amongst the foreign shipping at Whampoa, of throwing stone and other descriptions of Ballast into the river at that anchorage, and as such a practice would be likely to be still more dangerous and detrimental to the anchorages of the Ports of Shanghai, Ningpo, and Foochowfo, it is accordingly positively prohibited, as well at those Ports as at Whampoa; and Her Majesty's Consuls are hereby directed, empowered, and authorized to fine the master of any vessel, under British Colours, that may be summarily convicted of a breach of this Rule, in a penalty of not less than ten pounds (£10) and not exceeding twenty five pounds (£25) according to the circumstances of the case. All masters of vessels who may have Ballast on board which they wish to get rid of, or who may require Ballast from the shore, are directed to report and apply, to the Consular officer on the spot, who will have a convenient place fixed on and pointed out, in the former case for its being deposited, and in the latter from which it may be removed.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade, &c. &c., in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Dated at Macao, 4th Oct. 1843.

MEMORANDUM.

Penalties Liabie to be incurred by the Masters or Owners of Vessel.

For carrying to sea any seamen without first entering into agreement, for every such seaman, ten pounds.

Neglecting to cause Agreement to be distinctly read over to each seaman, for every such neglect, five pounds.

Neglecting to deposit with Collector or Comptroller of Custom a true copy of Agreement, or depositing any false copy, fifty pounds.

Neglect or refusal to pay wages when due, forfeits two day's pay for every day so neglected.

Refusing to make immediate payment of wages when due, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Refusing to give certificate to seamen, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew, extracted from the Master Roll, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew of vessels lost or sold abroad, made up to the time of loss or sale, twenty-five pounds.

Forcing on shore, and leaving behind any one of the crew, at home or abroad, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Discharging seamen abroad without sanction of Consul or other functionary, punishable as a misdemeanour.

Neglecting to deposit Agreement with British Consul or Vice Consul on arrival at foreign port, twenty-five pounds.

Shipping seaman at a foreign port without the privy of Consul, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting or refusing to produce Muster Roll and Agreement to any officer of any of her Majesty's ships, or to the Registrar, or any of his Assistants, or any Collector or other officer of Customs, every offence, fifty pounds.

Penalties Liabie to be incurred by the Seamen, the amount of which may be stopped out of Wages due.

Refusing to join the ship after signing Agreement, or absenting himself without leave, forty shillings, or thirty days imprisonment.

For temporary absence or neglect of duty, to forfeit two days pay for every 24 hours.

Quitting the ship without legal discharge, forfeits one month's pay.

Absolute desertion, forfeits all wages, emoluments, clothes, and effects, on board.

N. B.—The Master on his arrival at any Foreign Port, where there shall be a British Consul or Vice Consul, shall deliver the Agreement with his Ship's Crew, to such Consul or Vice Consul, which shall be returned to him before leaving the Port.

From the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette*,
October 7th, 1843.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 3d. per £, nominal.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 220 per 100 £.
SYDEN, large, 3 @ 3½ per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October, ARRIVED
—, (B.) *Caylen*, Ferguson, Bombay.
6, " *Roekery*, Bourne, London, Mauritius and
10, " *Moffat*, Gilbert, Bally. (Singapore.)
10, " *Wm. Mitchell*, McLachlan, Madras.
13, (A.) *Probus*, Sumner, Boston.

PASSENGER per
Waverley, (omitted last week) Mr. W. C. Farquhar,

October, SAILED
8, (B.) *Julia*, Jennings, Singapore.
8, " *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Siam.
8, " *Inghis*, Isaacson, Sing. and Bombay.
10, " *Lowie Family*, Ayres, Bombay.
12, " *Sophia Fraser*, Williams, do. do.
13, " *Patna*, Ponsonby, London.
14, " *Elisa*, Nelson, do.

PASSENGERS per
Elisa, Captain Hdeston, H. M. 98th Regt., Capt. McCarthy.
Julia, thirteen Chinese.

The *Roekery* spoke the *Queen Mab* from Calcutta, and *Staines Castle* from Madras in the Strait of Malacca.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay,—*Shah Alum*, *Attoi Rehoman*, *Royal Exchange*, *Devenport*.

For Calcutta,—*Red Rover*, to sail to morrow morning, *Comarques Family*.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 6th July. (SINGAPORE 23rd Sept.)
UNITED STATES, 6th June. MANILA, 14th Sept.
CALCUTTA, 10th Aug. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 28th Aug. CHUANAN.
JAVA, 18th Sept. NANKING.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de 26.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard; as well as the total number of Taels of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) CHARLES E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Govt House Victoria,
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.

True Copy. RICHARD WOOLMAN.

NOTICE.—I hereby give that I have appointed Wm. P. PERCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U.S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Firm of LORNS MOSES & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. G. MOSES, the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of LORNS MOSES & Co. on or after this date.

J. J. LOPES.

Macao, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool; and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843:

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LLOYD'S, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a HOUSE of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON

Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGON in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein; and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

A. H. FRYER.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. DHUNJEEHOY BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent p. Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent p. Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £5,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A 1 Ship "WILLIAM JARDINE," Captain JONES, will leave Whampoa about the 15th November.

For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE "EUPHRATES," Capt. Wilson, to sail from Whampoa on the 3d November. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Hongkong or Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.



THE British Built Ship "ASA," 537 Tons. Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Hongkong Bay, or to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 20th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Bark "MADEIRA," will have quick despatch for above ports, for Freight of Treasure and Silk, apply to

DADABHOY BURJORJEE.

Macao, 22nd September, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. BOWMAN, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWAJEE NANABHOY.

FOR SALE



THE A. 1. Barque "EMU," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCARLAN on board at

Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FORBOMBAY DIRECT.



THE "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

The "Helen," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE "SCALESBY CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTON, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to

HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao, or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," Captain AULT, 577 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th, July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A 1 Barque "MARY CATHERINE," Capt. TAYLOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight

LINDSAY & Co.

or G. F. DAVIDSON, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 292 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 28th July 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. 1. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the EDITOR of the Canton Press.

Macao, 30th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, JNO: SMITH will put up to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder, an invoice of *Joseph Rodgers and Sons SUPERIOR CUTLERY*. At the same time will be sold without reserve, an invoice of **LOOKING GLASSES**; damaged **GREY SHIRTINGS**; and a large quantity of **SUNDRY BIRMINGHAMWARE**, consisting of Table Cutlery, Penknives, Razors, Metal Buttons, Needles, Taper Measures, gilt Jewellery, Sauff Boxes, Musical Boxes, Toy Whistles, Percussion Caps, Britannic-metal Tea Pots, &c. Cockcrowns, Fowling Pieces, &c. &c. Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

EARLY this month, JNO: SMITH will put up for sale, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the Brig "PRIMAVERA," with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, Boats, Stores, &c. The whole will be put up into separate lots, and further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.

JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of *Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suites, Forehead Ornaments, Scapulars, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Watch Keys, Fingerrings, Brooches, Rings, &c.*—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. *Waterston and Brogden*, and which he will **DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY**, and solicit the patronage of the public. The Lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$ 5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.

Macao, 21st September, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig **LINNET**, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 16th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dress for **PANTALOONS**, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 26th August, 1843.

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JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—One **LORCHA** No. 23, built of selected wood, with two cannons, and all necessities. Apply to **SIMIAO VICTORINO XAVIER**, na rua de St. Paulo.

Macao, 17th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**PERUVIAN DOLLARS** and **BAR SILVER**. Apply to **A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.**

FOR SALE.—**EAU DE COLOGNE**, **POMATUM**, **HOCK**, **SALTZER WATER**, **1 PIANO FORTE**, **FRENCH SILK DRESSES**, **MOUSSELINE DE LAINE**, **LINSEED OIL VARNISH**, **TURPENTINE OIL**, **DRILLS**, **COTTON SOCKS**, **SILK STOCKINGS**, **GOLD TRINKETS**.

B. BARRETTO.

Apply to

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**SPERM CANDLES**, **Superior WINCHESTER SOAP**, **3 Sets Dinner service Nankens PATTERN**, **3 Do. Do. Italian PATTERN**, **Manila ROPE of SIZES**.

B. BARRETTO.

Apply to

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A black **MANILA PONY**, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply to the **Canton Press Office**.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—A Complete Set of **Rose wood furniture** suitable for one parlour, consisting of one dozen **CHAIRS**, two **SOFAS**, two **PEDISTAL TABLES**, one **SOFA** and one **centre TABLE**. Also a pair of very handsome **DRESSING BUREAUS** and a pair of **WARDROBES**. Apply to

Macao Sept. 29, 1843.

THEO. GROVES.

Praya Manduco, next to Dr. Freitas.

FOR SALE.—**BRUSSELS** and **KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS** and **RUGS**, apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

HONGKONG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of

China for Sale at the Office of Messrs **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** Macao, 29c Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Just received for sale by the undersigned:

50 Casks **ALE**,
150 Barrels **PITCH**,
50 do. **ROSIN**,
10 do. **VARNISH**,
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J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**BRUSSELS** and **KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING**; **TURKEY, PERSIAN** and **BRUSSELS RUGS**, also a few **CHINAWARE Dinner sets**. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

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BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's **DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA**, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1843. **RUSSELL & Co.**

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PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

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From the Chinese Repository for September.

ART. VI. Notice of the Asiatic Cholera in China. Communicated by **Rev. W. C. MILNE**. Ningpo, June, 1843.

It was in the autumn of 1842, that I was induced to examine the question, if Asiatic cholera had ever, really or to any extent, visited China, especially the northern parts of the country. The occasion that led to the investigation of the subject, was the fact that the severest type of cholera had, a little before, broken out in some of the transports that lay abreast of Nanking and Chinkiang fu, (at least so it was reported,) and made its appearance about the same time in the European and Indian hospitals at Tinghai, and in the close alleys occupied by the Chinese, within the west gate of that city. The question above stated, was, at that time, put to me by more than one medical officer in the naval and military services, and a list of queries was handed me to assist in guiding my inquiries.

The result of those inquiries, made both at Tinghai and Ningpo, is now laid down, and the conclusion, to which the reader will come, cannot be that Asiatic cholera has already, and not unfrequently nor slightly, but often and with great severity, visited China, is common with almost every other nation under heaven. The

heads of my inquiries were the following; the names given to the disease; the history of its origin and progress in this country; cause; symptoms; duration of disease; favorable signs; remedies.

I. **Names**. There is a disease very commonly known among the Chinese, under the appellation of *Asiatic cholera*. The first two characters denote *suddenness* and *confusion*, or we may say "sudden and violent;" the third signifies "to vomit," and the last "to purge." The translation of the entire phrase would be "sudden and violent vomiting and purging." Another name is given to this disease, which corresponds in meaning precisely to the former. It is *an shi* *Asiatic cholera* *chi* *irish*, "a sudden and violent attack of vomiting and purging." From minute inquiries it would appear that the two characters, *Asiatic cholera* are intended to express also the violent throes in retching, which generally attend the attack. Hence, they mark out a distinct kind as the *Asiatic cholera*, or "dry retching," a case in which the patient retches violently, without being in the least relieved by vomiting. This type of cholera is attended also by writhing pains in the bowels, and by alternations of chills and fevers. Perhaps this is nothing else than simple cholera, or what is often called "English cholera."

There is, however, a species of cholera, which is spoken of, by the natives of those provinces which it has visited, in terms that betoken their horror at it, while they regard it as entirely *not generic* and *utterly incurable*. The names given to this type of cholera are not a few.

Tian hsi *shih*. The character *shih*, from the explanations of the native doctors, in this application conveys, the idea of "bending up as a bow," a meaning it derives from the original signification it bears of "grasping a bow for the purpose of bending it." The second term stands for "the feet," and the third is one purely medical, expressive of "violent pains and writhings in the bowels." The translation of this name, given to the disease will therefore be "bending up the feet and writhing of the bowels." *Kieh kin* *huan*. The first two characters mean "feet and tendons": the last contraction or "tying up," i.e., "a contraction of the feet and tendons." It is sometimes simply called *Kin huan*, or "a cramping of the sinews." *Kieh kin* *tsiu* is a name, that signifies "a bending or curving up of the feet and tendons;" *Kieh kin* *chuan*, is a fifth representation of the disease, meaning "a drawing up (violently) of the feet and tendons." The only remaining appellation in *Chun* *Kieh* *Asiatic cholera*, or "a turning up—a rolling up of the feet suddenly and convulsively." In all these names, it will appear that the leading feature in the Asiatic cholera is denoted, viz. the extremely violent cramping of the whole frame.

II. **History of the disease in China**. The first individual that I met with, who could give any definite account of the disease and its history, was **Doct. Chang**, an aged resident of Ningpo, who bore a conspicuous part in the year 1842, in arranging to have our incarcerated countrymen restored to us. He is himself an acupuncturist of long standing, and has travelled not a little in his own country. From his account, it would appear that this severe type of cholera broke out first in the third month of the first year of the reigning emperor, A. D. 1820, and that it has been transmitted, by a Fukien trading junk, from Siam to Fukien, from which province it travelled into Canton, and thence into Kiangai and Chekiang, taking a northerly direction, until it reached the province of Chihli, where it, however, did not commit extensive ravages. The two provinces of Kiangai and Chekiang are said to have suffered most from its devastations. In its progress through the latter province, it reached the department and city of Ningpo, in the fourth month of the first year, or in May, 1820; and it is calculated that, in that department alone,—two thousand individuals fell victims to its rage, during the first outbreak of the disease. It appeared again in the two following years, but with redoubled violence, and during the summers of these three years, 1820-21-22, (for it made its appearance always during the hot weather,) ten thousand persons are supposed to have been carried off in the city and department of Ningpo. After a cessation of eight years, it again broke out, in the eleventh year of Taikwang, or A. D. 1831, when it raged severely but not so violently as in preceding years. In the year 1841, it appeared afresh in the city of Chinkhai.

Mr. Ho, a merchant of Ningpo, confirmed the statements made by the aged doctor—adding that he was in the city of Ningpo at the time of the disease raging, and that—while he walked the streets on his usual routine of business—he daily saw people suddenly drop down under its overwhelming attack.

My teacher, a native of Hang chau fu, the capital of the province of Chekiang, informs me that it raged there with the greatest severity, in the 5th, 6th, and 7th months (summer months) of the 2d and 3rd years of Taikwang, or during June, July, and August of 1831-22. He says "people died like sheep" in those days, dropping down dead in the streets apparently without a struggle. He thinks that, in Hangchau fu, several myriads must have perished.

Dr. I, a practitioner at the east gate of the city of Ningpo, corroborates all the preceding. He has the idea that the first victim to the cholera was the emperor Kiating, the father of his imperial majesty Taikwang.

This I had heard of previously; but from mianter inquiries, it would appear that H. I. M. died rather of a stroke of apoplexy or paralysis.

Wang Chiuh, a civil officer of Ningpo and head of the police establishment there, informed me that, in Shantung, his native province, this species of cholera raged furiously during the year noted above, that incalculable numbers died of it, and that there is a vulgar notion abroad, there of its having emanated from Laushan, a mountain in Shantung, fabled to be the residence of the eight geni.

Every person to whom I spoke on the subject, (for I made it a special topic of inquiry,) answered in language most strongly expressive of their dislike and dread, as if in recollection of past horrors, and in despair of meeting with any antidote.

While the armed expedition lay in the Yangtze's kiang, in the summer of last year, it will perhaps be remembered that, several soldiers and seamen fell victims to what was regarded Asiatic cholera; and, about the same date, it prevailed somewhat in Tanghai, carrying off a few Europeans, East Indians, and Chinese.

As to the classes of men which have suffered most its ravages, I could only learn that they were mostly the poorer, that they were under 70 years of age, that there was no particular class of laborers, and that death among males preponderated. But the people of Tanghai had an impression, when it broke out in the autumn of 1842, that young unmarried women were its principal victims. Dr. Chang specified the priests and priestesses of the Buddhist religion, as exempt from the attack of the epidemic. If indeed exempt, it might be that their abstemious habits contributed not a little to it. Or, as that priesthood forms on the whole but a small proportion to the bulk of the people, and would suffer correspondingly, the idea would get abroad that the priests were specially favored; while the priests themselves would take advantage of the small proportion cut off by the malady, to impress the ignorant with the notion that they had been peculiarly favored of the gods.

In conversation with my informants, they pointed out the following peculiar feature in the progress of the malady through the country, viz., its "leaping over" whole districts, and even departments. They instanced this case. As has already been remarked, it traveled from the province of Kiangsu into the neighboring province of Chekiang. Having raged for sometime in the district city of Yuhahan, which is on the border of the two provinces, but belongs to the jurisdiction of the former, it suddenly broke out in Hangchow, the capital of the latter, having passed over a line of ground about two hundred miles in length, upon which—without reckoning innumerable townships, villages, and hamlets,—there are six considerable cities.

III. Cause. On this point my friends did not presume to pass any conjectures, especially as healthy robust people were so suddenly cut off by it in the prime of their days. Dr. Chang, on being asked whether he had ever held any post-mortem examination to ascertain if possible the character of the malady—confessed that, so far from looking at a corpse, he was so frightened that at last he declined attending upon even the living, when his services were called for.

IV. Symptoms were the following, as given in detail by the venerable acupuncturist, in reply to the simple question "what peculiar and distinctive symptoms attended the attack?"—sudden shaking of the limbs; vomiting; violent diarrhoea; pulse rapid before purging commenced; on purging, pulse ceased; eyes dull and sunken after the diarrhoea commenced; person delirious and afterwards insensible; nails black; lips corrugated and of a dark purple color; nose blue; face black; drawing together of the whole body; the bowels greatly pained; no urine, but all purging; convulsions before death.

V. Duration of the disease. The patient generally carried off in four or six hours. They spoke too of sudden deaths in the streets.

VI. Pleasurable signs. The stoppage of purging and the recovery of sensibleness in the limbs; motion of the eye.

VII. Remedies. Medicines taken internally of no use; acupuncturing the lower extremities and cauterising, at a very early stage, sometimes successful, perhaps in two cases out of ten.

SHIP AKBAR.—Shoal in the China Seas.—The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Dumaresq, of ship Akbar, which vessel has just arrived in New York, in a passage of 125 days from China.—Boston Journal.

"We left Macao on the 29th December, and had light winds down the China Sea, and on the 10th day in running for Gaspar Island, we were becalmed and got set to the Eastward toward 'Treacherous Bay.' At dusk, however, I was ten miles from any known danger. At 9 p. m. it came on squally from the Northward, and at 10 p. m. while standing for Gaspar Island, under all sail, and going six knots, the ship struck a coral reef and stopped entirely; and when the sea left her, she rolled over with her

lee rail under water; the next sea she righted, and rolled over again the other way. At this moment, a heavy squall with a shift of wind occurred, the ship took aback, and came off the shoal. We then stood on for twenty minutes and anchored in 18 fathoms. At day light Gaspar Island bore NW by N; Pulo Leat SW by W; Long Island SE; which bearings place the shoal thirteen miles from any danger laid down in Horsburgh's Charts—and in fact places the shoal in mid channel between the islands named. On sounding the pumps immediately after clearing the shoal we found the ship had sprung a leak, say about 300 strokes per hour; but soon ascertaining it to be a steady one, I had no doubt of getting home without putting into port.

We had heavy weather in the Straits of Sunda, and as we could not then keep the ship off the wind, to pump her dry, I was compelled to go into Rajah Bassa Roads, to free the ship, and ever since that time we have been obliged to keep the ship off her course frequently, for that purpose, which will account for my long passage. I am convinced also that a part of the 'shoe' must be athwart ship, as we could distinctly feel a jar, after getting off the shoal, as of something thumping. The ship has been getting cranker every day, and I judge from appearances that we have pumped out a good deal of our sugar. The ship was so crank in crossing the North East 'trades,' that we only made 130 miles per day, under the same circumstances, if the ship had been stiff, we could have made 250, or more. I was obliged to stop at St. Helena, to procure pump leather."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

The "Saina Castle,"
Hongkong, 14th October, 1843.

Sir.—The Saina Castle under my command, sailed from Singapore 31st Sept. last, bound for China, and carried fine light and steady winds from the southward until 28th, being then in Lat. 11° 13' N., Lon. 111° 48' E., when they veered NWly, and light, inclinable to calm, having experienced a current setting N 39° E 39' during the preceding 24 hours; the ship's track on the chart going right over the position assigned the *Alexander's Rock*; the current having deceived me, as I was steering well to the northward in order to give its position a fair birth. The winds continued light and variable from the northward until 1st October, being then in Lat. 13° 46' N., Lon. 113° 5' E., when they set in NWly, and fine weather; on 3d and 4th October from N.W. and N. light airs and calms, being in Lat. 13° 25' N. and Lon. 116° 45' E. On 5th October strong breezes commenced N. Ely, with a heavy northerly swell, and continued till 8th October, when the wind veered to northward in Lat. 18° N. and Lon. 116° 18' E. Barometer at noon 29. 60., Symp. 23. 20. Thermometer 81; towards afternoon the weather looked threatening with falling glasses; I prepared for a gale, and by day light on 9th was hove too on larboard tack under storm top-sails, (had the forecastle hatches battened down, and took the crew into the cuddy,) the wind, rain, and sea increasing till noon, when it then blew tremendously hard, and the squalls with inconceivable fury, and very frequent; the wind had then got to N. W. the Baro. at noon 29. 30. symp. 23.—at 4 p. m. Baro. 29. 70. symp. 28. 40. the typhoon raging most awfully till 8 p. m. when the glasses rose a little, by midnight it had got to a strong gale, and as the wind southered (after passing S. W.) the fury of the tempest gradually took off. The ship lay too under bare poles during the heaviest of it, (having carried away the spar for the storm try-sail sheet,) and behaved as well as any vessel could be expected to do with such a cross pyramidal sea running, but fortunately she was on the right tack. At day light on the morning of the 10th made sail to northward under close reefed top-sails with a very confused and cross sea running; at noon Lat. 18° 17' N., Lon. 117° 5' E.

The only damage received was in losing a few of our ports, bulwarks, head rails, and damaging one of the quarter galleries. I attribute the safety of my masts to having short top gallant masts up, and top gallant yards and booms sent down before the typhoon began. I am of opinion the barometer fell under what I have it registered at, as I was about two hours without seeing it, during the heaviest of the typhoon, not being able to leave the deck. During

the squalls our horizon only extended a few yards from the ship—the heavy rain was blown into drift, intermixed with salt water. In fact, the scene was awful beyond any description I can give it.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JAS. PETRIE.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 31st Oct., 1843.

Although papers and letters from Calcutta to 26th August have been received during the week, they contain no news whatever of general interest. Here, the nonoccurrence of anything worth recording, renders it a matter of considerable difficulty if not impossibility, to present to our readers anything wherewith worthily to fill our columns. Added to the absence of news abroad and at home, is the circumstance of calms having prevailed for the last three or four days, so that even our communication with Canton and Hongkong is for the moment interrupted, and we had last night no later dates from the former city than of the 16th.* At that date and previous to it many complaints were uttered of the dulness of trade there, which was particularly felt to affect all sorts of imports, the prices of which were giving way daily. There was however some stir in the shipment of tea, and three or four *Cargoes* have already been shipped off and left for England this month. At Hongkong we regret to learn that sickness had again shown itself and several cases have come to our knowledge within the past week, one of which has terminated fatally.

H. M. Steamers *Fern* and *Spitfire* are, we are told, to leave Hongkong on Monday next, the former for Chusan, the latter for Amoy, at which new freeports they will leave their respective Consuls. Nothing as yet has been published regarding the Supplementary Treaty, but we are informed that it contains, beyond what has already been published, namely the New Tariff, Regulations &c., nothing besides the important stipulation that all nations trading to China are to conform in like manner to the provisions of this Tariff, and further that, should at any future period, any new concessions, favors, or privileges be granted to any other nation, the same are in all cases to be extended to the English also.

The Imperial Commissioner Keying has, it is said, addressed to H. M. Plenipotentiary a very handsome letter of condolence on the occasion of the death of the lamented Morrison.

From letters and papers received from Manila we learn that the two French Frigates *Erigone* and *Cleopatre* had left for China, it was said by some; by others that they intended going to the Sooloo Islands to take them also under the protection of the French Crown, as has been done with the Marquesas and Tahiti. There seems to be a scramble nowadays as to who are first to possess themselves of these (by Europeans) unappropriated Islands. Formerly discovery was held to be a fair title to the lordship of lands discovered; by what plea the present conquerors may excuse their violence to the natives it is difficult to guess. We must at some time observe that we give this intended seizure of the Sooloo Islands as a mere rumour, which may possibly not deserve any credit; but that the French meditate some coup in the Indian Archipelago seems probable from there having lately been stationary at Manila no less than three French ships of war, whilst three others are expected. The French trade with China or Manila surely does not require such abundant protection.

The *Felocipede* left Manila on the 28th of last month and had not by the last accounts arrived at Hongkong.

We are much obliged to Capt. Petrie of the *Saina Castle* for his interesting communication concerning the typhoon he experienced on the 9th inst., and it would be well for the interests of navigation, and for the better understanding of the course of these hurricanes if others would likewise publish their experience of them through the public papers with more frequency than has hitherto been done. The gale which the *Saina Castle* encountered on the

* After writing the above we have received Hongkong papers to the 19th, but they contain nothing new whatever.

9th, was felt in Macao on the 10th, and although it did not increase to a typhoon here, yet it blew very fresh, but the wind was steady in the north all the while, and continued from the same quarter on the day following, accompanied by very heavy rain. The *Hambro* Baigue *Jeannette and Bertha* from Manila, found the wind freshening from North and N. N. W. on the 8th, with a heavy sea from the northward, and accordingly prepared for bad weather. On the 9th, when in lat. 15° 4', long. 119° 09' it blew almost a gale, from the N. and N. N. W., the wind gradually veering to N. W., going round by West, the same as was the case with the gale experienced by the *Sains Castle*.

On the 12th at 9 p. m. the *Jeannette and Bertha* in lat. 19, long. 117, fell in with the *Urgent*, and signs of distress being made from that vessel, a boat from the Hamburg ship was sent on board. The *Urgent* had felt the full weight of the typhoon, had carried away her foretop mast, and foretop sail yard, had most of her sails blown away, and was moreover in a leaky state. During the gale her commander, Capt. Sutherland, had we are sorry to say been knocked over board by the boom, and drowned. In the crippled state of the *Urgent* (bound from Hongkong to Chusan) she could not attempt to beat to the northward but intended to bear up for Manila there to refit. She has a very valuable cargo on board.

Letters have been received from Anjer announcing the arrival there, on the 23d ult. of the clipper *Potrei*, which sailed from Macao on the 28th August, thus making the passage against the monsoon in the unusually short period of 25 days, and overtaking the *Syed Khan* which sailed 24 days before her. The Captain of the latter reports having passed a wreck 60 miles to the northward of the *Scarboro'* Shoal, there being visible the bow and bow sprit of a small sharp vessel, supposed to be the unfortunate schooner *Lady Grant*, which had struck on the reef and gone down stern foremost.

From American papers lately received it appears that our late Plenipotentiary Capt. Elliott will find some scope for the exertion of his well known activity by mixing in the disputes now pending between the Texas authorities. The president General Houston had given some orders to Commodore Moore of the Texas navy, commanding a squadron with which, instead of obeying the President's orders, the Commodore thought fit to proceed to Campechy there to assist the Yucatanese against the Mexicans. President Houston has in consequence outlawed Commodore Moore, and calls upon all friendly nations, where ever they meet with the Texian squadron to seize the whole of them as pirates. We extract the following from a New York paper.

THE TEXAS SQUADRON AND THE BRITISH.—The New Orleans Tropic says:—We learned last evening, the British frigate *Spartan*, 36 guns, left Galveston several days ago, the commander having in his possession the late proclamation of President Houston. Capt. Elliott the British Minister to Texas, sailed from this port in the steamer *Alabama*, in her last trip, for Havana, and no doubt is entertained that he had Houston's proclamation in his possession. These movements clearly indicate a determination on the part of the agents of the British Government in this quarter to aid the President of Texas in his mad crusade against the Navy of that Republic.

Our Chief Magistrate having reasons to believe that a great number of the depredations lately perpetrated were traceable to the Chinese inhabiting the mat-houses, issued orders for them to remove. As these were paid no attention to, a more summary method was adopted, formerly more in vogue than at present, and on Monday evening last the whole were burnt down. The circumstance has occasioned a good deal of discussion, and we have been requested to publish some ill natured strictures upon the proceeding. In such a matter, there can be no doubt, individual cases of hardship must have occurred, but how was it possible to make a discrimination? and while all have been grumbling that no means were taken to protect our property, and calling loudly for more energetic measures, it is not very gracious thus to animadvert on such measures when adopted.—*Hongkong Register*, 17th October.

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14, (A.) *Zenobia*, Kenny, New York.
15, (B.) *Sains Castle*, Petrie, Madras.
15, " *Hector*, Floekhart, Penang.
15, " *Queen Mab*, Ainly, Calcutta.
17, (Hamb) *Jeannette and Bertha*, Kolling, Manila.
19, (A.) *Stephen Lurman*, Buckster, Baltimore, 16th
19, (Sp.) *Glana*, Salado, Manila. [June.
19, (B.) *Anita*, King, do.

PASSENGERS per

Probus, from Boston (omitted in our last) Mrs. Kinsman and two children, Miss Southwick; Messrs N. Kinsman F. J. Bush, and F. C. Story. *Helena*, Messrs Miller and Dimon. *Hector*, Mr. W. Hare.

SAILED

15, (B.) *Red Rover*, McMurdo, Sing. & Calcutta.
16, " *Rustomjee Comajee*, Hill, do do.
16, " *Bintang*, Wright, Singapore.
19, " *Tyrer*, Rimmer, Manila.
19, " *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, Bombay.
19, *Albert Edward*, Hughes, Dublin.
19, (A.) *Iantha*, Steele, Manila.
19, (Sp.) *Rosario*, Viera, do.
20, (B.) *Perily*, Read, London.

PASSENGERS per

Rustomjee Comajee, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Young; Lieut. Col. Wilson, C. B., Capt. Young, H. M. 29th Regt. Capt. Davidson, Bengal Comm., Capt. Ouchterlony, Madras Engs; Mr. J. Lamb, Mr. Mercado, Paymaster's clerk. *Charles Grant*, Messrs M. F. Davidson & Barnett. *The Chusan*, Laird, and *Aradaser*, McIntyre, bound for Chusan, both put back to Hongkong owing to bad weather.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Calcutta,—*Comajee Family*, to morrow
For Bombay,—*Shah Allum*, *Atlet Rohoman*, *Royal Exchange*, *Devonport*, *Charlotte*.

For London,—*Mary*.

For Liverpool,—*Adm*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th July. SINGAPORE 23rd Sept.
UNITED STATES, 16th June. MANILA, 6th Oct.
CALCUTTA, 28th Aug. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 28th Aug. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 23d Sept. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Anita</i>	—	King	Russell and Co.
<i>Algerine</i>	—	Hill	
<i>Aradaser</i>	—	McIntyre	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Antares</i>	—	Drumett	H. Pybus.
<i>Aulen</i>	—	Clark	Dent and Co.
<i>Ariel</i>	—	Burt	
<i>Adm Mooroom</i>	—	McKnight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Asia</i>	537	Smith	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Aradaser</i>	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Atlet Rohoman</i>	—	Leister	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Anna</i>	—	Keeling	C. W. Bowra.
<i>Anna Maria</i>	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ann</i>	789	Thorne	
<i>Buckingham</i>	1468	McGregor	
<i>Belhaven</i>	—	Watt	
<i>Busoarah Meret</i>	—	Ferrier	
<i>Bom Hornmujer</i>	—	Lemon	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Belle Alliance</i>	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Bombay</i>	—	Farley	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Carib</i>	—	Heston	Dent and Co.
<i>Crown</i>	—	Norris	H. Pybus.
<i>Charles Jones</i>	—	McFee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Cornwall</i>	—	Bated	Boustead and Co.
<i>Charles Forbes</i>	—	Wills	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Conzer</i>	—	Ridley	Turner & Co.
<i>Chusan</i>	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
<i>Caroline</i>	—	Williams	Russell and Co.
<i>Cleopatra</i>	—	Early	
<i>Ceylon</i>	—	Fergusson	
<i>Castle Hantly</i>	—	Reddie	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Claudine</i>	482	Norris	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Caledonia</i>	430	Burns	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Cowanjee Family</i>	—	Durham	
<i>Cora</i>	—		
<i>Chiefstain</i> (land	—	Boxnie	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Das off Northber</i>	541	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Dunlries</i>	—	Thomson	
<i>Devonport</i>	—	Parry	Russell and Co.
<i>Diana</i>	—	Strickland	
<i>Dof Wellington</i>	—	Dinning	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Earl of Clare</i>	—	Scott	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Eliza Stewart</i>	—	McLeod	B Barretto.
<i>Eagle</i>	388	Sewell	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Earl Balcarras</i>	1488	Baker	
<i>Euphrates</i>	—	Wilson	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Elizabeth Moore</i>	—	Moscop	Russell & Co.
<i>Emo</i>	—	Scanlan	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Fred. Hath</i>	—	Toby	Turner and Co.

Fort William,	1214	Hogg	Jardine, M. & Co.
Futlay Mobar	—	Moore	
*Hygeia, (ranch,	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkia & Co.
Helena Stewart	—	Whittington	Bell and Co.
Harlequin,	—	Edwards	H. Pybus.
Hope	681	Crawford	
Heira,	533	Bayne	Jardine M. & Co.
Hasbemy,	—	Buckle	
Helen Mar,	—		D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Hector	—	Floekhart	Turner and Co.
*Harmony,	577	Elder	Macvicar and Co.
Indian,	—	English	Bell and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly	J. Hudson.
Iris,	298	Merritt	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Ingleborough,	—		Fox Rawson and Co.
Ivanhoe,	—	Kilgour	Lindsay and Co.
Isa	—	Lakeland	
Judith Allan,	505	Hayes	Jardine M. & Co.
Juliet,	—	Alexander	
John Horton,	336	can'gham	Holliday Wise & Co
John Christian	—	withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
John Brown,	—	Thorahill	Russell and Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls	Dent and Co.
*John Gray,	—	Anid,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
John Laird,	—		
James Campbell	320	Pitcairn	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
*John Brewer,	—	Browne	Lindsay and Co.
Lacy Wright,	—	Pollock	Macvicar and Co.
Lord Amberst,	—	Zabell	Dent and Co.
Maid of Athens	—	Hews	
Mary,	—	Kemp	H. Rustomjee.
Moffat	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
M S Elphinstone	—	Eagle	Russell and Co.
Madden,	—	Dare	Dandaboy Burjorjee.
Mary Catharine	—	Taylor	Lindsay and Co.
Mermaid,	—	Ryle	Macvicar and Co.
Nutcut,	150	Wright	
Nautilus,	—	Gibson	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Passenger,	227	Walson	Jardine, M. and Co.
Persian	—	Edington	Macvicar and Co.
Pearl	—		
Prima Donna	—	Kell	Dent and Co.
Posidonee,	—	Valentine	R. Browne.
Queen Mab	—	Auley	
*Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Repulse,	1425	Marquis	Thomas Marquis.
Raparell,	—		A. & D. Pardonjee.
*Salem,	—	Milford	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Sir H. Compton	—	Bolton	P. Mervanjee & Co.
Sir E. Ryan	—	Anderson	H. Pybus.
*Simon Taylor,	—	Brown	Russell and Co.
Sophia Fraser	—	William	Macvicar and Co.
Scaleby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
*Shah Allum,	—	Evans	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
*Sappho,	446	Dunlop	Dallas and Co.
Sarah,	488	Heidrich	Jardine M. and Co.
Scotia	—	Drayner	
*Sultans,	—	Wilson	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Sains Castle	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
*Thomas Fielden	398	blackstone	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Time,	—		H. Pybus.
Ths. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
Victoria,	—	Potter	Macvicar & Co.
*Vart. Sandoz,	—	Lancaster	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Wm. Jardine,	—	Jones	Dent and Co.
Wm. Wainman,	—	Hawkins	Macvicar and Co.
Wm. Mitchell	—	Malachlane	
Warlock,	—	Bell	
Waverley	—	Morgan	Wetmore and Co.
Yonge Quene,	107	Lewis	J. E. Murray.

AMERICAN.

Zenobia,	—	Kenny	Russell and Co.
*J. G. Coster,	—	Barlow	
Loayre	—	Green	
Wisahickon,	720	Webber	Wetmore and Co.
Stephen Lurman	—	Buckter	
Cucinatti	—	Wilson	
Probus,	—	Sumner	
Talbot,	—	Story	S. B. Rawie & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
*Ann McKim	—	Vasmer	Russell & Co.
*Panama,	—	Grinwald	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	
Child Harold	—	Johnson	J. D. Sward and Co.
*Ronaldson	—	Rose	Ulyssahut and Co.
Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	Land	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin	

DUTCH.

*Sarah Maria,	—	Reinhardt	Reynvaan & Co.
Jase,	—	Berg	J. Hurd and Co.
	—	SPANISH	
GHANA,	—	Salado	J. Salado.
	—	HAMBURG,	
Jeannette & Bertha	—	Kolling,	Boustead & Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Hongkong, on the 14th inst., W. Woodward Esq.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N° 4, Travessa de 86.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 43.] Macao, Saturday, 28th October, 1843.

[No. 421.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard; as well as the total number of Taels of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) CHARLES E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Govt. House Victoria,
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.
True Copy, RICHARD WOOLMAN.

NOTICE.—A General meeting of the Shareholders of the "CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE," will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Tuesday 31st October at eleven A.M.

JARDINE MATHESON Co.
General Agents "Canton Insurance Office."

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—I am hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PRINCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U.S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Firm of LOPES MOSES & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. G. MOSES, the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of LOPES MOSES & Co. on or after this date.

J. J. LOPES.

Macao, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq. having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and run CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LLOYDS, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a House of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connection with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manilla, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manilla, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON

Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godown of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FAYRA.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.

CHICLAR.—Mr. DHUNJEEBHAY BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADASHOT BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annuum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annuum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate

and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 3,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 33d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "IRA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR BOMBAY, ON MODERATE TERMS,

THE Ship "REPULE," 1425 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

CAPT. THOMAS MARQUIS.

On board in "Blenheim" Reach.

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

FOR SALE

THE American Clipper Barque CALLEEN HAROLD, built of white oak at Philadelphia in the latter part of 1842, and now her first voyage, 291 Tons Register, coppered and copper fastened, has a full inventory and a complete suit of new sails, with some spare sails never used, in every respect a first class vessel, sails remarkably fast and a very desirable vessel for the China Coast or South American trade.—Dimensions, length 105 feet breadth 24 feet 6 inches, depth 18 feet 6 inches. Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 28th October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Ship "WILLIAM JENNINGS," Captain JONAS, will leave Whampoa about the 15th November. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE "EUPHRATES," Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa on the 5th November. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

This ship carries a Surgeon.

Hongkong or Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY

PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Built Ship "ARIA," 267 Tons. Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Hongkong Bay, or to

HOLLIDAY, WEBB & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SOWERS, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Freight or Bill apply to

DINSHAW & COWAJEE NANABHAY.

FOR SALE

THE A. 1. Barque "EMO," 331 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to captain SCARLAN on board at

Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT

THE "Good Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY. The "Helen," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALES CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," Captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEMP, will have quick dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brg "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

Macao, 28th July 1843. **FOX, RAWSON & Co.**

NOTICE—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business in anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.

Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY,

THE 28TH AND 30TH OF OCTOBER, 1843.

JOHN SMITH, will sell to the highest bidders, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in his Sale Room, a small quantity of more or less damaged GREY SHIRTINGS, and Printed HANDKERCHIEFS; eight quarter casks of FINE FLAVORED SHERRY; a batch of American HAMS; CHAMPANGE, PORT, and MADEIRA; an invoice of Joseph Rodgers and Son's superior TABLE CUTLERY, and Razors, Scissors and Penknives; an invoice of Looking Glasses, and Metal and Fancy Sporting, Vest, Pantaloon and Shirt Buttons; agate, pearl and jet glass Studs; fancy Brooches and Pins; India rubber and German-silver Watch Guards; Watch Keys and Seals; Pocket Combs; Children's Toy Watches and Rings; Ear Drops and Neck Chains; Eye Glasses; Pocket Compasses; patent Tape Measures; Watch Guards; Spectacles and Barnacles; Snuff Boxes; Harmonies and Kalliedoscopes; Floating Lights; Cigar cases, Lace and Stay Tape; Wax and Wafers; Needles; Bodkins; Key Rings; Jew's Harps; Inkstands; Percussion caps; Hooks and Eyes; Tin Plates; metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Japanned Bread Baskets, Knife Trays and Waiters; Shaving and Tooth Brushes; Whistles; Fish Hooks; Corkscrews; Dressing Cases; Fowling Pieces, &c. Also, a small quantity of Ostrich Feathers; fancy Trimming, Fringe, Bordering and Gimp; black Lace and Gloves; Veils; Tassels, &c. Floor Oil Cloths; Table Cloth and Napkins; a collection of rare Stuffed Birds, (the whole deserving the attention of parties going home); Tobacco; Oil Cloth Table Mats; Cotton Weddings; Rains; one second-hand fine toned Cabinet Piano; Russia and Fur Hats; velvet Caps; Soap; colored and white Spermaceti Candles; Razor Stropps; Paint Brushes; Manila; Eau de Cologne; Morocco Skins; 6-barrel Pistol; Smelling salts; Map of the World, and a variety of Sundry other articles.

The Sale will commence at half past 10 A. M. and end at half past 2 P. M.

Macao, 26th October, 1843.

ON TUESDAY the 31st Instant **JNO. SMITH** will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Hull of the Brg "PRIMAVERA," her Rodder Lower Masts, Rawsprit, Pump and Pumpgear, one stream Anchor, and chain about 60 fathoms, in one lot, and all her Port Masts, Yards, Sails, Boats, Anchors and cables, Manila Hawser, Arms, and ammunition, stores, &c. will be sold in separate lot in the Typa. Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 27th October, 1843.

IN the first week of ensuing November, **JNO. SMITH** will have the pleasure to announce for sale the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. as she lies at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 27th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brg LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by **JNO. SMITH.**

Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Designs for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by **JNO. SMITH.**

Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**

Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE—Taberd's Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$25. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE—One LORCHA No. 23, built of selected wood, with two cannons, and all necessaries. Apply to **SIMIAO VICTORINO KAVIER**, as rua de St. Paulo.

Macao, 17th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to **A. A. RITCHIE**, or **I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.**

FOR SALE—EAU DE COLOGNE, POMATUM, HOCK, SELTZER WATER, 1 PIANO FORTE, FRENCH SILK DRESSES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, LINSEED OIL VARNISH, TURPENTINE OIL, DRILLS, COTTON SOCKS, SILK STOCKINGS, GOLD TRUNKETS.

Apply to **B. BARRETTO.**
Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—SPERM CANDLES, Superior WINCHESTER SOAP, 3 Sets Dinner service Nankeen PATTERN. 3 Do. Do. Italian PATTERN. Manila ROPE of SIZES.

Apply to **B. BARRETTO.**
Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—A black MANTEL PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to **FEARON & SON.**

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

HONSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE—Just received for sale by the undersigned:
50 Casks ALK,
150 Barrels PITCH,
60 do. ROSIN,
10 do. VARNISH,
600 Gallons SPIRIT of TURPENTINE.

J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 8th September, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARABICA in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and FLANKS. FORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, 60 Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of SIZES, HOCK, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

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CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 28th Oct., 1843.

Our papers from Calcutta are to the 30th August, but we find nothing in them of much interest, and our columns this week are chiefly filled with official documents from Hongkong; of the supplementary treaty we speak elsewhere; Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation regarding illicit trading and vessels touching at ports not open to foreign trade by the treaty, well deserves the attention of the coasting trade, which seems to be daily growing in importance and extent, and we think it not unlikely that an extension of the privilege to trade at others than the five ports, must soon be offered by the Chinese themselves, whose officers already connive at this, now, illicit traffick. Letters from Canton mention that it was reported as likely that the government would remit a large portion of its claims upon the late Hong-merchants, and that that question would at all events, be definitely arranged before the approaching departure of Keying. This is much to be wished, for at the presents owing to the want of native dealers, trade is represented as excessively dull.

FIRE AT CANTON.—One of the destructive fires which occur almost annually in Canton during the cold and dry season occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and we regret to say entirely destroyed the Danish and Spanish hongs, and a portion of the French. The fire was first observed from the Factories at between six and seven o'clock of Tuesday evening; it was then at a considerable distance, in a north-west direction from the factories, but the wind blowing also from that quarter, it soon assumed a threatening appearance. The flames spread with great rapidity, and extended over a vast extent of the suburbs of the city. The foreign hongs by about midnight were in imminent danger, and it was at one time feared that the whole of them would be destroyed. A little after midnight the fire reached the northwestern most factory, and soon spread along the whole of the Danish and Spanish hongs, and new China Street, which were totally destroyed, and had the direction of the wind not most providentially changed to due North, little doubt can be entertained that all the other hongs would have shared the same fate. The wind averted this calamity and drove the fire towards the river, destroying everything in its way until exhausted from want of further fuel on the river's-bank. At about six o'clock of Wednesday morning it had nearly burnt itself out, and was got completely under by eight. According to Chinese accounts about 1300 houses are said to have been destroyed, with a vast amount of property. The ancient temple of Pak-tai-meun, dedicated to the God of the Northpole, shared the fate of its humbler neighbours. Fortunately the fire had given sufficiently timely warning to the inmates of the foreign factories to enable them to save their treasure and most valuable effects, and the night was spent by them in removing them to boats on the river, which was effected with little or no molestation, some pilfering of course excepted. From the shipping at Whampoa the flames had been seen, and the boats of H.M.S. *Dido*, under the command of the Honble Capt. Keppell were without loss of time sent to the scene of the disaster, containing about 160 men, including 26 marines. Most of the merchant ships also sent their boats and crews, the first of which from American vessels reached Canton at about 3 o'clock in the morning. The *Dido's* men and other ship's crews were employed in protecting the property that was being shipped off; there were of course, as is always the case on such occasions in China, a great number of thieves present, who tried to profit during the confusion; one of them was caught by a marine in cir-

rying off some plunder, but on being seized struck the marine with a dagger, slightly wounding him in the face, and was shot dead by the marine. The Chinese soldiery and police mustered also very strong, and summary punishment is said to have been inflicted by them on a considerable number of offenders. By this calamity the foreign community at Canton is now reduced to between six or seven Hongs only, which are of course altogether insufficient for their necessities. It is much to be hoped that a great portion of the ground cleared by the fire will be bought by foreign merchants and their houses erected thereon, particularly that part where stood formerly the many eating houses, leading down to the rivers edge, and which have all been destroyed. The British Consulate was burnt out, by the papers were saved.

Below will be found "An abstract of the supplementary Treaty between their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of China", signed by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger and Keying near the Bogue on the 8th of this month. This treaty is intended to conclude the diplomatic labors of the plenipotentiaries of the two nations, and let us hope that it may for ever bind them together in peace and friendship. To judge from appearances of late, there seems to be every reason to suppose the Imperial Government sincere in its wish to cultivate friendly relations for the future, and the official pride of its head as well as officers having been forced to admit functionaries of foreign nations as equals at least, and their intercourse with them, having become much more frequent, and in some instances even cordial, it is to be hoped that no attempt will be made by the Chinese to retrograde into the system of exclusiveness they have so long succeeded in keeping intact, but the breaking up of which has at length cost them so severe a lesson. We are glad to perceive from the provisions of this treaty that foreigners are permitted to buy or rent houses at the different ports, and therefore hope that this clause will soon produce a considerable increase in their comfort in Canton at least, where the recent and former calamity has for the present reduced the number of Hongs inhabited by the foreign community to between six and seven, from the original number of thirteen. Another provision of this treaty which cannot fail to give unqualified satisfaction is that all nations are to share alike in its benefits, and this declaration on the part of the Chinese obviates all further diplomatic negotiations between the Chinese on one side, and the Commissioners of other countries on the other, who may soon be expected to arrive here. The mutual delivery of criminals of either nation provided for in this treaty is likewise a matter of importance, situated as Hongkong is. That the right of small craft to carry passengers and baggage to Canton free of duty, is recognised by this treaty deserves the thanks of the foreign community, for although even before Lin's arrival such vessels were suffered to go up and down the river, generally unmolested, and although a sort of official permission had at one time been given them to run, yet this was more a connivance at the infringement of old regulations still in force.

M. Silveira e Pinto, our late governor, left Macao yesterday in the Portuguese Brig of War *Troja* for Whampoa, whence he proceeds to Canton, being the bearer from the present Governor of Macao of proposals for the future relations between the Chinese and Portuguese. The present governor and a guard of honor escorted M. Pinto to the place of embarkation, and a salute was fired from the Franciscan Fort as also from the Brig of War.

The accounts we continue to receive from Hongkong are in many respects far from satisfactory. Sickness still prevails to a very alarming degree, particularly among the garrison, and but in too many instances terminates fatally. The complaints of robberies are also again becoming more numerous; in fact the present police force seems to be altogether inadequate for the protection of the inhabitants. We noticed two weeks since that a haunt of thieves, consisting of a number of matsheds, had by order of government been burnt down; this act, instead of driving the thieves from the island, seems to have created a considerable degree of exasperation, and abusive and threatening placards are frequently found posted on the walls. In several instances

policemen have been attacked and badly wounded by the mob, when seizing offenders, and not many days since we are told the police were, in open day, driven out of the bazar. Threats to fire the bazar and public offices have been frequently made, and in one of the barracks a quantity of powder with an ignited slow match, which had very nearly burnt down to the powder, was detected. An officer's house was the other night attacked by five men, the inmates, two officers, fortunately became aware of their intentions from the noise they made, sallied out and pursued the thieves; four of whom made their escape, but the fifth after a lengthened pursuit was run through the body and killed by one of the officers. We give these instances only as a few that are daily occurring, but they are sufficient to shew that the inhabitants of Victoria are by no means so well protected as they have a right to expect.

It is reported that a Steamer, H. M. St. *Spitful*, we believe, will be despatched for Bombay by Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., bearing the Supplementary Treaty for Her Majesty's approval.

H. M. Steamer *Fires* left Hongkong on the 16th of this month with the Consuls for Amoy and Shanghai. With have not heard of any appointment having yet been made to Fuh-chow-foo; and it is singular that not one of the Steamers or Ships of War, ever since they are on the coasts of China, have visited that City, which from its situation, size, populousness, and industry of its inhabitants promises to become one of the most important emporiums for the foreign trade.

The *Guess* from Amoy 19th inst. reports that the *Eliza Stewart* and *Thomas Crisp* had put into that port in stress of weather. Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Neira* which left Chusan on the 1st inst. and has not since been heard of.

The French Frigates *Chopatre* and *Brigone* arrived here from Manila the former on the 31st the latter on the 33d October. They experienced, we understand, the full weight of the typhoon of the 9th inst. which caused the loss of some boats and some other slight damage.

From the *Hongkong* into *Canton* Register, Oct. 24.
Chusan, 10th October, 1843.

"During the last month there was a great deal of rainy and stormy weather, which on the 30th increased to a very heavy gale, almost a Typhoon, with tremendous rain. So much so, that the town, which is very favorably situated for such a calamity, was flooded to the depth of three or four feet; and the inmates of many of the houses were obliged to decamp; the water undermining the mudwalls, and the wind completing their destruction. At 4 A. M. on the 1st instant, the Barometer was as low as 29.03, but has since risen rapidly, though the gale continued for some time longer. A few more hours of the rain would have caused great loss of life, as the sluices were insufficient to carry off the water. Much of the standing crops has been damaged, the paddy having been beaten down, and the grain shaken out.

"Ting-hae is built in the midst of a paddy swamp, bounded, at the distance of about a mile, by steep hills all round; excepting the sea front, which is protected by a bund or embankment, that served to keep in the water, and to convert the whole flat into one large lake. On walking along this bund the day after the gale, I observed great quantities of wreck of houses and furniture, stranded along the water-mark; and the owners, very wretched and woe-begone, busy collecting the fragments. Coffins also, which had been cruising about, lay stranded and partly open, exposing their inmates to view, and also to mud. It is customary among the natives to lay the coffins simply on the surface of the burying ground, strewing some straw around and over them, which accounts for their floating so easily.

"The shipping rode the gale out well, having struck their yards and masts in time. There were few China boats here, but at Ningpo there has been great smashing among them with loss of life. In the small valleys of Chusan there has been much damage done both to life and property, but it is difficult to ascertain particulars.

"Business is very dull, the Chinese declining to trade until the Ports are opened. Opium is a drug in the market, and other articles equally so.

"The *Thomas Crisp* has not yet made her appearance she is anxiously looked for having left Hongkong on the 31st August with the *Jane Mail*."

• The *Thomas Crisp* we understand has put into Amoy.—Ed. H. R.

"The weather is now beautiful, the mornings and evenings quite sharp and bracing. The races are to come off on the 30th inst., and great doings are expected from the quality and condition of the quadrupeds. Sports to conclude with pigeon shooting &c. &c. The Theatre Royal offers numerous attractions and a tempting bill of fare for the 16th current, so you see we are not behind hand in the grand march of intellect."

PROCLAMATION.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, now makes public, for the information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects, the annexed abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, which was finally concluded, sealed, and signed at the City of Hoo-Mun-Chai, on the 8th day of October 1843, by the said Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, &c. &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of China having consented to ratify the Supplementary Treaty, without waiting for the previous ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., one of the Original Copies (of which four were signed and sealed) has been forwarded, to Peking for that purpose, and will be transmitted, with a copy for Her Majesty the Queen's ratification, to England, as soon as it is received back.

In the mean-time, and until the Treaty shall be duly ratified, exchanged, and published, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary by this Proclamation, enjoin and require all Her Majesty's Subjects by their allegiance and loyalty to their Sovereign, to be obedient to, and guided by, the provisions of the said Treaty, as set forth in the annexed abstract.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House at Victoria, (Hongkong), this 18th day of October, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

ABSTRACT OF THE

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PREAMBLE.—The Preamble provides, that the Articles of the Supplementary Treaty "shall be as binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the Original Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship."

ARTICLE I.—Provides for the New Tariff being in force at the five Ports of Canton, Fuchowfo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

ART. II.—Provides for the General Regulations of Trade being in force at the aforesaid five Ports.

ART. III.—Provides that all penalties or confiscations made under the third clause of the said General Regulations of Trade, shall belong to the Government of China.

ART. IV.—Provides that British Merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five Ports named in Article I, that the British Merchant Ships shall not repair to any other Ports or places in China; that if they do so, in contravention of this Article, the Chinese Authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both Vessel and Cargo, and that all Chinese Subjects discovered clandestinely trading with British Merchants at any other Ports or Places in China shall be punished as the law in China may direct.

ART. V.—Provides for the IV Clause of the General Regulations of Trade being applicable to both parties.

ART. VI.—Provides that English Merchants and others residing at, or resorting to the five Ports shall not go into the surrounding Country, beyond certain distances (to be fixed by the local Authorities and Customs) and "on no pretences for purposes of traffic" and that if any person, whatever his rank, station or calling, disobey this Article and "wander away into the country" "he shall be seized and handed over to the British Consul for suitable punishment."

ART. VII.—Provides for British Subjects and their families residing, agreeably to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship, at the different Ports named in Article I, and for their being allowed to buy or rent ground and Houses at fair and equitable rates, such as prevail "amongst the people, without extortion on either side." The ground and houses, so to be sold or rented, to be set apart by the local Authorities for "Communication with the Consuls."

ART. VIII.—Provides for all Foreign Countries whose subjects or Citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, being admitted to the five Ports, named in Article I, on the same terms as England.

ART. IX.—Provides for all Chinese Criminals and Offenders against the Law, who may flee to Hongkong, to British Ships of War, or to British Merchantmen for refuge, being "delivered up on proof or admission of their guilt," and for any Sailor, Soldier or other person, "whatever his Case or Country," who is a Subject of the Crown of England and who may, from any cause,

or on any pretence, desert, fly, or escape into the Chinese Territory, being seized and confined by Chinese Authorities, and forthwith sent to the nearest Consular, or other British Government Officer.

ART. X.—Provides for a British Ship of War being stationed at each of the five Ports, "to ensure good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant shipping, and to support the necessary authority of the Consul over British Subjects." The crews of such ship of war to be "carefully restrained by the Officer Commanding," and the rules regarding not straying into the country to be applicable to them, in the same manner as to the crews of merchant ships. The ships of war to be in no degree liable to Port Charges or any of the General Regulations laid down for trade.

ART. XI.—Provides for the British Forces being withdrawn from Chusan (Tinghas) and Coolangsoo being restored to the Chinese Government, agreeable to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship, the moment all the monies stipulated for in that Treaty shall be paid; and "the British Plenipotentiary, distinctly and voluntarily, agrees that, all dwelling Houses, Store-houses, Barracks and other Buildings, that the British Troops or People may have occupied, or immediately built or repaired, shall be handed over, on the evacuation of the Ports, exactly as they stand."

ART. XII.—Provides for the British Plenipotentiary instructing the different Consuls, (in addition to the Proclamation the Plenipotentiary has already issued) "to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all Persons, being British Subjects, trading under their superintendence," and, in the event of any smuggling transactions coming to their knowledge, they are to apprise the Chinese authorities "who will proceed to seize, and confiscate, all goods, whatever their value or nature—that may have been so smuggled," and will, likewise, "be at liberty to prohibit the vessel, from which the smuggled goods were landed, from trading further and to send her away, as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid." All Chinese Subjects, whether Custom House Officers or others, who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling etc; by this Article, to be punished as the Chinese authorities shall think fit.

ART. XIII.—Provides for all persons, whether natives of China or otherwise, conveying goods, to Hongkong for sale on obtaining a Pass or Port Clearance from one of the five Ports, named in Article I; and paying the duties agreeable to the Tariff on such goods. It also provides for natives of China repatriating to Hongkong to purchase goods, and for their obtaining a Pass from the Custom House of one of the five Ports, should they require a Chinese vessel to carry away their purchases. These Passes to be restored at the expiration of each trip.

ART. XIV.—Provides for an officer of the British Government, examining the Registers and Passes of all Chinese vessels visiting Hongkong to buy or sell goods; and, for any vessel which may not have a Register or Pass being "considered an unauthorized, or smuggling vessel," and not being allowed to trade. "By this arrangement it is to be hoped, that Piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented."

ART. XV.—Provides for debts, incurred by Chinese Debtors or Merchants at Hongkong, "being recovered through the English Courts of Justice. Should the debtor fly from Hongkong to the Chinese Territory and be known or found to have property, real or personal, the IV clause of the General Regulations will be applicable to the case, on application being made by the Consul. In like manner, should a British Merchant incur debts at any of the five Ports and fly to Hongkong, the British Authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese Officers, "institute an investigation into the Claims, and, when established, oblige the defaulter or debtor to settle them, to the utmost of his means."

ART. XVI.—Provides for a monthly Return of Passes granted to Chinese Vessels to visit Hongkong, being furnished to the British Officer referred to in Article XIV, by the Hoppo of Canton, and for a similar return being made by the said officer.

ART. XVII, also termed "Additional Article."—Provides for all Cutters, Schooners, Lorchas, and such small vessels, that ply between Canton and Hongkong or between Canton and Macao, passing as they have hitherto done, free of all Port Charges. "If they only carry Passengers, letters, or baggage," but, if they carry any dutiable articles, however small the quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per ton Register. This Article further provides for the smallest of such Vessels being considered to be 75 tons burthen and the largest 150 tons burthen; beyond which last size they are to be classed as foreign Ships and to be charged Tonnage dues according to Article V, of the General Regulations.

The following three Rules were further laid down in this Article, which is only applicable to the Port of Canton, for the guidance of these small Vessels.

1st.—"Every British Schooner, Cutter, Lorchas, &c., shall have a sailing letter or Register, in Chinese and English, under the Seal and Signature of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, describing her appearance, burthen, &c. &c."

2nd.—"Every Schooner, Cutter, Lorchas, and such Vessels

"shall report herself as large Vessels are required to do at the Borneo Tigris; and when she carries Cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and on reaching Canton deliver up her sailing letter or Register to the British Consul, who will obtain permission from the Hoppo for her to discharge her Cargo, which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the III Clause of the General Regulations."

3rd.—"When the inward Cargo is discharged and an outward one (if intended) taken on board and the duties on both arranged and paid, the Consul will restore the Register or Sailing letter, and allow the Vessel to depart."

THE CONCLUSION.—Provides for the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the Vermilion Fencil, the Imperial Commissioner, will deliver the very Copy of the Treaty containing it, into the hands of His Excellency Hwang, Judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British Plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the Plenipotentiary to have and to hold. "Afterwards the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of England having been received at Hongkong, likewise graciously assenting to, and confirming, the Treaty, the British Plenipotentiary will dispatch that Copy of the Treaty containing the Royal Sign Manual, by a specially appointed officer to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of His said Excellency Hwang "who will forward it to the Imperial Commissioner as a Rule and a Guide to both Nations for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our Peace and Friendship."

"A most important Supplementary Treaty."

Signed and Sealed, &c. &c. &c.

L. S.
OF H. B. M.'S
PLENIPOTENTIARY

(Signed)
HENRY POTTINGER.

L. S.
OF THE IMPERIAL
COMMISSIONER.

(Signed)
KEYING, (in Tartar.)

A true Abstract,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 26th Oct.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger Bart. G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. in China, deems it advisable to direct the republication of the annexed order of Her Majesty The Queen in Council of the 24th day of February 1843, and also the publication of copies of a Communication received from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, under date the 9th of this month, and of the reply afforded to it on the 11th instant; relative to merchant vessels, under British colours going for purposes of trade or commerce, to any other Port of China except the five that have been declared open by Treaty.

In enforcing due attention and obedience, on the part of all Her Majesty's Subjects, to the said order in Council, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. thinks it right under the Powers he holds, to explain and notify by this Proclamation, that, looking to the great extent of the Sea Coast of China, as well as to the difficulty which attends its navigation, in one or other direction, at most seasons of the year, owing to the strength of the prevailing winds [the South west and North-east Monsoons] it will not be looked upon, or held to be, in any degree a "breach or violation" of the said order in Council should British vessels approach and anchor for safety, or shelter, near the Coast of China or in any of its Roadsteads, or Inlets, lying to the Southward of the Embouchure of the Yang-tse-Kiang River but all Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects must henceforward clearly bear in view, and understand, not only from this Proclamation and its accompaniments, but from the IV Article of the Abstract of the Supplementary Treaty, promulgated for general information on the 18th of this month, the risk they will run by attempting, in opposition to the stipulations of the Treaty, to trade elsewhere than at one of the five Ports.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. further thinks it right to explain and notify by this Proclamation, that as none of the Ports to be opened agreeable to the Treaty, for purposes of trade and Commerce, lie to the Northward of the point indicated above [viz the Embouchure of the Yang-tse-Kiang River] he has, in virtue of the authority vested in him, and pending the gracious pleasure of Her Majesty, fixed that point as the limit to which British Merchant vessels may proceed without being taken to be guilty of a contravention of the Treaty, and accordingly

all Subjects of the Crown of England, are hereby warned and given distinctly to understand, that any British Merchant vessel that may be positively known or discovered, to have visited any Part of the Sea Coast of China higher up than the 39th degree of North latitude [unless she should be forced by absolute stress of weather] will be assumed to have gone there, in violation of Her Majesty's said order in Council and of this Proclamation, and the necessary measures will be taken for her being detained by any of Her Majesty's Ships that may fall in with her, with a view to her being sent to Hongkong for inquiry and adjudication.

In conclusion, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., most specially and solemnly warns all Her Majesty's Subjects against any act of violence,—no matter what the alleged cause or pretence may be, towards any of the Officers or people of China. If Merchant vessels will go to trade at any of the Ports of China not opened by Treaty for purposes of Trade or Commerce it is self evident that they voluntarily expose themselves, after the fullest and oft repeated warnings, to the chances of being attacked and driven away, or seized and confiscated, and in either case not only will they receive no protection or countenance from Her Majesty's Ships of War or other Authorities in China, but they will if they attempt to defend themselves, and loss of life or bloodshed should ensue, be seized as Pirates, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Majesty's Government.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, Hongkong, October 24th, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1843.
PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty, by any such Order or Orders, Commission or Commissions, as to His Majesty in Council should appear expedient and salutary, to give to the Superintendents in the said Act mentioned, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said Order of Orders should be specified:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to prohibit, and doth hereby prohibit Her subjects from resorting for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and Her Majesty is pleased to order, that any of Her subjects, committing a breach or violation of this direction, shall, upon conviction thereof in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice Admiralty, be for every such offence, liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment, for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall take place; and Her Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that all proceedings, which may be had under this Order, shall be, as far as circumstances will permit, in conformity with the Law of England.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, two of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral; are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. BARNUM.

KEYING, High Commissioner of the Imperial Family, Guardian of the Prince, Governor General of Kiang-soo and Kiang-se, &c. &c., hereby makes this Official Communication.

It appears that the High Officers of Chih-le and Shantung have on different occasions and independently of each other, memorialized the throne to the following effect.

On the 9th day of the 7th moon of this present year (4th August), two, two-masted Foreign vessels were first seen at sea in the district of Tang-ching, in Shantung, whence they proceeded to an island called Lew-Kung-tsoo, in the district of Wan-tang, where they cast anchor. On the 10th day of the said moon (5th August) three foreigners, five Canton men and one man from Klang-se, landed from a Ship's boat, and distributed hand-bills, to the effect that they had Woollens, miscellaneous articles, Opium in large and small balls, &c., &c., for sale, and wished forthwith to commence trafficking with our people, but as our people did not dare to hold any clandestine dealings with them, they returned to their ship and sailed away.—On the 11th day (6th August) they went to an island called Chee-fow-tsoo in the district of Teak-shan, where they cast anchor. On the 29th day (24th August) they sailed to outside of the sands called Tan-kiang-sha near Ta-Koo Kow (i. e. the mouth of the Pei ho) in Chih-le, where they again anchored. Thereupon the Commandant and Intendant of Tientsin went on board the ship, and saw there upwards of twenty men, who spoke with a Canton accent and fifty or sixty foreigners, black and white. A linguist of the surname of Teang, said, that the ship belonged to Your Honorable Nation, and that she had taken on board a cargo of Cotton-cloths, woollens &c. &c., at Shingchow-foo (Singapore?) which they had brought on for sale; and at the same time they exhibited a bill of parcels for inspection, from the Hong Tih-li. The Commandant and Intendant immediately told them, that Tien-tsin was a place where commercial intercourse was not permitted, but as the people on board that ship (or these ships) wished to buy provisions, the Mandarins forthwith supplied their wants, and would receive no payment; and in fine on the 1st day of the 7th intercalary moon (25th August) they got up anchor and stood away towards the South.

Now I, the High Commissioner, have received the Imperial Commands to ascertain from Your Excellency, what ships these are, that thus unauthorisedly and clandestinely go from place to place, and to impress upon Your Excellency that they must be all rigidly restrained upon one and the same principle, and they may not look out for or hope to obtain other places, as open markets, than those stipulated for in the Treaty.

I find, that these ships went to Chih-le and Shantung before that Your Excellency had issued a proclamation forbidding them to do so, and moreover as they went away of their own accord, there is no occasion now to say anything more upon that head; only, instancing these ships whether Your Excellency may or may not know whence they came, and whither they went, yet this being the time when the different ports are now opened to your lawful trade, and the articles of the Supplementary Treaty being now settled and agreed upon, it would be well if Your Excellency would immediately issue a proclamation to the effect that, one month after the date of said proclamation, viz. after the 15th day of the 9th Moon (6th November) any vessel that did not obey orders and keep within bounds, should be liable to confiscation both ship and cargo, in accordance with the new Commercial Regulations, recently established by mutual consent.

For as much as I now make this Official Communication, that Your Excellency may take the steps that appear necessary, and I beg that Your Excellency will also send me an answer in course.

An important Official Communication.
To His Excellency.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, BART., & C. B.
H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c.
Tsoukwang, 23rd year, 8th moon, 15th day, (8th October 1843.)

A true translation.

(Signed) J. THOM.

Asst. Trans. and Interpreter,
To H. M. Comm. in China.
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

(True Copy.)

Macao, October 11th, 1843.

I have duly received and fully understood your Excellency's Communications of the 8th instant, relative to two, two masted vessels having during the month of August last, appeared off the Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le, and there having wished to trade in a variety of goods, which were described in certain Hand-Bills.

I do not think from the circumstance of the ships having Canton Linguists and men on board, that they could have been from Singapore, nor am I quite certain that they were really English vessels, although they so described themselves; I shall adopt the necessary steps for ascertaining these points, if possible, and in the mean time, I will issue a Proclamation to the effect pointed out by your Excellency, and will likewise adopt such other restrictive rules, as may seem calculated to entirely suppress the practice of foreign trading vessels going beyond the bounds fixed by the Treaty.

I have more than ten times previously explained to your Excellency and other High Chinese officers, that the great and final remedy for this dissidence and evil, rests in the hands of the local authorities; and I am most happy to observe that remedy was applied on this occasion.—I allude to the people of the country being carefully restrained from dealing or holding intercourse, with the vessels. If this rule be only rigidly enforced, the object is gained, for the sole motive for their straying beyond bounds is the hope of profit, and where nothing can be sold, not only is no profit to be had, but considerable expense or, in other words, loss is to be incurred.

In addition to strictly prohibiting and restraining the people from dealing, or holding intercourse, with such vessels, the vessel should on no pretence, be furnished with, or the even allowed to buy provisions; and I would further strongly recommend, that all the local authorities of the Sea Coast of Shantung and Chih-le, should be instructed to seize and detain any Chinese Linguists, or other such persons, who may come from these vessels, and not to release them, until they shall have paid a fine of at least 1000 each, to the Public Treasury. If your Excellency approves of this suggestion, I hope you will make it public, and I will likewise include a notice of it in my forthcoming Proclamation, and as the said Linguists, and all the Chinese who sail in these vessels, must be the subjects of the Imperial Government, they will not be so fool-hardy as to incur such risks for the mere profit of others.

Should an attempt be made by force, by any vessel, to release Linguists and such persons seized and detained, as above suggested; that attempt will, of course, be repelled, and the authority of the local officers vindicated and upheld. I trust nothing of the kind will ever occur, but should it unfortunately so happen, the moment it reaches my ears, I shall order the offending vessel, wherever she may be found in China, if under English Colors, to be seized as a Pirate, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I trust, that this official communication in reply will be satisfactory to your Excellency, and the Imperial Government, and I close it by assuring you of my constant anxiety to enforce amongst all British Subjects the most scrupulous obedience to the provisions of the Treaty. I may add, that I have every hope now that the five ports are about to be formally opened, that the irregularities which have hitherto been practised will cease, and that all chances will see, how little profit is to be looked for, and how much risk run, by deviation from the prescribed path of Commerce.

A most important Communication in reply.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
His Excellency, Keying, Imperial Commissioner.
&c. &c. &c.

True copy RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE annexed Extracts from Communications (public and private) addressed by His Excellency, Keying, Imperial Commissioner &c., to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China, under dates the 25th of September and 6th of October, 1843; and the reply made to the latter on the 15th of October, are published for general information.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 24th Oct., 1843.

EXTRACTS.

25th September, 1843.

"It is to be observed that the Sea Coasts of Keangsoo &c. (that is the Coasts situated between

"the Taboo, or Ningpo, and Yang-tee-kiang Rivers) is without any shelter on the outside (towards the South and East) and has a number of soft sand flats, or mud banks, which shift frequently when the South East winds blow violently, thereby rendering losses by shipwreck very easy. This consideration induces me to make this communication" (regarding the loss of the Schooner "Levant Packet") "to the Honorable Plenipotentiary, and to beg him to direct all Merchant vessels to take exceeding great care, and to engage Pilots. This is most important!"

9th October, 1843.

"Seventhly. Along the Coast of Keangnan and Chekeang are very many quicksands. They are at times visible and at times invisible. Your merchant Ships have not much sail thereabouts, and it is to be feared, that many losses may occur. I hope therefore, that you will enjoin great prudence and precaution on your merchants, and will likewise inform the foreign Merchants of all Nations of this fact, as it concerns much valuable merchandize, and many human lives. This is most important!"

"Ninthly. The people living along our Coast are prone to lawsuit and abuse the ignorant. Now the black Sailors on board your Ships are generally, by nature, ignorant and fond of liquor. They should on no account, be permitted to go on shore to drink and get intoxicated, lest they be ill used by our people."

12th October, 1843.

"Your friendly and benevolent hints regarding our black people not being allowed to go on shore and get intoxicated, thereby exposing themselves to possible ill usage and insult from the people (of the Sea Coast) of China, and your still more important and benign suggestions as to the necessity that exists for all foreign navigators on the Coasts of Keangnan and Chekeang proceeding with great care and precaution, claim my grateful acknowledgments in the name not only of England, but of all other civilized Nations. I will issue a Notification on both points, in order that your goodness and forethought may be universally known, and acted upon."

True Extracts.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 mos. sight 4s. 2d. a 4s. 2d. per 4s. nominal.
On Bengal, Government bills, 30 days sight 250 per 100 4s.
Syden, large 24 @ 4 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

October.
20. (B) *Pelopides*, Woodward, Manila.
21. " *Margaret White*, Suttie, Madras.
21. " *British Isle*, Graham, Sydney.
21. (F) *Frig. Ctesopatra*, Capt. Roy, Manila.
22. " *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille, do.
22. (B) *Gaea*, McKellar, Chusan.
22. (F) *La Fayette*, Consty, Manila.
24. (B) *Countess of Minto*, Wishat, Calcutta.
25. " *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, Liverpool.
27. " *Hesperus*, Killey, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS per

Hesperus, Capt. Blythe, Capt. Shattstone, Mr. W. H. Anderson.
John O'Gaunt, Colonel Chervensy, Mr. Macmillan.

SAILED

27. (B) *Aden*, Clarke, Liverpool.
27. " *Fred. Huth*, Toby, Cape of Good Hope.
27. " *Devonport*, Parry, Bombay.
28. " *Royal Exchange*, Hubertson, Bombay.
28. " *Cornwall Family*, Durham, Calcutta.
28. " *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, Bombay.
28. " *Good Success*, Eames, Siam.
28. " *Ctesopatra*, Early, London.
28. " *Mary Calverley*, Taylor, London.

PASSENGERS per

Cornwall Family, Honble Mr. A. R. Johnston, M. C. Hongkong, Messrs. E. McIntosh and Geo. Lyall.
Fred. Huth, Major Moore, C. B., Capt. Kennedy, 18th Royal Irish.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Shah Allum, Alet Rohoman.*
 For Manila.—*Gitana*, on the 4th November.
 For Cape & Mauritius.—*William Wilson.*
 For London.—*Mary*
 For Liverpool.—*Aden*

LATEST DATES,
 ENGLAND, 6th July. SINGAPORE 28th Sept.
 UNITED STATES, 16th June. MANILA, 19th Oct.
 CALCUTTA, 7th Sept. AMOY.
 BOMBAY, 28th Aug. CHUSAN.
 JAVA, 22d Sept. NANKING.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tonn.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	"
Ardaeer	—	McIntyre	Macvicar and Co.
Antares	—	Droussett	H. Pybus.
Aden	—	Clark	Dent and Co.
Alm Meersom	—	Mc Knight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Asia	537	Smith	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Ariadne	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Alet Rohoman	—	Leister	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Anna	—	Keling	C. W. Bowers.
Anna Maria	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
Aun, [shire]	789	Thorne	"
Buckingham	1468	McGregor	"
Belhaven	—	Watt	"
Bussorah Merc.	—	Ferrier	"
Bun Hornumjee	—	Lemon	H. Rustonjee.
Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bombay	—	Furley	Jardine M. and Co.
British Isle	—	Graham	"
Carib	—	Heaton	Dent and Co.
Clown	—	Norris	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones	—	McFee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Cornwall	—	Buxted	Boustead and Co.
Csa of Minor	—	Wishart	H. Pybus
Charles Forbes	—	Wills	Jardine M. & Co.
Coaxer	—	Ridley	Turner & Co.
Chusan	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
Caroline	—	Williams	Russell and Co.
Ceylon	—	Fergusson	"
Castle Huntly	—	Reddie	Macvicar and Co.
Claudine	462	Norris	Jardine M. & Co.
Caledonia	430	Burn	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Corea	—	Buxnie	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Chieftein [land	—	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
Dsa of Northber	54	Thomson	"
Duntrie	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
Diana	—	Dioning	Macvicar & Co.
Dof Wellington	—	Scott	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Earl of Clare	—	McLeod	B. Barretto.
Enza Stewart	—	Sewell	Jardine M. & Co.
Eagle	398	Baker	"
Earl Balcarras	1498	Wilson	Jamieson, How & Co.
Euphrates	—	Mossop	Russell & Co.
Elizabeth Moore	—	Scanlan	Macvicar & Co.
Emu	—	Hogg	Jardine, M. & Co.
Fort William	1214	Moore	"
Puttay Mobar	—	McKellar	John Smith.
Guess [rack	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Hygeia	—	Whittington	Bell and Co.
Helen Stewart	—	Edwards	H. Pybus.
Harlequin	—	Crawford	"
Hope	621	Bayne	Jardine M. & Co.
Helen	533	Buckle	"
Hashemy	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Helen Mar	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
Hector	—	Killey	"
Hesperus	—	Elder	Macvicar and Co.
Harmony	577	English	Bell and Co.
India	—	Kelly	J. Hudson.
Isa. Robertson	—	Merritt	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Iris	298	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ingleborough	—	Kilgour	Lindsay and Co.
Ivanhoe	—	Lakeland	"
Ira	—	Hayes	Jardine M. & Co.
Judith Allan	505	Alexander	"
Juliet	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
John O'Gaunt	—	cun'gham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Horton	338	withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
John Christian	—	Thornhill	Russell and Co.
John Brown	—	Balls	Dent and Co.
John Barry	—	Auld	Fletcher, Larkins & co
John Gray	—	—	"
John Laird	—	Pitcairn	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
James Campbell	328	Browne	Lindsay and Co.
John Brewer	—	Pollock	Macvicar and Co.
Lucy Wright	—	Zabell	Dent and Co.
Lord Amherst	—	Hews	"
Maid of Athens	—	Kemp	H. Rustonjee.
Mary	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Moffat	—	Eagle	Russell and Co.
M S Elphinstone	—	Dare	Dadabhoj Barjorjee.
Masden	—	Suttie	"
Margaret Wilkie	—	Ryle	Macvicar and Co.
Mermaid	—	Wright	"
Nutcut	150	—	"

Nautilus,	—	Gibson,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Passenger,	227	Walson	Jardine, M. and Co.
Persian	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
Pearl	—	—	—
Prima Donna	—	Kell	Dent and Co.
Possidone	—	Valentine	R. Browne.
Queen Mab	—	Ainley	—
Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Repulse,	1425	Marquis	Thomas Marquis,
Ruparell,	—	—	A. & D. Furdonjee,
Salem,	—	Milford	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Sir H. Compton	—	Bolton	P. Merwanjee & Co.
Sir E. Ryan	—	Anderson	H. Pybus.
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown	Russell and Co.
Scaleby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustonjee.
Shah Allum,	—	Evans	D. & M. Rustonjee & co
Sappho,	448	Dunlop	Dallas and Co.
Sarab,	428	Heidrich	Jardine M. and Co.
Scotia	—	Dravner	"
Sultana,	—	Wilson	D & M Rustonjee & co
Stains Castle	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden	398	blackston	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Tine,	—	—	H. Pybus.
Ths. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
Victoria,	—	Potter	Macvicar & Co.
West Sandon,	—	Lac-caster	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Venepiede	—	woodward	"
Wm. Jardine,	—	Jones	Dent and Co.
Wm Wilson,	—	Hawkins	Macvicar and Co.
Wm. Mitchell	—	Malahane	"
Warlock,	—	Bell	"
Waverley	—	Morgan	Wetmore and Co.

AMERICAN.

Zenobia,	—	Kenny,	Olyphant and co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow	Russell and Co.
Louvre	—	Green	"
Wissalickon,	—	Webber	Wetmore and Co.
Cincinnati	—	Willson	"
Probus,	—	Sommer	"
Stephen Lurman	—	Buckster,	"
Falbot,	—	Story	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Ann McKim	—	Vasmer	Russell & Co.
Panama,	—	Griswold	A. A. Ritchie
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	"
Childs Harold	—	Johnson	J. D. Sword and co.
Ronaldson	—	Rose	Olyphant and Co.
Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	Land	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin	"

DUTCH.

Sarah Maria,	—	Reinhardt	Reynovaan & Co.
Jane,	—	Berg	J. Hurd and Co.

SPANISH.

Gitana,	—	Salado,	J. Salado.
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HAMBURG.

Jeannette & Bertha	—	Kolling,	Boustead & Co.
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FRENCH.

Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Roy.	"
Frig. Etienne,	—	Captain Cécille.	"
La Fayette,	—	Costey	Russell and co.

• At Whampoa.

DIED in Macao, on the 24th inst. Rev. SAMUEL DYER, of London, missionary at Singapore; at 89. Mr. DYER was one of the most accurate Chinese scholars living, especially in the Fookien dialect, having made that his particular study for the last 17 years. He was the author of a small Vocabulary in that dialect, and also of a translation of Thom's Esop's Fables into the colloquial of the same dialect, in both of which works the attempt was made to teach the language without the aid of the character. The principal work in which Mr. DYER was engaged, however, was the cutting of punches to cast fonts of movable Chinese type, in which arduous undertaking he had already made great progress; having cut punches for upwards of 3000 types.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 441 Macao, Saturday, 4th November, 1843.

[No. 422.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard: as well as the total number of Taels of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) **CHARLES E. STEWART,**
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Govt House Victoria,
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.

True Copy. **RICHARD WOODHAM.**

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 28th September, all persons, having claims against the Estate of the late Honble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to **ALEX. ANDERSON Esq.,** Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.

ALEX. MATHESON.
ALEX. ANDERSON.
CHARLES STEWART.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct 1843.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that I have appointed **Wm. P. PIERCE, Esq.** Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Firm of **LOPES MOSES & Co.** being dissolved by the withdrawal of **Mr. G. MOSES,** the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of **LOPES MOSES & Co.** on or after this date.

J. J. LOPES.

Macao, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.,** having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

EDWARD KING.
Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a **CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER;** and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

MR. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate **CHRONOMETERS** as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th. 1843.

NOTICE.—**MR. THOMAS D. NEAVE** is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a House of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "**BOUSTEAD & Co.**" in connexion with Messrs **BUTLER, SYKES and Co.** Manila, and Messrs **SYKES, SCHWABE and Co.** Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: **Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD** managing in China, **Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER** at Manila, **Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE** at Liverpool, and **Mr. ADAM SYKES** at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney, } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON
Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **MR. PETER WILDRIDGE** in our firm ceased on the 30th June Inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **MR. JOSEPH HUGHESDON**, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. **MR. ALEXANDER CALDER**, and **MR. HENRY RUTTER**, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of **HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.**

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—**JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM** will, for the present, continue in the Godowas of the **ALBION HOTEL**, now engaged by **Captain FRYER.**

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the **ALBION HOTEL**, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

A. H. FRYER.

CIRCULAR.—**MR. DRUNJEEBHAY BYRAMJEE** and **MR. DADABHAY BYRAMJEE** are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate

and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWAS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE, Capt. **THOMAS EUGLES**, will sail for the above ports on the 10th inst. For freight or passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "INA," Capt. **LAKELAND**, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Barque CHILDE HAROLD, built of white oak at Philadelphia in the latter part of 1842, and now her first voyage, 291 Tons Register, coppered and copper fastened, has a full inventory and a complete suit of new sails, with some spare sails never used, in every respect a first class vessel, sails remarkably fast and a very desirable vessel for the China Coast or South American trade.—Dimensions, length 105, feet breadth 24 feet 6 inches, depth 12 feet 6 inches. Apply to **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**

Macao, 28th October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON or BOMBAY, ON MODERATE TERMS,



THE Ship "REDDLIE," 1425 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

CAPT. THOMAS MARQUIS,
on board in "*Blenheim*" Reach,

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A 1 Ship "WILLIAM JARDINE," Captain **JONES**, will leave Whampoa about the 15th November. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE "EUPHRATES," Capt. **WILSON**, to sail from Whampoa on the 5th November. For Freight or Passage apply to **JAMIESON, HOW & Co.** Hongkong or Canton.

This ship carries a Surgeon.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.



THE British Built Ship "ASIA," 537 Tons. Apply to Capt. **SMITH** on board at Hongkong Bay, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Victoria, Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. **SONSIN**, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to **DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANABHOY.**

FOR SALE.



THE A. 1. Barque "EMU," 381 Tons new measurement, built of English Oak, sails fast and carries a good cargo. Apply to captain **SCANLAN** on board at **MACVICAR & Co.**

Hongkong or to

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE "SCALESBY CASTLE," Captain **JOHNSTONE**, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE,**—Macao, or **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE,**—Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," captain **AULD**, 577 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th, July, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. **GIBSON**, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 28th July 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to **A. Z.** care of the Editor of the *Canton Press*.

Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of *Canton Press*.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED **WASHINGTON'S PRESS** with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to
Macao, 2d Nov. 1843. **B. A. BARRETTO.**



THE Barque "LEMA,"
For Sale by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on Monday,
The 6th of November, 1843.

JNO: SMITH, begs to acquaint the public, that the will offer for sale, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, in the Albion Hotel, (precisely at 12 o'clock,) the barque "LEMA," of 424 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Boats, &c. &c. Inventory of her Stores may be seen on Board, or at the Auctioneer's. The well known Barque "LEMA," (formerly the "HERCULES,") is now at anchor in the Tyne, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of Sale; she is remarkably well found in stores, and is particularly well calculated for a "Receiving Ship." Having been long accustomed to the business, and though more celebrated for her *business* than *speed*, is by no means a bad sailer. Within the last few months, considerable sums of money have been expended on her, she is therefore in excellent order, and as strong as her old *Nemesis*. She is now offered for Sale for no fault, but only because her present owner has no employment for her. This Sale offers a most desirable opportunity to parties requiring a vessel to remain in the Tyne, or any of the northern ports as a *Receiving Ship*.

For Sale, 1st November, 1843.



At the first week of ensuing November, **JNO: SMITH** will have the pleasure to announce for sale the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. as she lies at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao. Further particulars will be published hereafter.
Macao, 27th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE British Brig LANNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

ON A DAY hereafter to be named, **JNO: SMITH** will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, and **EFFECTS**, belonging to the **late J. A. MERRICK, Esq.** Particulars will be published in the course of the ensuing week.
Macao, 30th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cut; apply to **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS; just received for Sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and **Duck** for **PANTALOONS**, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of **SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE.—A few Boats of **CANYAS** of different Nos. Apply to **Capt. C. CAPPER.**
on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne.
Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Taber's **Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary**, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$28. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—One **LORCHA** No. 23, built of selected wood, with two cannons, and all necessities. Apply to **SIMIAO VICTORINO XAVIER,** na rua de St. Paulo.
Macao, 17th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**PERUVIAN DOLLARS** and **BAR SILVER** Apply to **A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.**

FOR SALE.—**EAU DE COLOGNE,** **POMATUM,** **HOCK,** **SELTZER WATER,** **1 PIANO FORTE,** **FRENCH SILK DRESSES,** **MOUSSELINE DE LAINE,** **LINSEED OIL VARNISH,** **TURPENTINE OIL,** **DRILLS,** **COTTON SOCKS,** **SILK STOCKINGS,** **GOLD TRINKETS.**
Apply to **B. BARRETTO.**
Macao, 20th October, 1843.

HONSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of **Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**
Macao, 29th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—**SPERM CANDLES,** **Superior WINCHESTER SOAP,** **3 Sets Dinner service Nankeen PATTERN.** **3 Do. Do. Italian PATTERN.** **Manilla ROPE of SIZES.**
Apply to **B. BARRETTO.**
Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A black **MANILA PONY**, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the *Canton Press Office.*

FOR SALE.—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS**, apply to **FEARON & SON.**
Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Just received for sale by the undersigned:
50 Casks **ALE,**
150 Barrels **PITCH,**
50 do. **ROBIN,**
10 do. **VARNISH,**
600 Gallons **SPIRIT of TURPENTINE.**
Macao, 8th September, 1843. **J. A. DE SILVA.**

FOR SALE.—**BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS,** also a few **CHINAWARE Dinner sets.**
Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—**MEXICAN DOLLARS.** **BILLS ON LONDON.**
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**BALLY RICE, COCOANUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, OLD RUM and W HSKY in bottles.** Apply to **JOHN BIRD & Co.**
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE.—**Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS,** do **Hanging LAMPS** with three and four lights with Shades complete. **Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES,** also an assortment of superior **GLASSWARE,** consisting of **Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses,** and some very fine **Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.** Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—**MADIRA WINE** in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEELS & Co.;** apply to **DENT & Co.**
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting remembrance of **MISS KEAOU LWAN WANG** A Chinese Tale, translated by **SMITH,** price one Dollar. **ESOP'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SMITH,** price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

THE LAW relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN,** arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William Semons,** price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING,** at the *Canton Press Office* continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
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Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
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" " for 3 months \$ 6.
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Of Subscription to the *Canton Press.*
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12 "
For six Months..... \$ 7 "
For three \$ 4 "
Single numbers of the *Canton Press*, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de 36, at 30 cents each.

RESTORATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship
Dublin, off Honolulu, 26th July, 1843.
Sir,—It being my desire to obtain the honor of a Personal interview with His Majesty, King Kamehameha III., for the purpose of conferring with His Majesty on the subject of the Provisional Cession of His Dominions, I have to request that you will be pleased to intimate my wishes to His Majesty in order that he may appoint the time and place where such interview may be held.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
RICHARD THOMAS.
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of
H. B. M. Ships and Vessels in the Pacific.
To **KERUANAO, Governor of Oahu.**

DECLARATION.

Of Rear Admiral THOMAS, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific, in relation to the events which transpired at the Sandwich Islands, and consequent upon the visit of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship *Caryfort* in February, 1843. To King KAMEHAMEHA III., and the Principal Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands.

Immediately that the commander in chief was made acquainted at Valparaiso in June 1843, of the provisional cession of the Hawaiian Islands unto the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, as the then and there Representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, he hastened to the spot to make himself fully acquainted with all the circumstances and, if possible, the motives, which led to such an unlooked for event.

His first duty on arrival was to seek a personal interview with His Majesty Kamehameha III., and to ascertain whether these difficulties in which he found himself involved and the opinion which His Majesty appeared to entertain of the impossibility of complying with certain requisitions which had been made, were so utterly insurmountable as to call upon him to renounce the Sovereignty of those Islands for the time being, likewise whether the cession was a free unbiassed and unsolicited act of Sovereign Power.

The Rear Admiral having ascertained that the difficulties to which allusion is made in the deed of Cession might be surmounted; having convinced His Majesty that he had not properly understood the principles of Justice and good Faith which invariably guide the Councils of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, in all their deliberations, particularly respecting their relations with Foreign Powers; and that whenever it becomes necessary to vindicate the rights of British Subjects or redress their wrongs, the Government scrupulously respects those rights which are vested in all nations in an equal degree, whether they be powerful or weak, making it therefore a Rule not to resort to Force until every expedient for an amicable adjustment has failed; having moreover learnt that His Majesty entertained the hope that his conduct was capable of justification, and that such justification he thought would restore to him the Authority he had ceded under supposed difficulties; and having moreover assured His Majesty that whilst it is the earnest desire of the Government of Great Britain to cultivate by every means a good understanding with every Independent Nation, and to prevent any of its Subjects from injuring those of other Sovereigns, either in person or property, wherever they may be located; and that, when it can be avoided, rather than urge compliance with demands which are likely to embarrass a feeble Government, its object is to foster, and even assist by kind advice or good offices such as may be disposed to seek its friendly interposition, requiring only in return equal privileges for such British Residents as may have been granted to the Subjects of the most favored Nation. Lastly, His Majesty having given his assent to new proposals submitted to him for the amicable adjustment of the pending differences which led to the temporary cession of his Authority, the commander in chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific, for the reasons herein stated, and as the highest local Representative of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, hereby declares and makes manifest that he does not accept of the Provisional cession of the Hawaiian Islands, made on the 25th day of February, 1843, but that he considers His Majesty Kamehameha III., the legitimate King of those Islands; and he assures His Majesty that the sentiments of his Sovereign towards him are those of unvarying friendship and esteem, that Her Majesty sincerely desires King Kamehameha to be treated as an Independent Sovereign, leaving the Administration of Justice in his own hands, the faithful discharge of which will promote his happiness and the prosperity of his Dominions.

Although it is the duty of every Sovereign and his Ministers and Counsellors to do all in their power to prevent any of the Subjects from injuring those of any other Nation residing among them; any more, that he ought not to permit Foreigners to settle in his Territory unless he engages to protect them as his own Subjects, and to afford them perfect security as far as regards himself; yet Great Britain will not consider the public character of the legitimate Sovereign of a state but recently emerged from Barbarism, under the fostering care of Civilized Nations, as at all implicated by the aggression of some of his Subjects, provided the Government does not directly or indirectly sanction any acts of partiality or injustice, either by conniving at whilst they are planning or being executed or by allowing the Perpetrators to remain unpunished.

If, unfortunately, a case should occur in which there is an evasion or denial of Justice on the part of the Government towards British Subjects, the course to be pursued is clear, and it would then be the duty of the commander in chief in such case of real grievance which bad faith and injustice have denied.

The Commander in Chief confidently hopes that this Act of Restoration to the free exercise of his Sovereign Authority, will be received by the King of the Sandwich Islands as a most powerful and convincing proof not

only of the responsibility he is under to render immediate reparation for real wrongs committed upon British Subjects or their property, but also of the importance which attaches to the maintenance of those friendly and reciprocally advantageous relations which have for so many years subsisted between the two Nations; and he further hopes that neither His Majesty nor his successors, will ever forget that to the illustrious circumnavigator Captain Cook, as the first discoverer, the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands owe their admission into the great family of Civilized Man, and from the lips of Vancouver, (another Englishman,) Kamehameha I., heard mention for the first time of the true God, which ultimately led to the abrogation of a false worship, idolatry and human sacrifices, and by the well directed energies, the ceaseless perseverance of the American Missionaries to the establishment of a Religion pure and undefiled, accompanied by the advantages of instruction and Civilization, the which combined and duly cultivated, bring in their train, security of life and property, social order, mental and moral improvement, internal prosperity, and the respect as well as good will of other Nations more advanced in the knowledge of the pure faith, and the science of good government.

Blessings and advantages of this nature the Government of Great Britain is desirous of increasing and promoting among the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands by every honorable and praiseworthy means in its power, and thus to enlist the sympathies of the Sovereign and his Ministers on the side of Justice which is the basis of all Society and the surest bond of all commerce.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Dublin, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(Signed,) RICHARD THOMAS.

ARTICLES.

Agreed to in a Conference between His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA III., King of the Hawaiian Islands, and his Council, and Rear Admiral THOMAS Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty VICTORIA I., of the Kingdom of Great Britain, Queen, &c., &c., &c.

First. His Majesty King Kamehameha III., hereby solemnly pledges himself to accord unto the Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in His Dominions, his protection, and to confer upon and to grant unto them, all such rights, privileges and immunities, as are now, or as shall hereafter be, conferred upon or granted unto, the Subjects or Citizens of the most favored nation.

Second. Her Britannic Majesty's Government having caused the Hawaiian Islands to be visited by Her Majesty's Ships of War, with the view to promote and increase mutual confidence and friendship, as well as to foster a commerce alike advantageous to both countries; and the Captains of such Ships who have hitherto visited the Islands, having fulfilled the intentions of the British Government, by offering useful suggestions, and disinterested advice and information upon points brought under mutual discussion, which object could only be obtained through the medium of a proper and competent Interpreter: His Majesty Kamehameha III., and his chiefs in Council, sensible of such advantages, engage to grant readily an interview to the captain of any British Ship of War visiting his Dominions, upon proper intimation being given of the object sought for in the desired interview, and he will not suffer any obstacle to be opposed to such captain providing himself with a proper and competent Interpreter, it being mutually understood and guaranteed that the Interpreters of both parties confine themselves strictly and solely to the discharge of that duty.

Third. His Majesty having caused to be removed by a Public Document, written in the Native and English Languages, and authenticated by the signatures of the constituted authorities acting by virtue of the power vested in them by King Kamehameha III., the attachment which has been placed upon the property of Mr. Charlton, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Sandwich Islands: which attachment had been placed at the instance of an individual not residing within the limits of His Majesty's Dominions, and the suit respecting which was instituted in the absence both of the Plaintiff and Defendant: and the landed property which had been taken possession of by the Government, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton having also been restored, His Majesty pledges, that under similar circumstances the suit shall not be renewed in his Court, and he throws himself upon the justice of the British Government to vindicate his proceedings herein if hereafter it should be necessary.

Fourth. Instances having occurred in which British Subjects have been confined in fetters for minor offences, and before a fair and impartial investigation has been made: His Majesty hereby guarantees that, for the future, no Subject of Great Britain shall be so confined unless riotous and quarrelsome, and then only for the security of his person. And every facility shall be af-

forded as heretofore to the individual discharging the duties of Her Majesty's Consul for the time being, to attend the proceedings: or in case of his inability to attend, the same facility shall be given to any other British Subject, whom the Consul may nominate for that special occasion.

Fifth. With a view to spare the King and his Authorities much unnecessary trouble in the adjustment of differences which may and will arise between British Subjects and others residing in the country, or between the former and his own subjects: It is agreed that when such matters in dispute cannot be settled by arbitration, but must be decided by the incipient Laws of the Country, a Jury shall be summoned to try and decide the cause, one half of whom shall be British Subjects approved by the Council, and all of whom before proceeding to trial shall declare upon oath that they have not prejudged the case, and that they are neither directly nor indirectly interested in the issue of the case brought before them.

Sixth. His Majesty Kamehameha III., having publicly and solemnly declared that it has never been his intention to insult Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, nor to injure any of her Subjects: the King will be readily disposed as a proof of such his declared intention, to accord between himself and his Council and whoever may be at the time the accredited British Consul, or any other person acting in his stead by competent authority, a direct communication for the purpose of facilitating the settlement by reference to the proper Courts of such important cases affecting British Subjects which the Consul or his duly constituted Authority may consider it his duty, with reference to his responsibility to his own Government, to lay before that of the Sandwich Islands and before he shall lay the same before his Government.

Seventh. As the office of a Consul, whose duty it is to watch over and protect the rights and privileges of the Nation he represents, and to decide disputes between her merchants, is one which has been proved, by the practice of all civilized nations to be mutually advantageous for the promotion of commercial intercourse between two countries, and the avoidance of unnecessary recourse to the local Government in matters of trivial import: His Majesty actuated by a sincere desire to give unequivocal testimony of his determination to maintain friendly relations with a power he has been taught to respect and to love; hereby pledges for himself and his successors, that he will at all times be ready to acknowledge the rights of persons duly constituted to execute the office of British Consul, and to afford him ready access to his presence in Council whenever it may be necessary to lay before him any case of grievance or complaint on the part of a British Subject, reserving to himself only the power of objecting to any individual nominated "ad-interim" during the absence of such Consul, who he is prepared to shew, has violated his law, deprived his authority, and made a disturbance in the Kingdom, or other good and sufficient reasons to be submitted to the British Government; and he further guarantees to such person so discharging the office "ad-interim" and not so objected to, all the Protection to which a Consul is entitled by the laws of nations, and the liberty and safety necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.

Eighth. It is mutually agreed that all other British Claims or Grievances not mentioned in the foregoing Articles which may have been brought forward shall be referred to the decision of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and adjusted either through the representatives of His Majesty Kamehameha III., at the court of Saint James, or in such other way as the British Government on the receipt of full information and upon mature deliberation shall deem proper to propose.

Ninth. In order to avoid giving umbrage to Her Britannic Majesty by any partiality being exercised by the Hawaiian Government at the expense of British Subjects; His Majesty Kamehameha III., engages that whenever any appeal affecting the interests or property of a British Subject resident in his dominions shall come under the consideration of himself and his chiefs at the semi-annual Courts, the British Consul or his substitute for the time being accompanied by an Interpreter if requisite shall be present at such discussions and shall be at liberty to offer his advice upon the subject under consideration.

Tenth. The whole of the proceeding Articles are to be subject to the approval and ratification or the modification of the British Government and shall not contravene any of the Treaties or arrangements made or entered into by His Majesty's Ministers with the Government of Great Britain and nothing herein shall deprive His Majesty of any inherent or acknowledged right vested in an Independent Sovereign.

In confirmation of, and in witness whereof, we have signed the same and have hereunto affixed our respective seals at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.
M. KEKAULUOHI.
RICHARD THOMAS.

SIGNED in the presence of
(Signed) G. P. JUDD, Sec. & Int. for the Government.
" T. C. B. ROGKE, Int. for Admiral Thomas.
" JAS. PINHORN, Secretary to the Commander
in Chief of H. B. M. Naval Forces in the Pacific

AN ACT OF GRACE.

Accorded by His Majesty King Kamehameha III., by and with the advice on his Chiefs in Council, to all his Subjects upon the occasion of his resuming the reins of Government.

WHEREAS certain difficulties and apparent misunderstandings have recently arisen between Us and the Government of Great Britain, in the course of which some of our Subjects, subsequent to our Provisional Cession of the Sovereignty of the Islands to Great Britain, and up to the period when we resumed the exercise of our Kingly Power, have accepted office, and otherwise performed acts not so required to do by Us, or our duly constituted Authorities And, whereas, certain persons have been imprisoned within the time abovementioned not by our Authority,

WE, anxious to express our Gratitude to God, and to give the fullest proof of our attachment to the English Nation, and to manifest our joy at the Restoration of our National Flag, hereby P r o c l a i m,

First, That none of our Subjects shall be punished by our Authority, for any act committed by them or any of them to the injury of our Government between the 25th of February, 1843, and the date hereof.

Second, That all prisoners of every description from Hawaii to Nihaui, be immediately discharged.

THIRD, All Government business will be suspended for ten days after this date, that all persons may be free to enjoy themselves in the festivities and rejoicings appropriate to the occasion.

Given at Honolulu, Oahu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-first day of July, 1843.

(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA III.
(Signed,) KEKAULUOHI.

From the Sandwich Islands Advocate and Friend,
of 31st July.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

To the principal British Residents, and all other British Subjects in the Islands of Tahiti and Moorea.

H. B. M. S. *Vindictive*, in *Papeete* Harbor, Tahiti, 30th June, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,—It has become my duty to acquaint the subjects of H. B. M. now residing in the dominions of the Queen of Tahiti that I have received instructions to cause them to seek for whatever justice they may require, from the officers of their own sovereign in this island or through the established courts of law of the Queen Pomare, and that they are not to attend any summons, as jurors, nor to hold themselves subject to any regulations or jurisdiction of any sort from the French authorities, temporarily established here under the style of a Provisional Government, nor from any officer of France be his rank or station whatever it may, until the decision of the Queen of England regarding Tahiti is known.

Although determined in the rigid fulfilment of the orders that I have received to enforce this regulation, should it unhappily become necessary; yet I shall continue to do my best to preserve a good understanding with the officers of the French Navy stationed here, and sincerely trust that nothing will arise to disturb the harmony which has heretofore subsisted between the subjects of our respective nations.

I deem it proper that I should here observe to you that I feel quite assured that England seeks not—desires not—to maintain in any shape a paramount influence in these Islands, but while she repudiates such an intention and declares, as she has so repeatedly done, in reply to the several solicitations of the successive Sovereigns of Tahiti to become its permanent Protector, that although she will not assume any preponderating power over its Government; yet, Great Britain is, I am equally assured, determined that no other nation shall possess a greater influence or authority in these states than that, which from her long and intimate connexion with them, she claims as her natural right to exercise.

More than all do I believe myself to be authorized to state that it is the determination of the Queen of England to preserve the sovereignty of Tahiti Independent and Free.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Yours with every consideration.

(Signed) J. TOUP NICHOLAS, *Commander*.
[Official Copy.]

SINGAPORE.

We have been favored with the following memorandum by Capt. Wm of the Brig *Brothers* from Manila, from which it appears that he made a very fortunate escape from Pirates. Considering the state of the China and Eastern seas it is any thing but prudent for a vessel to be deficient in the munitions of war, as the Pirates never lose an opportunity of attacking a vessel when they find it at a disadvantage.

"We were lying becalmed within a short distance of the Great Natuna in the latter part of the month of June last, on our passage from Sydney to Manila—when two large Proas approached the Vessel about 8 o'clock at night, ahead and astern, and reconnoitred round us so close by, that we could see their crews from our decks, preparing their guns and small arms—each Proa mustered fifty or sixty hands,—and we immediately prepared our two small swivel guns—and after warning them off, fired into them,—which they returned very briskly from their guns and muskets and seriously wounded one man, besides hitting the Ship in several places and doing considerable injury. This work continued with intermission for about two hours—when our gunpowder was nearly exhausted, and we ceased to fire. A light air of wind springing up and making the Vessel go ahead a little—the proas at the same time got apparently alarmed and made the best of their way to the shore—so we had the pleasure of seeing them return from their attack unsuccessful and punished as well as our means permitted."—*The Sing. Free Press*, 28th Sept.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 4th Nov., 1843.

We have been kindly favored with the loan of Copies of some official papers relating to the Sandwich Islands, of which in foregoing columns a Copy will be found. We believe all our readers will learn from them with pleasure that the government of the Sandwich Islands has been restored to their rightful king, by Admiral Thomas, who repaired to Honolulu from Valparaiso in H. M. S. Dublin, as soon as he heard of the cession of those Islands to Lord George Paulet, of the *Cerysfort*, in favor of the British government. Another document, of equal, if not greater importance, not so much on account of the value of the Islands themselves, but as threatening to cause differences of a serious nature between two powerful nations, we copy from a Sandwich Islands paper also kindly lent us. In it, it will be perceived, Capt. Toup Nicholas, commanding H. M. S. *Vindictive*, calls upon British subjects in the Society Islands, to obey none but British authorities, or such orders as may emanate from Queen Pomare of Tahiti, and stating at same time it to be the intention of H. M. Government to preserve the independence of Tahiti and its dependencies, which Islands have sometime since been seized upon by officers commanding French ships of war. The report we see mentioned in one of the Hongkong papers of Capt. Nicholas having ordered the French flag, which had been hoisted at Tahiti, to be pulled down, does not seem to be confirmed.

Since the great fire in Canton of which we gave an account last week, several smaller fires have taken place. One occurred in the night of 29th to 30th ult. and caused considerable anxiety to the inmates of the six factories still left standing; about 100 houses were destroyed.

A dreadful accident happened to a Cochinchinese ship anchored off Howqua's fort, about midway between Whampoa and Canton. It seems she had laden a great quantity of Chinese fireworks and powder, and by some means or other caught fire and blew up with a tremendous explosion, by which her crew, consisting of upwards of a hundred men were killed, and the ship blown to pieces. The shock was felt at Canton, and the explosion both seen and heard from the shipping at Whampoa.

H. E. Vice Admiral, Sir William Parker arrived here on a visit from Hongkong to H. M. Steamer *Spitfire* on Saturday last, and leaves again, we believe, this afternoon. H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger is also expected to pay Macao another visit in a day or two.

The authorities at Canton have, we are told, expressed their regret at the loss the late great fire at Canton has occasioned to the foreign community, of which many, whom their business retains at Canton, unable to find a place of rest on land, now live on board flowerboats on the river. The British Consulate has also for the present been removed to one of these floating houses. We hear it said however that the British Consul has expressed to the Canton authorities the desirability, nay, utmost necessity there is for an extension in future of the ground allotted to habitations for merchants, to which the authorities we hope and trust will lend a willing ear. It is now a little more than twenty years since the whole of the foreign factories, with the exception, singularly enough, of those destroyed last week, were burned down, and scarcely a winter has since passed, but serious apprehensions were entertained that some one of the many fires occurring at Canton at that season of the year would spread to the foreign hongs. They have however most providentially escaped the most imminent dangers, as those can testify who saw the fires in November 1835, and of Carpenter square in the January following; on which latter occasion one of the Factories had actually caught fire. The situation of the Factories, closely crowded upon from East, North, and West by Chinese buildings, built of the slightest, and frequently most inflammable materials, the stock of firewood of whose inmates is kept in the open air on the roofs, rendered the danger from fire at all times very great, and it is much to be wished that that danger be in future lessened as much as possible. On allotting greater space to the foreign trade, it would be most desirable that a street of some 30 or 40 feet wide at least should surround the factories on the West, east and north, leaving the south as at present open to the river. We imagine a great portion of the ground lately covered by eating houses might be secured for the foreign trade, and possibly in an eastern direction, the late Hongmerchants may be prevailed on to part with their Hongs, so as to allow of substantial warehouses being built, besides the necessary dwelling houses. We hope the foreign community will not lose this opportunity, and turn the recent calamity into advantage to themselves.

There are at this moment no less than fifty British ships at Whampoa, and our shipping list exhibits sixty more in the outer waters. By far the greater part of these latter is either at Hongkong, in Macao Roads, or the Tyra; and it does not comprise the great number of vessels either employed as receiving ships in this neighbourhood and elsewhere, nor nearly all those now on the coast, and we believe to be within the mark when we estimate the number of British merchant ships at the present moment in the Chinese waters at not less than two hundred, none of them probably under 150 tons burthen and some exceeding 1000. At no former period (leaving transports of course out of the question) was there, we believe, so large a merchant fleet in the waters of Celestial Empire.

Colonization of Borneo. The Schooner *Yonge Quene*, Captain Hart, and the Brig *Annan*, Captain Lewis sailed from this harbour for Borneo on the 28th ult. The expedition has been fitted out at the expense of, and is under the command of the Honble. Erskine Murray who sails in the *Yonge Quene*. It is Mr. Murray's intention to endeavour to open a communication with the native chiefs in the hope of obtaining a grant of a portion of land for the purpose of colonization in one of the most fertile and productive portions of that vast and hitherto nearly unknown island.—*Communicated*. Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China 2nd Nov. (The two above named vessels are now (3rd Nov.) anchored off the Praya Grande Macao. Ed. C. P.)

FIRE.—On Saturday morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the building appropriated to the wives of the Soldiers of the 55th Regt. In a short time it was completely burnt down, and every article of furniture and apparel belonging to the inmates consumed. The damage is estimated at 3,000 dollars, but many of the women have lost their all, and every one of them the most that they had.—*Ibid*.

On Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the mat outhouses attached to the

premises of Chinam on the Queen's Road, the flames at first had rather a startling appearance but there being no wind, the fire was confined to the building in which it first began. There are not in all Hongkong more dangerous, unseemly and unhealthy buildings than those mat outhouses attached to the godowns in Queen's Road: surely the Government—the Committee of public health, or some other department has the power of abating the nuisance and preventing a fire on a large scale, which assuredly those mat houses are well prepared to engender.—*Ibid*.

It is said that Capt. Cécille will leave the *Erigone* and proceed to Manilla in the *Cleopatra* to take command of the French squadron, to be stationed in the Chinese and Indian seas: it will be composed of *La Sirene* 60 gun, *Cleopatra* 50, gun frigates; there Sloops of war, *L' Alcmène*, *La Sabine* and *Lq Victorine*.

Captain Roy will take command of the *Erigone* and sail for France as soon as she can be got fit for sea.—*Ibid*.

From the Canton Register, 31st Oct., 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade &c., &c., in China is pleased to direct that the annexed Translation of a Proclamation by His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues on the Subject of Ware-houses, old and new Merchants, &c., be published for general information.

By Order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Govt. House, Victoria, Oct. 25, 1843.

A Proclamation of their Excellencies, The Imperial Commissioner Kiating, The Governor General of Canton Kikung, The Deputy Governor China, And the Collector of Customs Wan.

This Proclamation declares that the Warehouses belonging to the New Merchants, (outside men) and those which appertain to the Old Merchants, (i. e. Hong Merchants) are now to be considered as identical, without any difference whatsoever. Its object is also to encourage and promote a wider extension of the trade, inasmuch as the Merchants of all Nations resort to the province of Canton for the purposes of traffic.

The Old Tariff was in the hands of Official Merchants, who were expressly appointed to act as deputies and commissioners in this department. Hence, for a long while difficulties arose day after day, till they affected the Merchants of every Nation, and every Merchant that traverses the ocean became involved in a variety of ways.

Of late a New Tariff has been settled; merchants of every nation are allowed and commanded to act with candour, and the mutual fidelity of merchants, who feel themselves to be as strangers and guests. All are permitted to buy and sell, to traffic and make merchandize, but are not permitted to indulge in a pertinacious adherence to their own decisions, nor to lay down rules and limitations. To the end that, in time to come, no difference should be felt between the merchants of former days and merchants, who have recently opened their stores and warehouses, one thing alone is adjudged to be necessary, which is, that traders be men of honesty and truth, and faithful to their engagements with men from afar. All such men are to have full leave and licence to participate in the trade. On the other hand, the old Hong merchants are not allowed to monopolize and seek their own advantage to the exclusion of all other persons, notwithstanding in former times, all the said Hong merchants were the Officers of Government, who set the price at which the goods were to be sold, and levied fees, under a variety of names, and denominations.

Since that time our great Ministers and high Officers aforementioned memorialized the Emperor, begging that he would authorize them to frame measures for the furtherance of justice, and the common good, and to draw up regulations, entirely new from the commencement to the close; and whatever they found incompatible with the general good, to abolish and repeal it altogether. But with respect to the Warehouses of the old and the new merchants, it was not their intention to meddle in any conceivable way. As all the aforesaid Merchant's warehouses are things which workmen have need of, and as the packhouses, and such like places,

they cannot but be indispensable. Old experienced merchants who have travelled much, and understand clearly the nature of the principle, have already plainly expressed it in words, and have heard, that it alike respects the interests of both parties (the buyer and the seller): So that it is no longer necessary to ask the Magistrate any questions about it. And the principle is this, namely: that the Warehouses of every nation ought to be really profitable things, and should not involve the owners in trouble, but in the conduct of business, are destined to have a great many advantages.

We the high Commissioner &c., made many inquiries concerning the old as well as the new merchants Warehouses. But there is no occasion for looking backwards or forwards, as we are viewing each other with a hope that the merchants ships of every nation will soon open their holds and land their cargoes. More than this is neither necessary, nor convenient. It has appeared, that the wish of the hong merchants is to thrust aside and to mislead; and that the question of letting the new Warehouses is encumbered with many doubts and anxieties. Hence we halt and stumble, and make no advances. To accelerate the progress of trade, this Proclamation is issued, and it is published with a special reference to the old and the new Warehouses, that all men may know and understand, that ever after this there shall be no difference between the old and the new Warehouses. And that agreeably to the tenor and spirit of the New Tariff, merchants of every nation shall trade on the same footing, always saving and excepting those who are leagued together with the object of defrauding the revenue, and persons who deal in opium, or get gain by swindling and knavish practices, all of which offences are severely deserving of punishment, since those who thus, or in any other way, defy the laws, are not to be endured.

Among other duties which you are bound to perform, listen! you who trade justly, to what each experienced merchant has to say, and once for all, cease to trouble the Magistrate with your inquiries. Ever since the New Regulations began to be in force, ships have clustered together in number like the clouds of Heaven. Take heed therefore, and do not, as formerly, thrust aside and mislead, being assured, that if business is done negligently, it will have some evil consequences. The High Commissioner and his Colleagues, again and again, enjoin you and exhort you to mark the intent and meaning of this proclamation. Do not refuse to do this! A special Edict.

Taoukwang 23d day 7th instant month.
(A true translation) **G. TRADESCANT LAY,**
Officiating British Consul Canton.
(True copy) **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c., is pleased to publish, for the information of such as are interested, the following Copy of a letter addressed to Messrs. Russell & Co. of Macao, in reply to their request to be informed as to when the Interest due upon Kingqua's Debt will be paid.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1843.

(Copy) No. 421.
Government House, Victoria,
(Hongkong), October 26th, 1843.

Gentlemen.—I am directed by Sir Henry Pottinger, to acknowledge the receipt of your Note to my address, dated at Macao on the 21st of this month, enclosing a statement of Interest alleged to be due on the Hong Merchant Kingqua's debt to Framjee Cowasjee (now standing in the name of Nanabhoj Framjee) and stating, that the Party who is interested in Bombay is pressing you to collect the Interest due to him.

In reply His Excellency desires me to remind you, that the discharge of the Interest on Kingqua's debts is stipulated to take place within two years from the final discharge of the capital of such debts; and, that by the original agreement the payment of the capital was only provided for in ten years from the 1st of July 1838. It therefore apparently follows, that the discharge of the interest may be postponed to any period between the present time and the 1st of July 1840, and consequently depends on the pleasure and convenience of Her Britannic Ma-

jesty's Government, for whose commands on the subject a reference has been made, the result of which reference will hereafter be notified for the information of all concerned. I have &c.

(Signed) **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Messrs. Russell & Co.
Macao.

(True Copy) **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 4d. per £. nominal.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 290 per 100 £.
SWEET, large, 4 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
October,
19. (A.) *Oscar*, Eyre, New York, 10th June.
28. (B.) *Semiramis*, Cairnie, Lombock.
28. " *Lady MacVeghten*, Young, London.
28. " *Fair Barbadian*, ———, Manila.

November,
1. (Hamb.) *Hebe*, Petersen, Singapore.
1. (A.) *Cayuga*, Starbucks Mazatlan, 7th Sept. and Sandwich Islands, 1st October.
3. " *Lotus*, ———, Boston.

PASSENGERS per
John O'Gaunt, from Liverpool (omitted last week)
Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. Parsons, Messrs Melvor and Strachan.

SAILED
October,
23. (B.) *John Brown*, Thornhill, Manila.
23. " *Ardasser*, McIntyre, Chusan.
25. " *Warlock*, Bell, Amoy.
25. " *Queen Mab*, Ainslay, do.
25. " *Carib*, Heaton, do.
31. " *Atlet Rohoman*, Lester, Bombay.
31. " *Shah Altun*, Evans, do.
31. " *Mary*, Kemp, London.
31. " *Wm. Wilson*, Shelstone, Cape & Mauritius.

November,
2. (B.) *Ivanhoe*, Kilgour, Liverpool.
2. " *Nutcut*, Lonsdale, Sing. and Calcutta.
2. " *Bussorah Merchant*, Ferrier, Bombay.
4. " *Helen*, Boyne, do.
—, *Elizabeth Moore*, Mossop, ———.

PASSENGER per
Wm. Wilson, Mons. Geolier.
The *Harlequin* bound for Chusan has put back to Hongkong from stress of weather.

We understand that the *Foam*, Greig, from London passed by Anjer in company with the *Lotus*.

The Hamburg schooner *Hebe*, from Singapore bound for Chusan, was obliged to put in here by stress of weather.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Manila.—*Gilana*, on the 7th November.
For Sing & Calcutta.—*M. S. Elphinstone* on the 10th.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 6th July. SINGAPORE 28th Sept.
UNITED STATES, 16th June. MANILA, 18th Oct.
CALCUTTA, 7th Sept. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 28th Aug. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 22d Sept. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Anita</i>	—	King	Russell and Co.
<i>Algerine</i>	—	Hill	—
<i>Ardasser</i>	—	McIntyre	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Antares</i>	—	Drussett	H. Pybus.
<i>Aden</i>	—	Clark,	Dent and Co.
Adm'l Moorson	—	Mc Knight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Asia</i>	537	Smith,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Ariadne</i>	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Anna</i>	—	Keling,	C. W. Bowra.

Anna Maria,	—	West,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann, (shire)	789	Thorne,	"
Buckingham,	1488	McGregor	"
Bethaven	—	Watt	"
Bussorah Merc.	—	Ferrier,	"
Bom. Hormusjee	—	Lemon	H. Rustomjee.
Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bombay	—	Furley	Jardine M. and Co.
British Isle	—	Graham	Dent and Co.
Carib,	—	Heaton,	H. Pybus.
Clown,	—	Norris,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Boustead and Co.
Cornwall	—	Baxted	H. Pybus.
Cas. of Minto	—	Whisart	Jardine M. & Co.
Charles Forbes	—	Wills,	Turner & Co.
Cramer,	—	Ridley,	Dent and Co.
Chusan	—	Laird	Russell and Co.
Caroline,	—	Williams,	—
Ceylon,	—	Fergusson	—
Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar and Co.
Claudine,	462	Norris,	Jardine M. & Co.
Caledonia,	430	Burn,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Cora,	—	Boxnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Chieftain (land	—	Scott,	Jardine M. & Co.
Das of Northber-	541	Thomson,	Russell and Co.
Dumfries,	—	Strickland	Macvicar & Co.
Diana,	—	Dinning,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Dor Wellington	—	Scott,	B. Barretto.
Earl of Glare,	—	McLeod,	Jardine M. & Co.
Eliza Stewart,	—	Sewell,	—
Engle,	388	Baker,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Earl Balcarra,	1488	Wilson,	Macvicar & Co.
Euphrates,	—	Scanlan	Jardine, M. & Co.
Emu,	1914	Hogg,	—
Fort William,	—	Moore,	John Smith.
Fair Barbadian	—	McKellar,	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Futtay Mobar-	—	Woodbury	Bell and Co.
Gness (rack,	—	Whittington,	H. Pybus.
Hygiea	—	Edwards,	Jardine M. & Co.
Helen Stewart	—	Crawford	Turner and Co.
Harlequin,	—	Buckle,	Macvicar and Co.
Hope	533	Flockhart	Bell and Co.
Haehemy,	—	Killey	H. Hudson.
Hector,	—	Elder,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Hesperus	577	English,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Harmony,	—	Kelly,	Lindsay and Co.
Indian,	—	Merritt,	Jardine M. & Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Lakeland	—
Iris,	298	Hayes,	Turner and Co.
Ingleborough,	—	Alexander	Holliday Wise & Co.
Ina	505	Robertson	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Juliet,	—	John O'Gaunt	Dent and Co.
John O'Gaunt	—	John Horton	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Christian	338	John Christian	—
John Barry,	—	Salto,	—
John Gray,	—	Auld,	—
John Laird,	—	Pitcairn,	—
James Campbell	326	Browne,	—
John Brewer,	—	Pollock	—
Lucy Wright,	—	Young	—
Lady M. Naughten	—	Zabell,	—
Lord Amherst,	—	Hewu	—
Maid of Athens	—	Gilbert	—
Mofat	—	Eagle	—
M S Elphinstone	—	Dare,	—
Madden,	—	Suttie	—
Margaret Wilkie	—	Ryle,	—
Mermaid,	—	Gibson,	—
Nautique,	—	Walson	—
Passenger,	227	Edington,	—
Persian,	—	—	—
Pearl	—	Kell	—
Prima Donna	—	Valentine,	—
Possidone,	—	Ainley	—
Queen Mab	—	McMillan	—
Ranger,	—	Bourne	—
Rookery	—	Marquis,	—
Repulse,	1423	—	—
Ruparell,	—	Cairnie	—
Semiramis	—	Bolton	—
Sir H. Compton	—	Anderson	—
Sir E. Ryan	—	Brown,	—
Simon Taylor,	—	Johnston	—
Scaleby Castle,	—	Evans,	—
Shah Allum,	—	Heidrich,	—
Sarah,	488	Drayner	—
Scotia	—	Wilson,	—
Sultana,	—	Petrie	—
Slains Castle	—	blackstone	—
Thomas Fielden	398	Time,	—
Th. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	—
Victoria,	—	Potter,	—
Vinct. Sandon,	—	Lancaster,	—
Velocipede	—	woodward	—
Wm. Jardine,	—	Jones,	—
Wm. Mitchell	—	MacLachlan	—
Warlock,	—	Bell	—
Waverley	—	Morgan	—

SUPPLEMENT.

AMERICAN.

Lotus	—	—	Olyphant & Co.
Zenobia,	—	Kenny,	"
*J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	Russell and Co.
*Louvre	—	Green,	"
Wissabickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore and Co.
Cincinnati	—	Willson	"
Probus,	—	Sumner,	"
Oscar	—	Eyre	"
Stephen Lurman	—	Buckster,	"
*Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lawie.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
*Ann McKim	—	Vasmer,	Russell & Co.
*Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaíso,	—	Lockwood	"
Childe Harold	—	Johnson	J. D. Sword and co.
*Ronaldson	—	Rose,	Olyphant and Co.
Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	Land	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin,	"
Cayuga	—	Starbuck	"

DUTCH,

*Sarah Maria,	—	Reinhardt	Reynvaan & Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Mord and Co.

SPANISH,

Gilana,	—	Salado,	J. Salado.
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HAMBURG,

*Hebe	—	Petersen	—
Jeannette & Bertha	—	Kolling,	Bousted & Co.

FRENCH,

Frig. Cléopâtre,	—	Captain Roy.	—
Frig. Erigone,	—	Captain Cécille.	—
La Fayette,	—	Costey	Russell and co.

SWEDISH,

*Zenobia	—	Beckman	—
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* At Whampoa.

DIED on board the *Countess of Minto* in the Tyne, on the 2d inst. her commander Capt. JOHN K. WISEHART.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 45.] Macao, Saturday, 11th November, 1843.

[No. 423.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard; as well as the total number of Taels of Sycee Silver required. By order,
(Signed) CHARLES E STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Govt House Victoria,
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.
True Copy. RICHARD WOOLMAN.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 28th September, all persons, having claims against the Estate of the late Honble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to ALEX. ANDERSON Esq., Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.

ALEX. MATHESON,
ALEX. ANDERSON,
CHARLES STEWART,

Victoria Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace, HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PEIRCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.
PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Firm of LOPES MORGES & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. G. MORGES, the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of LOPES MORGES & Co. on or after this date.
J. J. LOPES.

Macao, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.
EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.
MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a House of AGENCY IN CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON

Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept. 1843

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

A. H. FRYER.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. DHUNJEEBHoy BYRAMJEE and Mr DADASHOY BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent p Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate

and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship "INDIAN", Regr. 441 Tons, capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th, Novr., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE, Capt THOMAS EUGLES, will sail for the above ports on the 10th inst. For freight or passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Ship "WILLIAM JARDINE," Captain JONES, will leave Whampoa about the 15th November. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Barque CHILDE HAROLD, built of white oak at Philadelphia in the latter part of 1842, and now her first voyage, 291 Tons Register, coppered and copper fastened, has a full inventory and a complete suit of new sails, with some spare sails never used, in every respect a first class vessel, sails remarkably fast and a very desirable vessel for the China Coast or South American trade.—Dimensions, length 105, feet breadth 24 feet 6 inches, depth 12 feet 6 inches. Apply to JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
Macao, 28th October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR BOMBAY, ON MODERATE TERMS,

THE Ship "REPULSE," 1425 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

CAPT. THOMAS MARQUIS.

on board in "Helmheim" Reach.

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE "EUPHRATES," Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa on the 5th November. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong or Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Built Ship "Asia," 637 Tons. Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Hongkong Bay, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SCHERER, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANARHOY.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALFORD CASTLE," Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE, —Macao, or FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, —Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GIBSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
Macao, 28th July 1843. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.
Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—A new and well furnished WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.
Macao, 4th November, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to
Macao, 2d Nov. 1843. B. A. BARRETTO.

A VESSEL.

WANTED.—The undersigned is requested to buy a vessel of 3 or 400 tons, British or Foreign. For terms and further particulars, apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 10th Novr. 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO: SMITH will offer for sale, next week, (of which notice will be given), **TWO ENTIRE INVOICES**, just landed, consisting of Gilt, Cornelian and Coral Neck Chains; Brooches, Pins, and Barrings; Pencil Cases; Needles; gold Rings; gold and silver Watches; gilt Toy ditto; plated Candle sticks; Walters, Bread Baskets, Bottle stands, Liquor and Cruet Frames; Tea Services; a variety of Bottles; Hooks and Eyes; Toilet Bottles and Stands; Ladies work Boxes; Pin Cushions; Scissors; Thimbles; Spectacles and Eye Glasses; silver Jewellery; ditto Spoons and Forks; Butter Knives; Steel Pans; plated Dish Covers, Stuffers and Trays, &c. &c.

At the same time will be sold to close an account,

A quantity of Pickles; Sausages; Preserved Meats; Mustard; Jams and Jellies; Footscap and Letter Paper; Quills; Table Cutlery; 96 bolts of superior English Canvas; a few bolts of damaged ditto; and a variety of other articles. Further particulars will be published in *Hand bills*.

Macao, 16th November, 1843.

IN the first week of ensuing November, **JNO: SMITH** will have the pleasure to announce for sale the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. as she lies at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 27th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily exported from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

ON A DAY hereafter to be named, **JNO: SMITH** will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and EFFECTS**, belonging to the late **J. A. MARCER, Esq.** Particulars will be published in the course of the ensuing week.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshed Cheeses, in cask; apply to **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 16th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dressing for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 15th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of Canvas of different Nos. Apply to **Capt. MORISON.**
on board the "Pearl" in the Type.
Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Taberd's Coochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$75. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—One LONCHA No. 33, built of selected wood, with two cannons, and all necessaries. Apply to **SIMIAO VICTORINO XAVIER,** at the rua de St. Paulo.

Macao, 17th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to **A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.**

FOR SALE.—EAU DE COLOGNE, POMATUM, HOCK, SELTZER WATER, 1 PIANO FORTÉ, FRENCH SILK DRESSES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, LINED OIL VARNISH, TURPENTINE OIL, DRILLS, COTTON SOCKS, SILK STOCKINGS, GOLD TRINKETS.

B. BARRETTO.

Apply to **HOBBSBURG'S CHARTS** of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of **Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**
Macao, 29th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—SPERM CANDLES, Superior WINCHESTER SOAP, 3 Sets Dinner service NANKIN PATTERN, 3 Do. Do. Italian PATTERN, Mistletoe ROSE or SIREA. Apply to **B. BARRETTO.**
Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A black MANILA PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON. **E. L. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA**, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.**
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIR & Co.**; apply to **DENT & Co.**

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, strangled for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward Wilhelm, Esq., price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, \$ 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 3.

Letter paper size \$ 5.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

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TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de St. at 30 cents each.

Aug. Overland Mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

(From the Bombay Courier Extra, Sept. 10.)

The H. C.'s steamer *Atalanta*, J. W. Young, Esq. Commander, came in harbor this forenoon at 11 o'clock, with the London Mail of the 5th August. She left Suez on the 24th ultimo, at 4 20 p. m. arrived at Aden at noon on the 31st, and left Aden for Bombay at midnight on the 31st ultimo.

The *Memnon* Steam Frigate, which left Bombay for Aden on the 19th July, was wrecked off Cape Guardafui on the night of the 1st August, about 450 miles from Aden—crew and passengers all saved, but the whole Mails were lost.

Five of the passengers arrived at Aden in a small native boat on the 15th ultimo.

The Hon'ble Company's sloop of war *Chow*, brig *Tygra*, and schooner *Countess*, have left Aden to bring the crew and remainder of the passengers.

The men of H. M. 17th Regiment have sent a quantity of clothing to the crew, &c.—about 100 pieces each company. The ladies of Aden have also sent ladies' apparel for the use of a lady who was a passenger on board. Much suffering was experienced after the shore was gained; in consequence of the want of water,—one man died in a state of delirium.

The *Memnon* is a total wreck. Part of her machinery went through her bottom immediately after she struck.

The captain Cooke, a 700 ton ship, with coals for Aden, was wrecked very lately on Herat Island, about 150 miles to the south of Aden.

GENERAL REMARKS.

(From the London Mail, August 5.)

The news of the present month will be found rather of English than of Indian interest, for public attention has been chiefly engaged with discussions upon the state of the nation, and the difficulties which appear to be gathering round Sir R. Peel and his government. The importance of these difficulties has undoubtedly been exaggerated, but they are not, therefore, to be despised; for it is a fact that, however opposed men may be in political opinions, there is an almost universal expression of disappointment, perhaps occasioned by the general depression which prevails in every department of business. But the government have had to contend with more than this,—they have lately had to experience the indifferent support of some, and the almost open defection of others upon whom they had every right to calculate. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that rumours of change should get abroad; but it is quite certain that, notwithstanding the success of the League in returning Mr. Bright for Durham, Conservatives will keep their places, and that there is no immediate prospect of the restoration of the Whigs to power.

Our report of the parliamentary proceedings of the month, which, from the importance of the subjects discussed is necessarily of considerable length, will be found to embrace questions of the very greatest interest, having reference, not only the general affairs of state, whether foreign, political, or commercial, but special relation to Ireland, Scotland, and India. We have been at considerable pains to give as ample a summary of the several debates as our limits permit; because, in the present state of parties, the opinions expressed by individual Members are in themselves significant, and, when taken in connexion with the extracts we furnish from the leading journals of the day, they enable the reader to form a fair idea of some of the difficulties with which the present Ministry have to contend. The Government, though closely pressed to avow themselves, have as yet given no direct approval of Lord Ellenborough's policy with respect to the occupation of Seinde; the debate which will take place on Mr. Roebuck's motion, fixed for the 8th instant, is therefore regarded with much anxiety. A large volume of papers has been laid before parliament, but they merely refer to transactions preceding the battle of Mewanee. This has disappointed those who looked for the proclamations and general orders issued by Lord Ellenborough concerning the administration of the territory on both sides of the Indus.

Notwithstanding the military force in Wales has been augmented by the accession of the 14th Light Dragoons, the 75th Regiment and Marines, the disorders which have some time prevailed on the borders of Pembroke-shire and Carmarthenshire have spread to the southern part of the latter country, and even to Glamorganshire, and have assumed a far more serious aspect since reaching the mining and manufacturing districts. The followers of Rebecca have become more daring and their system of attack better organised; for they do not now oppose the military, who in large parties nightly patrol the country, but no sooner have the soldiers passed, than horns are sounded, signals blaze from hill to hill, men assemble in large masses, and instantly demolish the very gates through which the troops have just moved. There has as yet been no conviction of parties connected with these disturbances, the indictment against the persons in custody for attacking the workhouse at Carmarthen having been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, as it was considered the Crown could not have a fair trial upon the Welsh circuit. It appears to be quite impossible to get at the prime movers of the revolt, who are said to be persons of property and station. It is to be seen, we scarcely wonder that small farmers should be ready to join in any movement likely to put an end to a system which obliges them to pay, in the article of manure for example, as much as 6 l. in the shape of tolls upon a quantity of lime for which they paid but 5 l. in the first instance. In the neighbourhood of Swansea, some arrests have taken place, in effecting which the police were attacked, and captain Napier, the Superintendent, severely beaten. This officer was compelled, in self defence, to fire upon one of the prisoners, who was dreadfully wounded but is recovering. The Government have sent Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate, to investigate the state of affairs in Wales.

Though an account just published shows an increase of "Rent" for the quarter of 14,000l. as compared with a similar period last year, the "repeal" agitation does not seem to have gained strength in Ireland during the past month, as far as regards either the number of meetings held, the display of physical force, or the degree of excitement manifested by the lower classes. The feeling previously exhibited was far too intense to last; and the moderation shown by Government has done much to weaken the power of those by whom an excitable people are readily influenced. In so far, Ministers appear to have acted wisely. Had they adopted measures of strong coercion, there would have been no diminution of agitation, but on the contrary, many persons of moderate political opinions would have been forced unwillingly into the ranks of Repeal. Very different, however, is the present state of things; for, as matters now stand nothing having been effected, the

lower classes are beginning to doubt their own powers, and to question the importance of their leaders; while the concentration of troops at different points, the strengthening of military defences, and the formation of depots of arms and ammunition in convenient places, sufficiently manifest the determination of Government to crush the very first exhibition of overt treason. From the reports which we elsewhere publish, our readers will be able to collect some of the objects of Republican agitation, but the most important speech is that of Dr. Higgins, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, who denounces the very idea of connection with the state, and ridicules the proposal to renew diplomatic relations with the Pope, and recognises the titles of the Roman Catholic Church. His objects are far higher than such concessions as these. There seems to be an end of American sympathy, for Mr. O'Connell's Anti-Slavery speech has given such offence, that the Repeal Associations in the States are dissolving. The display got up by the republicans in Paris, has proved a most ridiculous failure, of which all parties appear to be heartily ashamed.

We have but little to report respecting the state of the Scotch Church question, except that her majesty has filled up several of the parishes, the former ministers of which went over with the secession. Lord Aberdeen's Bill is now before the house of Commons, and it is likely to meet with less opposition than it did in the Peers, where the law Lords were deeply offended, in as much as the measure proposed by government, a modified Veto Act—went to declare that to be law which was adverse to the former decisions of the house itself in its judicial capacity.

The insurrection in Spain has triumphed, almost without a struggle; the revolutionists have possession of the capital and of the Queen; the government of Espartero is for the present at an end, and the Lopez ministry again in power. This revolution has been ascribed solely to the officers of the army, who are suspected to be in the pay of Christina. It was unprovoked and unpopular to an extraordinary degree; its success, therefore, appears to be mainly referable to the misconduct of the Regent himself, who, instead of striking a decisive blow, exhibited an apathy perfectly unaccountable, if not the result of cowardice. He remained inactive in the neighbourhood of Valencia till he lost the confidence of his supporters and was then out-generated by Narvaez, who got possession of the road to Madrid. By the last accounts Espartero had joined Van Hater, and was engaged before Seville bombarding the city. It is said that his only motive for this is want of money for some exigency. Had the revolt terminated without bloodshed, his chances of being recalled were many, for when the coalition by which he has been overthrown shall have been broken up, which it is believed will happen soon, he would probably have been solicited to resume the reins of government. The destruction he has caused, and the blood that he has shed, are calculated to injure him irreparably with his countrymen.

The proceedings in the French Chambers on the discussion of the budget, are rather interesting. M. Guizot appears to have seized upon the occasion for the delivery of a speech, in the course of which he most positively denied that the insurgents in Spain had received any assistance from his government, and bearing testimony to the perfect toleration with which England has treated her Roman Catholic subjects, he disavowed all interference with the repeal agitation in Ireland.

Mr. Dyce Sombre, late member for Sudbury, has been declared a lunatic.

The parties engaged in the fatal duel with Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, of the 5th Regt., have not yet been taken; but it is reported they intend surrendering for trial at the next sessions at the central criminal court.

Several chests of arms have been seized in progress to the disturbed districts of Wales. The destruction of gates continues without the slightest abatement.

From the evidence of an informer, given at the Kilkeny Assizes upon the trial of a person convicted of shooting at a Mr. Shen, there is what is termed a "Black Sheep-office," at which obnoxious landlords are tried, and, if convicted, sentenced to be murdered.

The bombardment of Seville by Espartero continues. The Princess de Joinville is to become Empress of the Brazils to the exclusion even of her eldest sister, the Queen of Portugal, if the Emperor Don Pedro III, and the Princess Januaria, the presumptive heiress of the throne, die without issue. This clause has been inserted in the marriage act of the Princess.

CHINESE PRIZE MONEY.—Sir C. Napier wished to ask a question respecting the late war in China. It would be remembered, that on the first attack on Canton, just as the troops were ready to pounce on their prey, the city was ransomed. The East India Company gave a year's batta to the officers of their army and navy, but there had since been various services performed along the coast, in the course of which a great deal of property had been picked up and numerous vessels captured, and both by the testimony of the right hon. baronet and the noble duke in the House of Lords, the operations had been carried on in a most superior way. He wished therefore to know whether any part of the 15,000,000 dollars which had been taken was to be distributed to the officers

of the navy and army employed in those services?

Sir R. Peel said that he had received no notice of the question; but that was not of very material importance, because he must decline to give an answer to the question.

Sir C. Napier asked if an answer would be given by the end of the session?

Sir R. Peel was understood to say that he should be able to give some answer, but he hoped so to be pressed as to the nature of it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUG. 4.—The House having resolved itself into committee of supply, Sir G. Clerk moved a vote of 1,281,000*l.* for compensation to the owners of opium delivered up at Canton. On the conclusion of hostilities, a treaty of peace of was concluded, and some 6,000,000 dollars were agreed to be paid by the Emperor of China to the Government as compensation to the owners of such opium. By a return on the table, the House was aware that these 6,000,000 dollars, after assaying and deducting charges, amounted to 1,315,181*l.* and it was the intention of the Government to pay over to the owners of the opium 1,281,211*l.* The difference between the sum and the sum received was to be accounted for (as we understand) by the circumstance that the amount of opium agreed to be given up was deficient by five hundred chests, and the Government made up that deficiency by purchasing and paying for so many chests. Consequently it was proposed really to give up the whole of the money which had been received as compensation; and this, on an average, would amount to 64*l.* a chest. The committee would perceive that this was a fair compensation, as it was a considerably larger sum than the owners of opium would have received if the average price of opium in India 1840 had been assumed as the basis of calculation. Still, as the Government had received 6,000,000 dollars, they proposed to pay over the whole amount. He concluded by moving that 1,281,211*l.* be voted as compensation to the owners of opium, under the 4th article of the treaty of peace with China.—Mr. Mangles contended that this sum would fall short of the true value of the opium. The influence of the British Government must materially depend upon the opinion entertained by the Eastern people of its justice and good faith; and these required that the measure of the compensation should be the invoice cost. Two-thirds of the opium belonged to native merchants, who had connections and transactions throughout the whole Eastern world; and at all events he trusted that the Government would not shut the door against inquiry into the principle on which this compensation was fixed.

Mr. Lindsay condemned, though reluctantly, the decision at which the Government had arrived.—Mr. Goulburn held as highly as any man the importance of preserving the public faith; but he was bound, in a case like the present, to take care that no larger sum than public faith really demanded should be charged upon the people of England. The Chinese Government having resorted to means not warranted by the law of nations, captain Elliot took upon him to make the best arrangement he could for the interests of the merchants themselves; and on obtaining the release of their persons from the Chinese Government, he gave them receipts for the opium which they delivered to him to be surrendered to the Chinese. But so far from undertaking to pay those merchants for that opium at its invoice price, he confined the undertaking for payment at invoice price to the other descriptions of goods which they were compelled to abandon, leaving the amount which was to be paid for the opium—the contraband article—to the discretion of the Government at home. The Government had taken the greatest pains to ascertain the value. The article was one upon which sometimes an immense profit was realised; at other times a heavy loss sustained; the traffic was subject to all the fluctuation of a gambling trade; and the invoice price, therefore, was no just measure of value. At the particular time of this seizure the market was in a state of stagnation from glut; and if the opium seized had been added to that market, it would not have been likely to realise anything like the invoice price. The price at which captain Elliot's receipt sold was a tolerably fair test of the value of the opium which they represented; but that price was only about 35*l.* per chest; whereas the compensation now proposed was 64*l.* Sir H. Pottinger thought the 6,000,000 dollars an adequate compensation, and this was also the opinion expressed by the Chinese, who were good judges of the value in their own market. There were three items for which this country had demanded indemnity from China—the Hong debts, the opium compensation, and the costs of the war. All these were covered by the aggregate sum agreed for under the treaty with China; and if anything beyond a due proportion of that aggregate sum were now to be paid to the owners of the opium, it could be defrayed only by a tax on the British people. This was no argument, indeed, against withholding what was just; but it was a strong reason against paying more than justice really required.

Sir Z. Williams was of opinion that the Government, who through the East India Company, were the authors and monopolists of this trade for purposes of revenue, had no right to use, against the dealers, the argument that

this trade was contraband. The parties who gave up the opium were content with the promise that the value should be given, trusting that such value would be ascertained by the Government upon sound principles; were they now to be defeated by an estimate of value, formed without any reasonable or fair examination of evidence? They were entitled to that value of their property which they could have made of it had it not been seized—perhaps less than the invoice price, or perhaps more. If the market was flat at the particular juncture, would the merchants have sold the commodity then? No; they would have kept it for a better time. Those merchants were not now asking for pity, but were standing on the principles of justice and international law. When captain Elliot called on them to give up their opium, the Chinese had no power to get at a single chest of it; but it was all given up to ransom the lives of British subjects.—The Attorney-General had heard no one statement which would raise a suspicion that the great pains taken by the Government to ascertain the value of the opium had led them to say other than a true conclusion.—Mr. J. Abel Smith expressed his persuasion that sooner or later the just claims of the opium owners would be successful.—Sir R. Peel said that nothing but a sense of public duty would induce Ministers to place themselves in the painful situation of resisting claims like the present. He believed that, in the time of the late Government, Lord Palmerston had ascertained in the opinion of Sir Henry Pottinger, that six millions of dollars was the fair value of the opium. There had been fair notice by the Government to the traders, before this seizure, that the Government would not give them redress from the consequences of this contraband traffic. The traffic in opium was a gambling trade, and therefore notoriously subject to great losses. He agreed that captain Elliot would have been greatly and justly blamed, had he not prevented, as he did, the loss of life to British subjects. But if the holders of the opium meant to stipulate for the invoice price, why was not that simple condition included in the bargain? He could not admit, nor did the late Government admit, that the claim was on the British Government. What the late Government had said was, that they would attempt to procure compensation, and so procured the six millions of dollars before mentioned. Would any one say, then, that we should now be justified in rescinding the treaty agreed upon, and in calling upon the Emperor of China for 6,000,000 more? Or was the loss to be thrown upon the British people? No doubt this objection would not be valid if justice required a larger payment; but that he denied. Sir T. Wilde had argued that we ought to pay what the owner might have got if he had kept his opium for a more favourable state of the market. How was it possible to try the question of this speculative test, varying, too, in each several case? The gambling nature of the traffic was not urged to excuse the Government from paying, but to show the real nature of the value they were to pay. It was pressed upon him that he had formerly promised a full and searching inquiry. He had indeed promised such an inquiry in India, and it had been made accordingly; but he had expressly declined to promise any such inquiry in England. He admitted the justice of the claim bestowed on capt. Elliot, but the higher capt. Elliot's character, the more valuable his testimony; and his testimony rebutted these pretensions to higher prices, and gave the estimate at six millions of dollars. The same conclusion had been arrived at by the Indian Government, and likewise by Sir H. Pottinger. He had given the fullest attention to this subject, and had come to his conclusion from a conviction, that it was that which his duty prescribed.

Lord Palmerston after some criticisms upon the form of the vote proposed, declared his opinion that if the opium had been seized by the Chinese, the owners would have had no claim on the British Government; their claim arising solely from the manner in which the surrender was made. The principle which, under these circumstances, the late Government adopted was undoubtedly that of full compensation. He then read extracts from his own instructions to Sir H. Pottinger, and explained that his own suggestion of 6,000,000 dollars had been made to that functionary rather as a maximum than as an accurate value. The present Government therefore could not take its stand upon these instructions. It did not appear to him that the anxiety of captain Elliot, of Lord Ellenborough, or of Sir H. Pottinger, had been very specific; and he should therefore have thought that the proper course for the Government was to refer to the claimants themselves, and enter upon the enquiry now proposed. The claimants ought to have had a fair hearing; if they had, he thought a more liberal allowance would have been made to them. Even now, he would suggest a fund, out of which some addition might be given, namely, that of the remittances which were still to be received from China.—Mr. Hume did not wish the Government to be profuse; but he wished them to be just.

Sir R. Inglis regarded the invoice price as no fair measure of value.—Mr. F. Stewart asserted the right to full indemnity.—Dr. Bowring said that the value ought to be taken with reference either to invoice price or to the decision of some local court in China.—Mr. B. Wood

thought the Government wrong, and wished for inquiry.—Two or three explanations were asked from and given by Mr. Goulbourn, and then a discussion arose between him and Lord Palmerston respecting the form of the vote. Upon this a division took place, and the vote was finally passed in the shape proposed by Mr. Goulbourn.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Letters and papers from Bombay, the 29th May, reached London via Falmouth, on 10th July.

The steam-ship *Great Liverpool*, reached the Mother-bank on 9th July, from Alexandria and Malta. The Lady Mary Wood left Falmouth with the mails for Malta and Alexandria on 2nd August.

It is said that Southampton will be fixed upon as the starting point of the steamers carrying the mails to the West Indies and South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and all parts of Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them.

James Matheson, Esq., M. P., has given 1000l. to the fund for extending the benefits of the Caledonian Asylum to fifty girls. This gentleman has purchased Sir Lawrence Palk's estate at Ashburton.

Two Persian princes, bearing the royal name of Mirza Khan, are at present visiting France.

A parliamentary return, presented during the week shows that the sums paid, or to be paid, on account of the war with China, amount to 2,679,873l., of which sum 804,964l. are required to be voted in 1843-4 as balance due to the East India Company.

A return, just published, states that the sum of 1,291,211l. 13s. 5d. will be required, to make good to certain holders of opium surrendered in China in March 1839, the amount of compensation due to them under Art. 4 of the Treaty of Peace. The above amount, however, includes a sum of 29,299l. 11s. 9d. as claimed by the Parsee firms of Heerjeebhoy Rustumjee and A. & D. Furdonjee, the settlement of which depends on further explanation.

MERCANTILE CREDIT.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. Commissioner Fane, gave judgment in the case of "Harrison vs. Harrison." The bankrupt, a very young man, had begun business in 1841, under the firm of Harrison, Drummond, & Co. The bankrupt himself stated that he commenced business for the purpose of shipping goods to India; and although he had not a 100l. of capital yet he contrived in three months time to obtain to the amount of 19,000l. Mr. Commissioner Fane, after going over all the circumstances, decided that as the bankrupt had given up every thing, and stated the whole truth fully and fairly, as concerned himself and his follies, he should give him his certificate. It is understood that Major-General D'Aguilar is to succeed Lord Salton in command of the troops in China.

The Prussian Government, induced, by feelings of interest for the commerce and industry within the boundaries of Customs Union, intends to send a commissioner to China for the purpose—1. Of obtaining authentic information upon the nature of goods in demand there, and being able to give an account to such merchants as might wish to about mercantile enterprises—2. Of communicating with the proper Chinese authorities, and taking preparatory steps for the establishment of consularships in the different ports—3. Of informing himself about the laws in regard to commerce, navigation, and duties, and whether special negotiations with the Chinese government upon these subjects would be advisable—4. Of getting information upon the most advantageous cargoes to take back, and in this respect also to make himself as useful as possible to the merchants of the Customs Union—5. Of obtaining as much information as possible, without, however, losing time in going and returning, about the commercial relations at the principal places in Brit. India and in the Indian Archipelago, and to report upon the expediency of appointing Prussian Consuls there. The Prussian Cabinet has already communicated its intentions to the boards of trade of the different states belonging to the Union, and has reported upon such articles of commerce and industry as they consider calculated for exportation to China and East Asia, also to communicate any wishes they may have as to any particular information which the Royal Commissioner shall immediately be instructed to procure. M. Grube, of Dusseldorf, who is to be the Consul, was formerly employed in the office of the minister of state, the President of the government at Dusseldorf. He is to have a salary of 8,000 dollars per annum but he must remain three years at his post.

AMERICA.

The *Margaret*, a powerful steamer kept by the North American Company at Halifax, for cases of accident to the regular steamers, has brought the mails and passengers of the *Columbia*, with particulars of the disastrous accident to that vessel. The *Columbia* left Boston on the 1st July; the weather being at that time hazy. On the 2d, the fog became dense and the sea calm. The vessel was going at the rate of ten knots an hour when she struck. At first it was supposed that a fishing boat had been run down; but the obstacle proved to be a rock on which the steamer settled down. The chains cables were instantly hauled aft, the coals thrown over-

board, the anchors let go from the bows, and every exertion was made to lighten the ship while an anchor was carried out in order if possible to get her off; but all was in vain. The ship was firmly fixed in the ledge about midships; and from sounding it was ascertained that at this time there was upwards of twenty-seven feet of water at her stern. Signal guns were fired and answered; at four o'clock a boat came on board from Seal Island and those in the steamer now learned that she lay on the Devil's Limb, about a mile and a quarter from Seal Island the pilot in whose charge the steamer was, had been totally deceived in his reckoning by an extraordinary in-draft of the tide into the Bay of Fundy. The passengers and baggage were conveyed to Seal Island. On the 4th the *Margaret* arrived at the wreck, and immediately took all on board. There was not the least chance of getting the steamer off the rock; and the waters must inevitably break it up in a short time. The *Margaret* returned to Halifax, which it left again on the 8th, on the homeward voyage.

PORTUGAL.

On 21st July, Her Faithful Majesty was safely delivered of an infant Princess. The account of the health of both mother and child are most satisfactory.

The happy event was announced to the city by the firing of rockets and artillery, and was celebrated for three days by discharges of cannon, ringing of bells, and illumination of the various public buildings. Letters from Lisbon announce the existence of an insurrectionary spirit in the north of Portugal, arising out of the dissatisfaction which prevails in the wine trade in its present position. There has been a rising at Braga, and political feeling is so strong at Oporto, that a shopkeeper stabbed a neighbour in the midst of a political dispute. It is confidently stated, however, that the negotiations for a new tariff are likely to be resumed. Both the English and Portuguese government are desirous of some satisfactory arrangement.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

With reference to the Spanish Question we stated in our last, that although the star of Espartero was then on the ascendant it was far from improbable that a short space of time would find him at Zero. We were right in that conjecture, for our remarks last month had barely crossed the Desert when he met with reverses, treachery and defeat, and is now a fugitive in his native land, with a handful of soldiery, who although still faithful to his cause, are very likely also to turn their backs upon him some fine morning when the rupees in the "Regent's" Exchequer wax scanty, or the caprice of the moment leads them to believe the adverse party the suggest to serve! Indeed, although it is stated that in the course of his adversity, he has gallantly & successfully bombarded the city of Seville, we fear the French press is right in designating him "un homme perdu." Never was battle fought with such singular fluctuations, or game at royalty played so near the winning once, and now so nearly lost. These sea saw absurdities, so peculiarly characteristic of the Spanish nation, will be found under our extract of Spanish intelligence; and among other comicities our readers will not fail to notice, in particular, the sanguinary contest that has taken place between the besiegers and besieged at Madrid, which nobly terminated in what is there called "fraternising;" a martial exploit which reminds us forcibly of a feud at school over the marble ring, when archbishops of three feet nothing "square up" furiously for five seconds and "making up" immediately after, with this laudible exception in the parallel that, in the case of the schoolboy there is a fair stand up fight and the "making up" leads invariably to an honest and permanent friendship between the combatants. Not so with the fraternising" of the Spaniards, for the past has proved that there is no reliance to be placed on these proxymities of fraternal affection! Among other matters connected with this singular and endless struggle, we must not omit to call the attention of the Indian reader to the dastardly attempt upon the life of Zurbano by an Italian villain who put arsenic into his own udder, which the gallant general, very providentially, did not drink, his suspicion having been excited by the manifest treachery of the would be assassin.

From France, we have the emphatic assurance from the mouth of M. Guizot that the Government have had no finger in the Spanish pie; but a large portion of the Parisian press, nevertheless, maintain that much rebel rioting has arisen from the stratagems of the French Cabinet. M. Guizot states also (and we believe him) that France never dreamt of the remotest interference in the Irish agitation. Upon these two questions the spirited observation of the minister are worthy of attention, and will be found under the usual head. This year there was no fête to Paris in celebration of the anniversary of the revolution, and the utmost tranquillity prevailed during a period remarkable hitherto for anarchy and discord. Louis Philippe's reply to the memorial of the Universal Peace Convention will be read with interest, and does credit to the noble philanthropy of the good old King. The Prince de Joinville had reached Paris with his Brazilian bride, of whose nuptials our readers may remember we furnished the rather remarkable history in our last.

IMPORTANT TRADE TO HONGKONG.—It is stated in

the London Mercantile Journal, that the value of the three cargoes of British manufacturers, lately sent out from this port to China, in the *John O'Gaunt*, *Emperor*, and *John Dalton*, will not be less than £700,600. The last named vessel belongs, we understand, to Messrs. Gladstone & Co., and is said to be celebrated, not only for the regularity of her voyages, but for the fortunate selections of the Teas brought home by her. It is an important fact, by the bye, that the prices of the best qualities of Teas are now understood to range lower than ever was known in the history of the trade.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

JULY 22.—THE LARKINS.—SALVAGE.—This was a cause of salvage by the owners, masters, and crews of two loggers, the *Queen* and *Liberty*, of Margate, for a remuneration for services rendered to the *Larkins*, an East Indianman, of 700 tons, homeward bound, with a valuable cargo, admitted to amount with ship and freight to 10,000£. About 1 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of Feby., the wind blowing a hurricane and dead on shore, the luggermen were on the lookout for vessels in distress, when they descried the *Larkins* about two miles from the cliffs of Margate, driving towards them. They put off with 25 men, their services were accepted, and were continued from this time till 7 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of February, when, with the aid of the steam-tug *Copeland* and *Larkins* was with considerable exertion and risk on the part of the salvors, safely brought to Gravesend. The owners had tendered 500£, which was rejected as insufficient.

Dr. Lushington pronounced the sum tendered insufficient, and awarded an addition of 250£, making 750£ in the whole.

JULY 25.—THE ANN.—SALVAGE.—This was a claim by the owners, masters, and crews of the *Marshall Bennett* and *Cyrus*, two whalers, and also by the owners, master, and crew of the *Australian Packet*, against 5000 chests of tea and 90 bales of silk, part of the cargo of the bark *Ann*, for salvage services rendered to that vessel under the following circumstances.—The bark being on her voyage from China to London, on the 14th of June, 1842, got upon a coral reef, near Nambongan, on the southwest coast of the island of Mindanao, one of the Philippines. In this state, she received assistance from three boats from the *Marshall Bennett* and two boats from the *Cyrus*, whereby she got off the reef and was brought into Nambongan Roads. The Spanish authorities evincing an unfriendly disposition, and refusing to allow the *Ann* to repair at that place, the master agreed with the masters of the *Marshall Bennett* and the *Australian Packet* (bound to Sydney), to convey her to the Straits of Macassar whence she might get to Sourabaya or Java to repair. Accordingly, on the 23d of June, the three vessels sailed in company to the Straits of Macassar, where they arrived on the 14th of July, and thence the *Ann* found her way to Sourabaya, where she was condemned, and her cargo was transhipped and sent to this country, where it was arrested in a cause of salvage. The value of the property was 30,000£.

Dr. Lushington allotted 1200£ to the *Marshall Bennett*, 300£ to the *Australian Packet*, and 200£ to the *Cyrus*.

We find the navy at the present moment to consist of 230 vessels of all descriptions, mounting 3,471 guns, viz., 3 yachts, 14 sea going line of battle ships, 31 frigates, 35 sloops-of-war, 34 smaller vessels, 68 steam vessels, 25 surveying vessels, (including 9 steamers,) 9 troop ships, 1 hospital ship, and 10 stationary guard ships.

The *Talbot*, 26, Capt. Sir T. Thompson, has arrived from South America. The *Folage*, 26, Capt. Sir W. Dickson, has arrived from Halifax, and proceeds to Cork. *Inconstant*, 26, Capt. Freemantle, proceeds from Cork to West Indies. The *Sealark* 10, has been launched at Portsmouth, and is to be immediately commissioned. The *Caster*, 36, Capt. Graham, proceeds to China. The *Abdon*, 30, is to be commissioned by Capt. Corry. The *Cyclops*, Capt. H. T. Austin, has proceeded to Cork. The *Figuard*, 48, Capt. Dunire, has sailed for South America. The *Java*, has arrived from the Mauritius and Cape. The *Esperir*, 10, Capt. Mennell, has sailed for the Cape. The *Iris*, 44, Capt. R. Munday, has arrived from the coast of Africa, in a sickly state.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money and the account 93½ to 94; Bank Stock 180½ to 181½; Exchequer-bills 35½ to 36½ premium; India Stock 262 to 263; India Bonds 68½ to 70½ premium;

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 11th Nov., 1843.

three per cent. Reduced 94½ to 94; three-and-a-half per cent. Reduced 102½ to 102; New three-and-a-half per cent. 101½ to 101; and Long Annuities 12 11-16 to 12 11-16.

The amount of Bills drawn by the Hon. East India Company in the month ending 4th August, 1843:

Bengal	Madras	Bombay
1843. £178,785 9s. 8d.	£6,690 14s. 1d.	£744 15s. 10d.
1842. 19,289 7s. 4d.	3,806 7s. 6d.	2,800 0s. 0d.
1843. Total	186,280 19s. 7d.	
1842. Total	35,894 14s. 10d.	

The amount of Bullion (in Coin and Bars) exported from the Port of London in the month of July, 1843, to the following places:

	Gold oss.	Silv. oss.	Silv. avo.
Bombay	125	80,000	China 57,600

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From the London Mail Aug. 5.)

Cassia lignea has realised rather better prices; the last offered sold at for good mid. quill. 64s to 65s, and mid. 61s to 62s.

Camphor 240s to 280s.

Galangal Root, 11s to 11s 6d.

Rubbers—China, good flat, half trimmed, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; ditto, round 3s to 3s 3d; mid, second pile. 2s 6d to 2s 9d; third pile 2s 2d to 2s 6d; wormy 1s to 1s 10d.

Silk, (Raw)—China has found more demand, and the few good chops which were in the market have sold at an advance upon last sales; the common sorts remain much the same as last month.

Tea.—The market has continued to improve in prices throughout the month in most descriptions of Tea, and this improvement arises principally from the small pressure of public sales, which has inspired more confidence among the buyers:—*Bohea*, Canton, at 1s 6d duty, common, 3d to 4d. Congoh, ord. to mixt leaf kind, 11d to 1s 2d; blackish mixt leaf, 1s 3d to 1s 3d; blackish leaf, rather strong to strong, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; Pekoe kind and flavour, 1s 8d to 2s 2d. Souchong, ord. Tea, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; fair, 1s 6d to 2s; fine to finest, 2s 6d to 3s. Flowery Pekoe, good to fine, 2s 2d to 4s 6d; black leaf Pekoe, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; Orange Pekoe, fair to fine, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; fine scented, 2s to 2s 6d. Twankay, yellowish leaf, 1s 3d; good, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; superior and brightish colored leaf, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. Hyson skin, yellowish leaf, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; brightish leaf, 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Hyson, coarse yellowish leaf, 1s 8d to 1s 11d; middling, 2s to 2s 2d; good mid. brightest leaf, fresh, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; extra fine, 2s 10d to 4s. Young Hyson, Twankay and Canton, 8d to 2s; Hyson, 2s 4d to 3s; Imperial, 1s 5d to 3s; Gunpowder, 1s 7d to 4s 6d. The stocks of all kinds in London on 1st August, 1843 were 26,470,000 lbs.

Terra Japonica—Gambier is lower, it has sold from 13s to 13s 6d, for good quality; Cutch has been bought in at 11s 6d to 12s.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

From CHINA.—July 24, *Thomas Lowry*; *Hypocistis*; 31, *Madras*; *Malacca*. Aug. 2, *Princess Poyai*. SAILED.

For CHINA.—July 4, *Emperor*, *John O'Garra* and *John Dakin*; 9, *Farm*; 16, *Saghalien*; 19, *Akbar*; 16, Aug. 2, *Sultan*.

For MANILA.—July 26, *Nuevo Bilbaino*.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Courier, 8th September.

RETURN OF THE VICTORIA.—Considerable sensation was caused on Wednesday evening, by the return of the Steamer *Victoria*, which left Bombay on the morning of the 27th ultimo, with the Overland Mails for Suez. She was compelled to put back in consequence of her great consumption of coal in proportion to the progress made—which left her, after five days steaming, in such a condition as rendered it quite impossible to reach Aden. On her return, the mails and passengers were sent on board the *Cleopatra*, which was fortunately ready for sea; and the Post Office was kept open for the receipt of letters for despatch by the latter vessel till one or two o'clock p. m. yesterday. This afforded us an opportunity of forwarding the important China news which arrived by the *Mer*; but we fear there is every probability of the whole of the mails being delayed at Alexandria until those conveyed by the Steamer of the 2d proximo arrive there. However, we hope the best. *Cleopatra* took her departure about half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. We understand the tardy progress of the *Victoria* to have arisen from the injudicious alterations of late made in her, which have reduced her, from being the finest packet in the service, below the level of the slowest coach amongst them. At the time it was decided to return, we are told she was not making one knot an hour; and on turning back, she could not, with her steam on, and a strong wind in her favour, exceed six knots. The weather is described as not having been particularly boisterous. It was the direct passage she attempted.

Even should conveyance be found for the Mails across the Mediterranean prior to the arrival of the Bombay mail of the 2d October, there can be no doubt that the packets sent from Calcutta by the *Hindustan* will reach England before them, and thus we shall for once in the way be anticipated by our Bengal friends.

The August Overland Mail arrived here on the 7th per *Aras* from Bombay 16th September. We give ample extracts from the English papers, although the news they contain are not very various nor of much general interest. Spain has again become the theatre for new political convulsions, Madrid was in the hands of the successful rebels, with whom the Regent's army had "fraternized" a new word invented for a soldier's desertion from his colors, and for Espartaco, who by the last accounts, was with the remnant of his forces bombarding Seville, there seemed to be little prospect of being able to make successful resistance. In Ireland the agitation for repeal continued unabated; in Wales Rebecca and her daughters were committing great excesses which had caused some bloody conflicts between the constabular force and the rioters. Parliament has sanctioned the payment of about £61—per Chest for Capt. Elliot's Opium scrip, not without some unsuccessful attempts by the friends of justice and owners of the scrip to obtain better terms. The *Atlas* informs us that a series of experiments were being made with a variety of apparatus of the Aërial Transit Steam Carriage for the purpose of testing and corroborating the principle of Mr. Henson's invention, and that these series of experiments are of a most gratifying and conclusive character, and will shortly be laid before the public. The *Great Briton* Iron Steamer had been launched at Bristol; she is of 3600 tons and 1000 horse power; propelled by the Archimedian screw, and rigged as a six masted schooner. Two steamers had been wrecked; one, the *Pegasus*, plying between Leigh and Hull ran upon a sunken rock off Fern Island, and most of the crew and passengers, about 50 to 60 persons in all, were drowned; the other is the *Columbia*, one of the Halifax line, but her crew and passengers were saved.

From Bombay we learn that the fine Company's Steam Frigate *Memnon*, from Bombay to Bues, was totally wrecked not far from Aden; her passengers and crew saved, but all the mails lost. The *Memnon* left Bombay on the 20th July. The *Victoria* with the September mail, which had left Bombay on the 26th August, had been obliged to put back by stress of weather, and her mails and passengers have been forwarded per *Cleopatra*. The *Zephyr* and *Mer* had both arrived at Bombay. The Bombay papers are barren of news of interest.

We have with deep regret to announce the death of Lieut. Col. Knowles, C. B., of the Madras Artillery, another victim added to the many, of the Hongkong fever, from the effects of which he never recovered, and after lingering in a very weak state for several months, at length died on Tuesday last. Col. Knowles bore a distinguished part in the whole of the China campaign, and was an officer universally respected and beloved.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger is expected here from Hongkong, we believe, to-morrow. We have not been able to learn with any degree of certainty whether H. M. Steamer *Spitfire*, to be despatched from Hongkong for Bombay on the 15th, will touch here for the mail, but hope this may be the case. Major Eldred Pottinger proceeds in her to India on his way to London, and takes with him the Imperial ratification of the supplementary Treaty.

From a Correspondent. We learn that a fine brig of war, built at Boston expressly for the Chinese Government, may soon be expected here. She comes out commanded by a Captain long engaged in the China trade.

We understand that the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* has changed owners and editor, and that it will continue to be issued as before, every Thursday. The *Eastern Globe*, a paper established at Hongkong a few months since, has closed its brief existence. Three papers could hardly expect sufficient support at that settlement.

The illness of Doctor Grahame who lately died at Hongkong was similar, we learn, to most of the fatal cases among the troops; first fever; which after being abated, and the patient apparently recovered, is followed by dysentery, which has hitherto baffled

all medical skill. Sickness among the garrison at Victoria still prevails to an alarming extent and also on board the ships of war in the bay.

We understand that several of the houses building by British merchants at Hongkong are in a state of great forwardness, and that many of them intend to move their establishments over there soon after the next new year.

On the 6th inst the Dutch Sloop of war *Swallow*, Capt. Schuler, anchored in Vasco roads, from Batavia and Manila. Mr. Modderman, who has come in her, has been appointed by his government Commissioner for the Netherlands to China.

From Canton and Hongkong we hear nothing worth mentioning, nor do we know whether anything has been done, officially, to prevail upon the Chinese authorities to extend the space for the occupation of the foreign trade at the former. That this should be done is greatly to be desired, and we believe that the Chinese would have little or no objection to part with the necessary ground at a moderate valuation. It would then be necessary that a regular plan were made for the rebuilding of the Factories, and above all, that they be kept quite separate from all Chinese habitations, so as to lessen as much as possible the danger of fire to buildings likely to contain an enormous amount of property. Formerly when comparatively little property was deposited there, with the exception of treasure, the Factories might have been burnt, and their inhabitants suffered little loss. In future, when many cargoes will have to be stored there, the matter will be very different, nor do we think, should the Factories be again built exactly as before, could any insurance against the risk of fire be effected; and such calamity would therefore certainly reduce in a few hours many of their inmates from affluence to the greatest misery. We hope, to see a meeting of the foreign community called together to deliberate upon the measures necessary to be taken in this very important matter.

Export of Tea from China to Great Britain, in the month of October in 8 vessels, viz.—*Eliza*, *Paine*, *Parly*, *Mary Cleopatra*, for London; *Aden*, for Liverpool; *Quentin Leitch* for Cork; and *Albert Edward* for Dublin.

Congou	lbs.	3,578,945
Caper	..	9,771
Souchong	..	88,044
Pekoe	..	161,818
Orange Pekoe	..	70,610

total Black lbs. 3,907,989

Twankay	..	189,188
Hyson	..	48,346
Hyson Skin	..	80,232
Young Hyson	..	158,618
Gunpowder	..	71,329
Imperial	..	86,138

total Green lbs. 519,840

Total in October lbs. 4,427,829

Export of Tea in the months of July, August, September, and October.

Congou	..	3,846,744
Caper	..	10,381
Souchong	..	189,456
Pekoe	..	192,643
Orange Pekoe	..	181,178

total Black lbs. 4,607,899

Twankay	..	264,885
Hyson	..	87,901
Hyson skin	..	58,683
Young Hyson	..	370,873
Gunpowder	..	131,416
Imperial	..	77,439

total Green lbs. 1,361,699

Total in 4 months ending 31st Oct. 1843. 5,969,598

The following vessels have cleared for Great Britain since the 1st of this month: *Tuanhoe*, *Claudius*, *Sappho*, *Passenger*, *Euphrates*, *Juliet*, *Kagie*, *Mary Ann*, *Dumfries*, *Mary Catherine*.

Deliveries of Cotton in Canton in the month of October, and Stock remaining on the 1st November.			
Deliveries	Stock 1st Nov.		
American.... 1,336	Bales 1,494	Bales	
Bombay... 24,993	" 72,024	" cleared	
		" 40,000	" uncleaned
Bengal..... 4,663	" 8,497	"	
Madras..... 3,246	" 19,928	"	
	34,238 Bales	141,943 Bales.	
Canton Yarn	1,502	" 7,791	"

From the Hongkong, late Canton Register, Novr. 7
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

An important typographical error, having been discovered in one of the documents appended to the Proclamation (as printed separately for circulation) of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, dated the 24th of last month—and which was inserted correctly in the Hongkong Gazette of the 26th—that error is pointed out in a Memorandum beneath, in order that all persons who have received copies of the said Proclamation &c. in its separate form, may correct the same, which they are hereby requested to do.

By order of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c., in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria.
1st November, 1843.

MEMORANDUM.

In the 4th Paragraph of the letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Imperial Commissioner, dated at Macao the 11th of October, the Sentence "and I would further strongly recommend, that all the local authorities of the Sea Coast of Shantung and Chih le should be instructed to seize and detain any Chinese Linguists or other such persons who may be found in these vessels" &c. &c. &c. should be read (who may land from these vessels &c. &c.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Government Notification of the 18th of August last, published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 24th of that month regarding inward bound vessels, reporting themselves at the Bogue Forts; it is now announced that the proper form of report, in English and Chinese, has been printed; and that copies will be furnished to all Masters of British Vessels by Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agent at Macao and by the harbour Master and Marine Magistrate at Hongkong on application to either of those officers.

By order of His Excellency, the Chief Superintendent of Trade of British Subjects &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria.
2nd November, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Provisions of the XVII or Additional Article of the Supplementary Treaty, an abstract of which document was published with the Proclamation of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. in China, on the 18th day of last month (October), it is hereby notified that "Sailing Letters" or "Registers" in England and Chinese, have now been prepared; and that the owners of all British Cutters, Schooners, Lorchas, &c., will be supplied with copies, by application to the Treasurer and Financial Secretary to the Chief Superintendent of Trade and Government of Hongkong, on affording proof that the vessels are bona fide British property and furnishing the necessary security.

These Sailing Letters or Registers will be renewable annually and a fee of \$ 2 will be charged on each. The nature of the security required depending on the size, class, &c., of each vessel, it cannot be fixed in this Notification, but will be made known to all owners of vessels on the receipt of their applications, which should specify the style, appearance, burthen, &c. &c.

By order of His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
3rd November, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Mails for Singapore, the several presidencies of India &c., and for England will be closed at the Post Office, Victoria, at 5 P. M. on the 14th instant, and will be despatched on the following day, by H. M. St. "Spiteful."

(By order.) RICHARD WOOSNAM
Government House Victoria,
3rd November, 1843.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette of 9th Novbr

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed General Memorandum issued under date the 7th instant by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Parker, G. C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief &c. &c. is published for the information and guidance of all Her Britannic Majesty's subjects and others whom it may concern.

By order of His Excellency, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. in China

RICHARD WOOSNAM

Victoria Hongkong.
November 9th 1843.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM:

The respective Captains, Commanders and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels and those of the Indian Navy in the China Seas, will receive herewith a copy of the Proclamation of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, dated the 24th of October 1843, and a re-publication of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 24th of February 1843.—Also the copies of the communications between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Chinese High Commissioner "Keying", to which their strict attention is directed.

They will observe that these documents provide for the officers of the Chinese government preventing trade to the southward of the "Yang-tze King" River, being carried on elsewhere than at the five Ports opened by the Treaty; viz:—"Canton", "Amoy", "Fou chow foo", "Ningpo" and "Shanghai".

All Vessels under British colors are interdicted from passing to the northward of the 2nd degree of north latitude, on any part of the sea coast of China; and if any British merchant vessel shall be met with that may be positively known, or discovered to have so visited any part thereof, in contravention of Her Majesty's Order in Council unless forced so to do from absolute stress of weather, she becomes liable thereby to be detained, and sent to "Hongkong" for inquiry and adjudication.

British Vessels which have voluntarily exposed themselves, after the warnings they have received, to the chances of being attacked and driven away, or seized and confiscated by the Chinese Authorities, are not to receive protection from Her Majesty's Ships; and should they attempt to defend themselves, and thereby lead to loss of life, or bloodshed, they are to be seized, and brought to Hongkong to be adjudged of according to law.

Vessels having no Flag, or Register, or Sailing Letter should be sent into a British Port, for a breach of the Law of Nations, and the Navigation Laws of Great Britain.

The respective Captains, Commanders and Commanding officers will also observe, that any persons landing at any place in China for purposes of trade and commerce, except the five Ports before mentioned, will render themselves liable to seizure, and detention by the Chinese Authorities, until they pay a fine of one thousand dollars each Person. And it is therefore to be hoped and expected that linguists, or other subjects of China will not be sent on shore as the medium of communication except at the five Ports aforesaid.

(Signed) W. PARKER,
Vice Admiral.

To The Respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy employed, and to be employed in the China Seas.

(True copy,) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mths sight 4s. 6d. per \$, nominal.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 220
" 222 Rs. per 100 \$.
SYCEE, large, 4 a 44 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November, ARRIVED

1. (A.) *Stieglitz*, Blackler, Boston.
2. " *Lucas*, Miller, do
3. (B) *Duchess of Northumberland*, Scott, Amoy.
5. " *Bengalee*, Boodle, Hobart Town.
5. " *Myram Myram*, Puddicombe, Amoy.
6. (F) *Léonadie*, Brindlegongue, Bourbon & Manila.
7. (B) *Crisma*, Fletcher, Liverpool
7. " *Arin*, Killeck, Bombay, 18th September.
7. " *Coromandel*, Cunningham, Bombay.
7. Du. Sloop of war *Zentow*, Capt. Schuler, Batavia.
9. (B) *Jeffred*, Harrison, Manila. [via Manila.]
9. " *Janet*, Drury, Batavia.
10. " *Omeca*, Chusan, 1st November.
10. " *Haly*, Dangerfield, Calcutta and Sing.

PASSENGER per

Léonadie, Mr. E. Poisson.
Zentow, Mr. Commissioner Tonco Madderman,
Messrs Rochussen, Dysart, and Revd. Mr. Medhurst.

November, SAILED

2. (B.) *Elen Stewart*, Whittingham, Chusan.
3. " *John Gray*, Auld, Singapore.
3. " *Claudine*, Norris, London.
3. (A) *Wissahickon*, Webber, Lombock.
6. (Du.) *Sara & Maria*, Reinhardt, Amsterdam.
6. (B) *Anna*, Lewis, Borneo.
6. " *Yongee Queen*, Hart, do.
9. " *Fort William*, Hogg, Manila.
9. (Sp.) *Gilana*, Salado, Hongkong and Manila.
10. (A) *Probus*, Sumner, do. do.
11. (B) *Corea*, Kerr, Sing. and Bombay
11. " *Futlay Moharrack*, Moore, Bombay.
11. " *Mauden*, Dave, Bombay. [Hamburg.]
14. (Hamb.) *Jeannette*, Bertho, Kelling, Sing. and

PASSENGERS per

Sara & Maria, Mr. G. T. Buizer
Yongee Queen, Honble F. Murray.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing & Bombay.—*Nealeby Castle*, on the 15th,
Maiden, Athens on the 16th: *M. S. Elphinstone*.
For Sing. & Calcutta.—*Ariel*, on the 16th.
For Singapore.—*Wanderer*, *Prima Donna*.
For Bristol.—*Eagle*,
" *Clyde*.—*Mary Anne*.
" *London*.—*Judith Allan*, *Juliet*.
" *Liverpool*.—*Dumfries*.
" *Hull*.—*Walker*.

The *Eliza Stewart*, *Frankfield* and *Litherland* had arrived at Chusan before the *Omeca* left.

The *Urgent*, partly damaged in the Typhoon of 9th of last month has safely reached Manila, with but slight damage to her cargo.

The *Crisma* spoke the *Canton*, from London 116 days on the 5th October to the northward of Gaspar Straits.

The *Coromandel* spoke whaler *Cyrus* of London out 22 months with 1300 bls of Oil. Same day spoke ship *Castle Eden*, from Madras bound to China.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 5th Aug.	SINGAPORE 10th Oct.
UNITED STATES, July 14.	MANILA, 25th Oct.
CALCUTTA, 7th Sept.	AMOI,
BOMBAY, 18th Sept.	CHUSAN, 1st Nov.
JAVA, 22d Sept.	NANKING,

DIED.—At Macao, on the 7th November, Lieut. Col. JOHN KNOWLES, C. B. Madras Artillery, from Hongkong fever.

With feelings of deep regret, we announce the death of Staff Assistant Surgeon William Grahame, who expired at his residence in Hongkong at noon on Sunday last. Dr. Grahame was present with the Headquarters of the Expedition from the commencement of the war, and though he suffered much from fever, continued to perform his arduous duties until within a month of his decease. He was sincerely respected and beloved by the Civil as well as the Military portion of the community, who feel that in losing him, they have to deplore the loss of a truly good man.—*Friend of China* 9th November.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 46.] Macao, Saturday, 18th November, 1843.

[No. 424.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard; as well as the total number of Tails of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) **CHARLES E. STEWART,**
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Govt House Victoria,
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.

True Copy. **RICHARD WOODMAN.**

NOTICE.—Having in the Public Journal of Macao of the date of 20th September inserted an article that Mr. G. MOSES of the Firm of Messrs LOPES, MOSES & Co., had withdrawn himself, I do hereby beg to recall the said advertisement, and state that the Firm will now again be conducted under the name of LOPES, MOSES & Co. **JANUARIO J. LOPES.**
Macao, 18th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 28th September, all persons, having claims against the Estate of the late Honble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to **ALEX. ANDERSON Esq.,** Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.

ALEX. MATHESON.
ALEX. ANDERSON.
CHARLES STEWART.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace. **HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.**
Victoria, Hongkong, 18th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that I have appointed **Wm. P. PRICCE, Esq.** Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U.S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.,** having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent. **EDWARD KING.**
Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a **CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER;** and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate **CHRONOMETERS** as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a **HOUSE of AGENCY in CHINA,** under the firm of "**BOUSTEAD & Co.**" in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SYKES, SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON
Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. **LINDSAY & Co.**
Canton, 30th August, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.
Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein; and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of **HUGHESDON BROTHERS.**

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—**JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM** will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the **ALBION HOTEL,** now engaged by Captain FRYER.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the **ALBION HOTEL,** and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

Macao, 31st August, 1843. **A. H. FRYER.**

CIRCULAR.—Mr. DHUNJEEBHoy BYRAMJEE and Mr. DADABHoy BYRAMJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE,** Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing A 1 Barque ARUN, only 3 years old, well found in stores, and having recently been coppered. Apply to **DENT & Co.**
Macao, 17th November, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. (DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)

THE A. 1. Yarmouth built Barque "LOUISA CAMPBELL," 275 tons, old measurement, carries a fair Cargo and sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, 30 tons Small Kentledge. For further particulars apply to **N. DUUS, Hongkong,** or **FEARON & SON Macao.**

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR SALE.

THE fine Hambro' Schooner **HERR** with all her stores &c., as she is just come from Singapore. For Particulars apply to

A. A. de MELLO.

Macao, 13th November, 1843.

N. B. The **HERR** is well adapted for the coast trade, she sails well and carries a good Cargo.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Countess of MINTO, Capt. Mo. MILLAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 25th instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of **HENRY PYBUS.**

Macao, 18th November, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship "INDIAN", Regr. 441 Tons, capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to **BELL & Co.**

Macao, 10th, Novr., 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "INA", Capt. LARLAND, 133 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Ship "WILLIAM JARDINE", Captain JONES, will leave Whampoa about the 15th November. For freight apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON or BOMBAY, on MODERATE TERMS.

THE Ship "REPULSE", 1425 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

CAPT. THOMAS MARQUIS,

on board in "Blenheim" Rensch.

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Built Ship "ASIA", 537 Tons. Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Hongkong Bay, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**
Victoria, Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "PHILIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SOHLEN, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to **DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANABHOY.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALFAY CASTLE", Captain JOHNSTONE, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Roads, on the 1st October. For freight apply to **HEERJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE, —Macao,** or **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, —Canton.**

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS", Capt. GINSON, 282 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to **FOX, RAWSON & Co.**
Macao, 28th July 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business, is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.
Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.
Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to **B. A. BARRETTO.**
Macao, 2d Nov. 1843.

THE CANTON PRESS.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

WANTED by a Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the general routine of mercantile pursuits and is thoroughly conversant with Book-keeping, by double entry, a situation as Clerk or Book-keeper—respectable references will be given—Apply by Letter addressed to M. M. care of the British Government Agency office.

P. S. Would have no objection to proceed to any of the Northern Ports.

A VESSEL.

WANTED.—The undersigned is requested to buy a vessel of 3 or 400 tons, British or Foreign. For terms and further particulars, apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 10th Novr. 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY,

The 20th of November, 1843.

JNO. SMITH, begs to acquaint the Public, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, two entire inventories (A and B) of Birmingham-Ware, consisting of Gold and silver Watches; gilt Chains and Necklaces; Needles; steel Pens; gold Finger Rings; Guard Chains; Pins; and Brooches; gilt, gold, and Mourning Earrings; silver Whistles, with coral mouth pieces; gold and silver Pencil Cases; German-silver ditto; gold Neck Chains; gilt Watch Keys; Toy Watches; Spoons; plated Snuffers and Trays; Children's Cans, Bamber and Table Candlesticks; plated Waiters; Cruet and Liquor Frames; Bread Baskets; Vegetable Dishes; Tea and Coffee Pots; Sugar Basins; Milk Jugs; Essence Bottles; plated Inkstands; a variety of pearl and gilt Buttons; silver Pin Cushions, Scissors and Thimbles; silver and steel Spectacles; Eye Glasses; silver Jewellery; Butter Knives; Table Forks; &c. &c.

At the same time will be sold on account of others, Sound and Damaged Canvas; Preserved Meats; Pickles and Sauces; Quills; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Table Cutlery; Cotton Wadding, and black, colored, flat, and round Ostrich Feathers; Floss Binding; cotton and silk Fringes; Gimp; Button Trimming; Mitts and silk Gloves; Button Moulds; black Lace; plain and figured Veils; Velvet; Tassels; Cord Bands, &c.

The Sale will commence at half past 10 o'clock. Macao, 17th November, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, (if not previously sold by private contract), the fast sailing Brigantine "FAIR BARRADIAN," of 134 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as she now lies at anchor, in the Tyra. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's. Macao, 16th November, 1843.

IN the first week of ensuing November, **JNO. SMITH** will have the pleasure to announce for sale the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. as she lies at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao. Further particulars will be published hereafter. Macao, 27th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

ON A DAY hereafter to be named, **JNO. SMITH** will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and EFFECTS, belonging to the late J. A. MERCER, Esq. Particulars will be published in the course of the ensuing week.

Macao, 30th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cut; apply to **JNO. SMITH.**

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dressing for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 26th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to **Capt MORISON.** on board the "Pearl" in the Tyra. Macao, November 3d, 1843.

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HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co

Macao, 28th Sept 1843

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POWATUM,

HOCK,

SELTZER WATER,

1 PIANO FORTE,

FRENCH SILK DRESSES,

MOUSSELINE DE LAINE,

LINSEED OIL VARNISH,

TURPENTINE OIL,

DRILLS,

COTTON SOCKS,

SILK STOCKINGS,

GOLD TRINKETS.

Apply to

B. BARRETTO.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SPERM CANDLES, Superior WINCHESTER SOAP, 3 Sets Dinner service Nankow PATTERN 3 Do. Do. Italian PATTERN Manila ROPE OF SIFPS.

Apply to

B. BARRETTO.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A black MANILA PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to **FEARON & SON**

Macao, 6th October, 1843

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

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FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half HOUR GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.** Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

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THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

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For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4. Travessa de Sé, at 30 cents each.

OPIUM COMPENSATION.

On the 19th of March, 1839, the Chinese Government, without any previous intimation, surrounded the factories at Canton with soldiers, prohibiting all egress; a few days afterwards the native servants were withdrawn, and the ordinary supplies of food and water withheld, and Capt. Elliot and the other inmates of the factories were made close prisoners, and threatened with starvation.

In these circumstances Capt. Elliot issued a public notice stating that, "constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners at present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, I do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the price of Her said Majesty's Government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all the Opium under their respective control." And I the said Superintendent do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects, surrendering the said British owned Opium into my hands.

In obedience to this notice, and trusting to this guarantee, the British Merchants in Canton surrendered to Capt. Elliot 20,283 chests of Opium, and Capt. Elliot granted to each party, a certificate, acknowledging to have received the Opium "for the service of Her Majesty's Government."

War was subsequently declared against China, and it was stated in Parliament by the late Administration, that one of the objects of that war was, "to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property that was incurred by threats of violence, offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese Government."

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China was accordingly instructed to require indemnification. The Chinese have agreed to pay a sum considerably exceeding the value of the surrendered Opium. And Her Majesty's Government, after admitting that the Claimants are entitled to indemnification, have intimated their intention to pay about one half of the invoice cost.

The Claimants consider that this would be an act of great injustice, they appeal to Parliament for redress, and are prepared to prove.

I. THAT, IN A QUESTION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, OPIUM WAS A LEGAL ARTICLE OF TRAFFIC, AND THE TRADE WAS ENCOURAGED IN A PECULIAR DEGREE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Throughout British India the growth of opium is a Government monopoly, and it is sold by the Board of Customs, *avowedly for the purpose of being exported to China.*

In 1832 it was proved before a Select Committee of the House of Commons that the Opium monopoly yielded a revenue of £981,293 to the Indian Government, and the Committee reported "that it did not appear advisable to abandon so important a branch of revenue as the Opium monopoly."

In 1833 the whole revenues of British India (including the Opium Monopoly) were vested in the Company in trust for the British Crown; and since that period, the encouragement given by the Indian Government, acting under the direct control of the British Government, has been so great, that the quantity of Opium sold at the Government sales, and permitted to pass under licence, increased from 19,993 chests in 1843 to 34,831 chests in 1841-2.

In 1834 the British Government sent a superintendent to China, to control and regulate the British trade, and, instead of disapproving, Sir George B. Robinson, when superintendent, speaks of it in his despatches as a trade which it was "of the most vital importance to cherish and protect."

In a subsequent despatch he stated, "Whenever His Majesty's Government direct us to prevent British vessels engaging in the traffic, we can enforce any order to that effect." No such directions were ever given, and accordingly the trade continued under the sanction of the British Government.

In 1839 the Chinese Government evinced a determination to stop the trade, when Capt. Elliot ordered the Opium ships to proceed to Hongkong, "and, hoisting their national colours, to be prepared to resist every act of aggression on the part of the Chinese Government." And in the absence of Captain Blake, of H. M. S. Larne, Captain Elliot devolved the command of the whole fleet of British ships in the China seas on the Captain of one of the Opium vessels. Capt. Elliot, therefore, not only gave a tacit sanction to the Opium Trade, but actually authorized the ships engaged in it to resist attack by force of arms.

When Lord Ashley, on 5 April last, moved a Resolution in the House of Commons. "That the continuance of the trade in Opium, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and China," Sir Robert Peel not only resisted the Resolution but stated to the House that on the 24th of December last, instructions had been sent to Sir Henry Pottinger, "to endeavour to prevail on the Chinese Government to legalize the sale of Opium."

It does not seem necessary to adduce further evidence of the uniform encouragement given to the Opium Trade by the British Government.

II. THE INVARIABLE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH COMPENSATION HAS HITHERTO BEEN MADE IN SIMILAR CASES IS INVOICE COST.

In the case of the Brazilian captures, it was fixed by a memorandum between Lord Ponsonby and the Brazilian Government, dated 5 May, 1829, that "the indemnities for the cargoes condemned shall be regulated according to the invoice cost, and all charges, with ten per cent. on such amount for loss of market."

In the case of the Canadians who sustained losses during the rebellion in 1837, the Commissioners reported that "in all cases where goods and effects are stated to have been destroyed, the cost price only of the article is taken to be the value," and these losses have since been paid on the above principle by Her Majesty's Government.

In the case of the French, Spanish, and Danish claims, which were all referred to the same Commissioners, compensation for merchandise was in every instance given at invoice cost.

In the case of the pillage of the factories at Canton by the Chinese, in 1841, Captain Elliot demanded and received compensation for the goods plundered at invoice cost, with 17½ per cent. added. And if it were necessary other examples might be given where the same principle was acted on.

III. THE SURRENDER WAS MADE ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE OWNERS WOULD RECEIVE FULL INDEMNITY FOR EVERY LOSS.

On 23d March, four days before the surrender, Capt. Elliot required all Her Majesty's subjects to forward to him an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese Government, and, in the receipts for opium surrendered, it is stated that indemnity will be paid.

On 23 April he wrote Lord Palmerston, that he believed it was the intention of the Chinese to sell the opium, so as to place the government "in a situation to reimburse the foreign claimant fully for this opium." He then adds, "The price of opium in this city (Canton) is certainly not under 1200 dollars, and I learn that late deliveries have been made outside at about 600 dollars a chest. Your lordship will judge how easily the Chinese Government may form a sufficient fund to defray the charge of indemnity. Let Her Majesty's Government then respond to those tidings with an immediate and strong declaration, that it will exact complete indemnity for all manner of loss." And this brief summary may be concluded by referring to his notice of 4 May, in which he states that the demand for surrender of the opium was in order "to vest and leave the right of exacting effectual security and full indemnity for every loss directly in the Queen," and recommends, "with a view to uniformity and general clearness, that claims for British property left behind, should be drawn up, as far as practicable, on invoice cost."

After perusing this series of public documents, it is impossible to doubt that Captain Elliot intended the claimants should be "reimbursed fully for the opium," and that the measure of this reimbursement should be "invoice cost." And the claimants can prove, in a manner equally convincing, that this was their understanding also at the time they surrendered the opium. They might adduce many examples, but may allude particularly to the following:

Rustomjee & Fardoonjee gave up 2363 chests of opium as under their control; part, however, was under hypothecation to other merchants; so that the same opium was returned in the lists both of the owners and of the holders of the lien, and Capt. Elliot purchased 523 chests to make up the deficiency occasioned by this double return. The price paid by Capt. Elliot was 500 dollars, on £63,255 for the whole quantity. And they were so satisfied they were to receive prime cost, that they at once agreed to Capt. Elliot's proposal, that the price of these 523 chests, at the rate of 500 dollars a chest, should be deducted from their indemnity. Can it be supposed they would have done so if they had imagined they were to receive compensation founded on the nominal price prior to the surrender? Far less can it be supposed Capt. Elliot would have asked them to do so, if he had intended they were only to receive 200 dollars for opium which he had himself bought on their account at 500 dollars a chest.

In further proof of the understanding as to the principle on which compensation was to be made, it may be

stated that, after the pillage of the factories at Canton, the merchants handed to Capt. Elliot a statement of their goods, at invoice cost, with 17½ per cent. added to cover interest and charges. Capt. Elliot certified these accounts, handed them to the authorities at Canton, received the amount, and paid it to the merchants. Now, inmediately prior to the pillage, many of these goods were unsaleable, and their prices nominal. If then merchants were entitled to compensation for the pillage of one description of goods, at invoice cost, the claimants ask, on what principle can invoices cost be refused for another description of goods equally entitled to compensation?

The claimants, however, submit that they are entitled to compensation from the British Government quite independently of Capt. Elliot's obligation, and this principle was strongly enforced by Mr. Gladstone, President of the Board of Trade, who stated in Parliament 27th July, 1840, "But supposing this guarantee is never been given, I believe, under the circumstances of the seizure, if the parties had preferred a Petition in this House, representing the heavy loss which had been sustained, the duty and inclination of this House would have been to lend an ear to that application."

IV. THE GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN AWARE OF THE MERCHANTS' LOSS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS, AND HAVE ADMITTED THEY ARE ENTITLED TO MORE COMPENSATION THAN IS NOW PROPOSED TO BE PAID.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in April 1840, "To inquire into the grievances complained of in the petition of merchants interested in the trade with China." Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone were members of that Committee, and Mr. Gladstone attended every meeting. And it was proved by a mass of concurrent and uncontradicted evidence, that the prime cost of the surrendered opium considerably exceeded £1,000,000 sterling. Her Majesty's Government have therefore been aware for the last three years of the extent of the merchants' losses.

On 17th March, 1842, a motion was made in the House of Commons that the six millions of dollars received at Canton should be paid to the owners of the opium, which was opposed by Sir Robert Peel, who stated, "if the House were of opinion that compensation for the opium was due in the first instance, why not vote the whole of the money necessary? Why not vote £1,500,000, or £2,000,000, due to the merchants, and trust to the success of future operations for its repayment to the exchequer. If they were to apply or appropriate money received as the ransom of a city to the indemnification of these losses, on the same principle why not apply the credit of the Treasury? Surely if they applied the principle which his right hon. friend had been contending for, it would be equally just to vote the whole sum. Were the Government to follow the advice given by his right hon. friend, were they to appropriate the sum received for the ransom of Canton to repay part of the loss of these merchants, then they ought to follow it up by taking it upon the Government to pay the whole indemnification to the merchants."

He afterwards added,—"If they were determined to adopt a different course, then it would be necessary for them to vote another million to satisfy the claims. It would be absolutely necessary to do so, whatever the financial difficulties might be. They must take another £800,000 to add to it, out of an already impoverished exchequer."

It would, perhaps, be difficult to place the injustice of the present case in a stronger light than by stating that the Indian Government, which is under the superintendence of the Board of Control in Great Britain, sold to the claimants on 7th Jan. 1839, 6965 chests of opium at an average price of £80. The representative of the British Government in China compelled the owners of that opium to deliver it up to him on the 27th March following, on an engagement of "full indemnity for every manner of loss." And the British Government after the lapse of four years, and after having exacted from the Chinese more than double the value of the opium, now propose to pay the owners £80 per chest.

The greater part of the claimants in this country have no pecuniary interest in the matter, and are merely the agents of native merchants in India. They do not ask more than the six millions dollars now proposed to be paid to them until Parliament is satisfied of the justice of their claims; but they ask inquiry, and earnestly trust that the next mail may not inform the long suffering merchants of India, not only that the British Government have refused to admit their claims, but that the British Parliament have refused to allow them an opportunity of proving that these claims are just.

London, 28 July, 1843.

CHUSAN RACES.

The Chusan October Meeting commenced on Tuesday the 24th; Stewards Capt. Chads & Co. Col. Luard & Co. Col. Warren & Co. Lord Cochrane and Capt. Elphinstone.

For some weeks previous the interest evinced by the Island Society was very great and the training &c. of the favourites closely watched; it was sup-

posed, until near the day of entry, that Typhoon would not have come out, being a late importation and consequently backward in condition. On his taking his first career however it became clear that in good hands, he might be brought well to the post, and when it was known that he had become the property of a well known trainer and rider, he at once became the favourite for the Chusan Cup at long odds. The General and Modderidoo had not before, but untrained, the qualifications of the Gray however were well known and he held second place in the betting; a small party however (amongst whom his owner) stood to win or lose on the General, depending on his stoutness and strong condition, Black Jack and the Queen were scarcely mentioned; at the lottery on Saturday the odds were 3 to 1 on Typhoon, 6 to 5 against Modderidoo, 3 to 1 against the General. The race course since last meeting had been much improved and no pains were spared to have every arrangement complete. On Tuesday morning by the exertions of the deputy clerk of the course, Leslie Skynner Esq., the stand was erected and all the other arrangements finished. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the weather; at one o'clock the scene became animated, and all looked anxiety, the Stewards Stand was graced by all the beauty and fashion of the island, and at 2 precisely the start took place for

The Chusan Cup.

The Chusan Cup value 25 £ added to a Sweepstakes of 5 £ each, weight for inches, 12 hands to carry 40 stone, heats twice round the course, the winner to pay 5 £ to the fund.

Fine horses were entered but only four started first.

Capt. Cleverly's "The General" 11.7 Capt. Rose 1.2.1
Mr. Maquire's Typhoon 12. Gwarr 3.1.2
Mr. Bernard's Modderidoo 11.7 Lt. Cochrane 3.3.2
Mr. Skynner's Queen of the Isles 2. Mr. Warren 9.0.2

1st Heat.

The Horses all got away well together, Typhoon making strong running. "The General" on his quarter. For the first round Typhoon cut out the work to the turn in, when the General's Jock took a pull at his horse and lay behind Typhoon, at the distance the latter shied slightly and swerved, at which Capt. Rose immediately took advantage, and got the inside, which he kept, they continued thus neck and neck all the way round to the turn in, when it was "now Typhoon" "now General," at the Stewards stand the General had his head in front, kept it then to the post, and won cleverly by half a neck, Modderidoo and the little man no where, the pace being apparently too severe for the little one, the backers of Typhoon looked rather blank.

2nd Heat.

The Gray made the running at a great pace, the General (with a strong pull) on his quarter, "Typhoon" waiting on them to the 2nd turn, he then took the inside, came to the front, maintained his lead, and won easy by a length; the "General" hard held, the backers of Typhoon looked up again for the

3rd Heat.

The General and Typhoon only came to the post, Typhoon made the running at a moderate pace, the General waiting on him to the second turn, when he made stronger running to the turn in, a severe struggle now commenced, the General again getting his head in front, when he gallantly kept it to the post and won, by a head, the first public cup ever run for in China; both horses were rode in first row style.

SECOND RACE.

Mr. Maquire's Typhoon Capt. Rose 1st
Capt. Wade's Black Jack Mr. Jowett 2nd
won in a canter.

THIRD RACE.

A Sweepstakes of 5 £ each for all horses that have never won Plate, Purse, or Sweepstakes; Catch weights & mile.

Mr. Skynner's Queen of the Isles Capt. Rose 1st
Capt. Wade's Black Jack Mr. Maquire 2nd
Mr. Bernard's Dangerous Mr. Shaw 3rd

won easy.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday 25th October.

The weather continued brilliant; and the morning was quite equal to that of the former day.

Notwithstanding his defeat on Tuesday, Typhoon stood first in public estimation for the General's Tankard, the 7lb extra being thought too much for the General, and at the lottery on Wednesday evening the odds were 5 to 4 against Typhoon, 6 to 4 against the General, 3 to 1 against Modideridoo, no other named, the odds against the General increased on Thursday, from a report that his stable was opened during the night; his trainer however was full of confidence, and declared nothing was amiss; at precisely the start took place for the 1st race.

The General's Tankard.

The General's Tankard value 20 & added to Sweepstakes of 4 each, the winner of the cup to carry 7lb. extra, weight for inches, heats twice round the course, Black Jack was again drawn and the following started.

Capt. Cleverly's The General	12.	Capt. Rose	2.1.1
Mr. Macquire's Typhoon	12.	Owner	1.3.2
Mr. Bernard's Modideridoo	11.7	Mr. Jowett	3.3.3r
Mr. Skynner's Queen o'the Isles	9.	Mr. Warren	9.9.3r

1st Heat.

The Grey made the running at a killing pace the General keeping with him, Typhoon waiting on them for the first round; at the ditch the General went to the front, challenged the Grey and beat him off, Typhoon now came up, at the turn in headed the General, and after a severe struggle won a beautiful race by half a length.

2nd Heat.

The Grey again made the running, Typhoon on his quarter, the General about 3 lengths behind, and so they continued till the last turn, when the General drew on his horses, went to the front and won cleverly by a neck. Modideridoo well up.

3rd Heat.

The Grey was drawn, the General made all the running, Typhoon up with him to the turn in when he declined, his Jock however brought him up again by a desperate effort at the stewards stand, when it was head and head, the General winning on the post by a head.

SECOND RACE.

A Forced Handicap Sweepstakes of 4 & each for all horses that have started the meeting; once round and a distance.

Mr. Bernard's Modideridoo	11.3	Mr. Jowett	1.
Mr. Macquire's Typhoon	12.	Owner	2.
Mr. Skynner's Queen o'the Isles	9.7	Capt. Rose	3.

The General was handicapped at 13 stone but did not start.

Modideridoo made all the running, was never headed, and won by half a length, the little unshid at starting and lost her chance for the race.

THIRD RACE.

The Hunter Plate value 4 & 20 added to a Sweepstakes of 4 & each, half forfeit; conditions the same as for the Cup.

Capt. Cleverly's The General	11.7	Capt. Rose	1.1
Mr. Bernard's Modideridoo	11.7	Capt. Beane	2.2

The General made the running in both heats and won as he liked.

After the race for the Tankard both cups were presented to Capt. Cleverly by the senior steward Capt. Chads c. w. They, as well as the Hunter's plate are entirely of Chusan manufacture, of China design, and beautifully chased and embossed.

The General is a bright chestnut, was taken at Ching kang-foo, is of uncommon power and symmetry and proved himself of extraordinary endurance.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match, Sweepstakes of 5 &, was shot on the intervening Wednesday of the race meeting by the officers on the station. There were 15 shooters at 5 birds each. After shooting off all ties Mr. Maguire 56th Regt. was the winner; killing 13 birds out of 14. The shooting was all together excellent, though the birds were not so strong as might have been wished. There was an ordinary in the evening, under canvas, and the day passed off in the greatest harmony.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 18th Nov. 1843.

Letters from Canton mention that the Imperial Commissioner Keying left that City for the north

on the 19th of this month, without having come to any definite arrangement with the Provincial authorities concerning the liabilities of the Hong merchants; the latter are much disappointed, and fear much difficulty before the matter is settled. Trade seemed to be reviving in Canton, and higher prices than before are quoted for most kinds of white and grey Cottons. We are glad also to learn from Canton that a good deal of correspondence has taken place between the British Consul and the local authorities concerning the allotting to foreign trade of larger space, and the views of the latter seem to be as favorable as can be wished to the demands of the trade. We understand that they have declared that any Chinese are free to let or sell their ground, or to build houses thereon to let out to foreigners, at a fair price, and that the authorities will not oppose such contracts taking due effect; that however the letting of such houses or ground is not to be made compulsory on any Chinese, who are to be left at liberty to do as they like with their own. Accordingly we hear that two houses are already commenced building, intended for the accommodation of foreigners, but on a site not formerly occupied by any of the foreign factories, and ground for the building of two houses for the British Consulate has, we are informed, been let, at the certainly somewhat high annual groundrent of 1000 &. We think that some plan should be projected or approved by the Chinese authorities for the building of the foreign quarter of the town, in order to procure greater security against fire, and we anxiously hope that H. M. Plenipotentiary will give this subject his attention, and perhaps concert a plan with the Canton authorities, which they would, we doubt not, be very willing to enter into.

By advices from Amoy to 11th inst. we learn that three of the Opium ships which have been many months remaining quietly on the S. W. side Kolongsoo and out of sight of Amoy, unmolested by either the English or Chinese authorities, were on the 6th inst., without previous notice, boarded by the boats of H. M. S. *Serpent*, compelled to give up their registers, and obliged to give in the next day a true manifest of their cargoes. As matter of course they, during the night, *creased to be opium holders* and entered the port with nearly empty holds, in order to be made to pay port-charges, and leave again to take back their Opium! In this extraordinary proceeding of Mr. Gribble, H. M. officiating Consul at Amoy, he appears to us to have acted precisely in opposition to the very sensible conduct of all other English functionaries in China, for some months past; the rule having invariably been not to interfere in the Opium trade, and in cases where there appeared to be any risk of the vessels drawing observation upon themselves, to warn them of the consequences, instead of making the boats of H. M. vessels act as a coast-guard not for the protection of the Chinese revenue, for the farce of making the Opium vessels transship their cargoes, and enter the port nearly empty, must have been abundantly obvious both to English and Chinese, but to levy a squeeze of a few hundred dollars as port charges! This measure of petty persecution would almost be too insignificant to notice, but from its being the first departure from a very wholesome general rule, and likely to lead to farther encroachments on the side of the Chinese. We had hoped the case of Captain Hope and the Woosung ships would have acted as a salutary warning against *over vigilance* on the side of the English authorities, but notwithstanding the censure passed upon that ill judged proceeding, we have unluckily to record another instance of interference, equally ill-judged apparently, and with the additional merit of being very ridiculous.

It is our melancholy task again this week to record that another most valuable life has sunk under the malignant Hongkong fever. Major EDWARD PORTINGERS, C. B., so well known by his heroic defence of Herat against the Persians, and his subsequent services and imprisonment in Afghanistan, has only escaped the dangers of that campaign to die of fever in Hongkong. He expired on the 15th at half past two of the afternoon, after a sickness of only a few days whilst his uncle, H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger was absent on a short visit to Macao, not having thought the symptoms of so alarming a nature, as they have since unfortunately proved. Sir Henry left Macao on the night of the 15th before the news of his nephew's death had reached him,

and we trust that the general sympathy felt and expressed may in some measure alleviate the deep grief caused by his domestic bereavement. Major Pottinger was about proceeding to England in H. M. Steamer "Spitfire" with despatches for the government, and had every prospect before him of a most distinguished career, when he was thus untimely cut off in the prime of his life.

H. M. Steamer *Vixen* returned to Hongkong from Chusan and Amoy on the 15th. The Revd. C. Gutzlaff has come a passenger in her, to take charge of the functions devolved on him by the death of the lamented Morrison. Mr. Gutzlaff has hitherto acted as Chief Magistrate at Chusan, and according to all accounts we have received from travellers, discharged the duties of his office with the utmost efficiency, the order and cleanliness prevailing everywhere in the town of Tinghae being described as most exemplary. The *Vixen* or *Driver* we understand will very soon again leave for the North, and take Mr. Thom and his Consular establishment to Ningpo. We have not heard of any consular appointment yet to Fuh chow-foo, which Capital of Fukkeen has not been visited hitherto by any of Her Majesty's ships. At one-time a steamer, on her way from Amoy, was to have entered the river Ming on which the City is situated, but the head lands at the entrance being indistinct, and the weather rough, the mouth of the river was passed by. This, perhaps, the most important station for the future foreign trade, remains therefore, in a manner, yet to be discovered. Several vessels have in former years gone up the river and approached to within a short distance from the city, and boats sent from those vessels have even ascended the river beyond it.

We observe that in consequence of a representation from the U. S. Consul, the duty on Ginseng as fixed by the new Tariff has been reduced; but there seems to be some error in the public notification on the subject, issued by order of Sir Henry Pottinger. In the body of Keying's communication it is stated that two tenths of the Ginseng imported should be considered as inferior or refuse, and pay duty accordingly, whilst at the end of Sir Henry's notification it is calculated that the inferior is to be 8.10ths and that therefore the duty is in future to be only T 10 4. According to our way of reading Keying's note, the duty would in future, instead of the T 38—as per new Tariff be 8.10ths fine or T 30 4 and 2.10ths inferior or T— 1—, total T 31.1.

We have copied a paper circulated in London previous to the debate on the Opium claims, which however unsuccessfully, clearly and ably points out the injustice of withholding full indemnity from the holders of Elliot's opium scrip. We fear it is losing time and breath to no purpose to say anything more on the subject.

Lieut. Col. Knowles, whose death we noticed last week, was of the Royal, not Madras Artillery, as erroneously stated in last week's paper.

In announcing the arrival last week of the Dutch ship of war *Zwaluw*, we mentioned that Mr. Modderman had come in her, as "Commissioner for the Netherlands to China." This we have been requested to correct by stating that Mr. Modderman has been entrusted by the Dutch Government with a special mission to this country.

It appears we were premature in announcing last week the *Eastern Globe* of Hongkong as defunct. Last Saturday's number of that paper has since come to hand, and sickness of the printers is therein stated as the cause of its previous non-appearance. We trusted to our Hongkong correspondent for the correctness of our information.

We have letters from Chusan to the 4th instant; the following Vessels were there. *Rhiza Stewart*, *Thomas Crisp*, *Fortescue*, *Amoyan*, *Valparaiso*, *Flower*, *Pedican*, *Island Queen*, *Young Hebe*.

Trade was in a languid state, but little doing owing to the local authorities at Ningpo stopping the native traders from purchasing until the completion of the Consular arrangements.

H. M. S. *Vixen* arrived here last night from Amoy.—*Friend of China*, 16th Novr.

*From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette,
of 16th November.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Copy of an official communication from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner intimating a modification which has been made in the new Tariff regarding the article "Foreign Ginseng," is published for general information.

It is also notified, that on a careful examination of the English Version of the Tariff promulgated on the 22nd of July last, it has been discovered, that the Article "Sea Otter Skins" are inserted at one mace five candareens each (1 m. 5 c.) instead of one tael five mace each (1 t. 5 m.), which typographical error is hereby pointed out and is to be corrected accordingly.

By order of his Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
13th November, 1843.

KEYING, High Imperial Commissioner. Governor General of Kiangsoo and Kiangse. &c. &c. hereby makes this official communication.

The American Consul having represented to us, "that in arranging the new Tariff, the duty on Foreign Ginseng had alone been left unequal, and that it was proposed to rate it as follows, viz: on every 100 Catties of Foreign Ginseng to rate two tenths as inferior quality, and levy duties on those rates according to the newly established Rules; and that this once agreed to, afterwards there should be no more change," and other words to the same effect:—Whereupon I, the High Commissioner, having consulted with the Governor-General, and having ascertained from the market price of Foreign Ginseng that the above statement was perfectly correct, we forthwith agree to the said proposal. Besides therefore respectfully memorialising the Court of this correction, and giving an official reply to the said American Consul, and duly advising the several high officers of Canton, Fokien, Chekiang, and Kiangsoo charged with the Superintendence of Maritime Customs, it is right that I also officially inform the Honorable Plenipotentiary of the same, which is the express object of this communication.

An important Official Communication.

To His Excellency

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B.
H. B. M. Plenipotentiary.

Taoukwang 23rd year, 9th month, 16th day.
(7th November 1843.)

True translation,

Signed, R. THOM,
Interpreter.

The correction in the Tariff will be as follows—
22 Ginseng 1st quality per 100 catties 38,0, | 1/2 3/4ths 7,6.
Do. 2nd quality, or refuse per do. 3,0, | 1/2 3/4ths — 2,8.

T. 10,4.

True copy, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Bart, and G. C. B. Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, is pleased to publish, for general information and guidance, the following Copy of a letter addressed to the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate at Hongkong, together with "Rules regarding the discharge of destitute British Seamen from the Merchant Seamen's Hospital."

By order **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1843.

Government House, Victoria.
(Hongkong) November 7th, 1843

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger &c. &c. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of last month, in which you state that a Seaman called Peter Sinclair then in the Merchant Seamen's Hospital, had been reported fit for duty, and requested to be instructed whether he was to be discharged immediately from the Hospital, and, if so discharged, whether he was to receive this

allowance of a distressed and destitute British Seaman, until he could provide himself with the means of subsistence.

Your subsequent letter, dated the 6th instant, stating that the above Seaman had got a berth on board a Ship in the Harbour has likewise been received, but His Excellency thinks it advisable to lay down the following Rules by which you can regulate your proceedings in all future similar cases.

These Rules, with a copy of this letter, will likewise be published for general information and guidance.

You will of course distinctly understand, that, the Rules now laid down are not in any degree to interfere with those promulgated in the Government Notification of the 16th of August last, respecting the admission of Seamen to the Merchant Seamen's Hospital. I have &c.

(Signed) **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

True copy, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

WILLIAM PEDDER ESQ. R. N.

Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate.

Hong-Kong.

Rules regarding the discharge of destitute British seamen from the merchant seamen's hospital.

1st. British merchant seamen may, for the sake of more strictly defining these rules, be considered to be of two classes, viz.

Those who may have been serving on-board ships direct from England.

Those who may have belonged to vessels in the country, colonial, or coasting trade.

2nd. When a seaman of the former class shall have been sent as a destitute seaman to hospital, and is fit to return to his duty he shall be ordered on board the first vessel proceeding to England agreeable to the Act of Parliament, and a Memorandum of the expenses incurred on him sent home to be recovered from the owners of the vessel in which he was originally shipped.

3rd. With respect to those seamen who may belong to the latter class, the expenses of all cases that may now be in hospital, or that may occur up to the 1st of December next, will be borne by the Government, but as from that day the penalties for breaches of the merchant seamen's act are to be enforced, as announced in the Government Notification of the 4th of October 1843, so, in like manner, the master owner or consignee (when the law will admit) of the last vessel from which any destitute seaman may have been irregularly discharged or left behind on any pretence, whether at Hongkong, Macao or any other place in China, will be held responsible and obliged, by a summary inquiry and proceeding, to pay all expenses incurred on such seaman and without reference to the period that he may have served on board such last vessel.

Masters, owners and consignees of all vessels will therefore understand, that, in addition to the penalties laid down for infraction of the merchant seamen's act, they will further be obliged to pay all expenses of men whom they may discharge and who may afterwards be found destitute or who may be sent to hospital as destitute seamen.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

(Signed) **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

True copy, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

In consequence of information this day received from the Imperial Commissioner, the Mails to be despatched by H. M's. Steamer *Spitfire* will not be closed at the Post Office, Victoria, until 5 p. m. on the 1st of December.

By order **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1843.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 220
a 222 Rs per 100 £.
By cash, large, 4 a 44 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November, **ARRIVED**
9, (B.) *Ruby*, Dangerfield, Australia.

- 9, (Du.) *Justina*, Rash, Samarang.
- 11, (B.) *Sulimany*, Monk, Bombay.
- 12, " *William Hughes*, McFarlane, Chusan.
- 13, " *Cecilia*, Buttrey, Bally.
- 15, (Du.) *Anna Elisa*, Drent, Japan.
- 15, H.M.St. *Fiera*, Capt. Gifford, Chusan & Amoy.

PASSENGERS per

Anna Elisa, Messrs J. M. Wolf; H. H. Ostruck, and E. Biker.

H. M. St. *Fiera*, Revd. Mr. and Mrs Gutslaff.

SAILED

- 9, (B.) *Sr F. Ryan*, Anderson, Chusan.
- 9, " *Nathus*, Gibson, Amoy and Chusan.
- 10, " *Persia*, Addington, Singapore.
- , " *Myarem Dyarem*, Puddicombe, Siam.
- 10, (A) *Ann McKim*, Vassner, New York.
- 12, (B.) *Wanderer*, —, Singapore.
- 13, " *Eagle*, Sewell, Bristol.
- 12, " *Mary Anne*, —, Clyde.
- 12, " *Judith Allan*, Hayes, London.
- 12, " *Juliet*, Alexander, do.
- 12, " *Dumfries*, Thomas, Liverpool.
- 16, " *M. S. Elphinstone*, Eucles, Sing & Calcutta.
- 18, (Du.) *Jane*, Berg, Batavia.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing & Bombay.—*Maid of Athens* on the 10th :
Scaleby Castle.

For Sing. & Calcutta.—*Ariel*.

The *Sr Edward Ryan*, bound for Chusan, returned to Hongkong on the 11th, having sprung a leak.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 8th Aug.	SINGAPORE 19th Oct.
UNITED STATES, July 14.	MANILA, 28th Oct.
CALCUTTA, 7th Sept.	AMOY, 12th Nov.
BOMBAY, 18th Sept.	CHUAN, 4th Nov.
JAVA, 22d Sept	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Alfred	—	Harrison	"
Arun	—	Killick	Dent and Co.
Algerie	—	Hill	"
Antares	—	Drussett	H. Pybus.
*Adml Moorsom	—	Mc Knight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Asia,	537	Smith,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
*Ariadne,	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Ann, (shire	789	Thorne,	"
*Buckingham	1468	McGregor	"
Belhaven	—	Watt	"
Bom Hormusjee	—	Lemon	H. Rustonjee.
*Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Bombay	—	Farley	Jardine M. & Co.
Bengalee	—	Boadle	"
Cecilia,	—	Buttrey	J. Bird and Co.
Clover,	—	Norris,	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones,	—	McPee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Cornwall	—	Baxter	Boathead and Co.
Cas. of Minto	—	Wishart	H. Pybus.
*Charles Forbes	—	Wills,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Coaxer,	—	Ridley,	Turner & Co.
*Chusan	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
*Cornmandel	—	cunningm.	"
*Caroline;	—	Williams,	Russell and Co.
*Ceylon,	—	Fergusson	"
Castle Huntly,	—	Roddie,	Macvicar and Co.
Crisma	—	Fletcher.	Jardine M. & Co.
*Caledonia,	430	Burn,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Chieftain (land	—	Boyle,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Das of Northber-	541	Scott,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Diana,	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
*DorWellington	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
*Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
*Earl Balcarras,	1489	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Euphrates,	—	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.

SUPPLEMENT.

•Ems,	—	Scanlan	Macvicar & Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	—	Jardine, M. & Co.
Guess	—	McKellar	John Smith.
•Hygeia	—	Woodbury	Nve, Parkin & Co.
Harlequin,	—	Edwards,	H. Pybus.
Hope	—	Crawford	—
•Hasbemy,	533	Buckle,	B. Seare.
•Hector	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
•Hesperus	—	Killey	—
•Harmony,	—	577 Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
•Indiana,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson
Iris,	298	Merritt,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
•Ingleborough,	—	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Isa	—	Lakeland	Lindsay and Co.
John O'Gaunt	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
John Horton,	336	can'gham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Christian	—	withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
•John Laird,	—	—	—
James Campbell	326	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
•John Brewer,	—	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
Janet	—	Drury	Macvicar and Co.
•Lucy Wright,	—	Pollock	—
Lady M. Naghten	—	Young	Dent and Co.
Lord Amberst,	—	Zabell,	—
Maid of Athens	—	Hews	—
Mofat	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Margaret Wilkie	—	Suttie	Macvicar and Co.
Mermaid,	—	Ryle,	—
Pearl	—	waterwor	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Prima Donna	—	Kell [th	Dent and Co.
•Posidonie,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
Ruby	—	dangerfield	Russell and Co.
•Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
•Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
•Repulse,	1425	Marquis,	Thomas Marquis,
Ruparell,	—	—	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Semiramis	—	Cairnie	—
•Sir H. Compton,	—	Bolton	P. Merwanjee & Co.
•Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Scaleby Castle,	—	Johnston	H. Rustonjee.
Sulymany	—	Mont	Lindsay & Co.
Sarah,	486	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
•Scotia	—	Drayner	—
•Sultana,	—	Wilson,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
•Stains Castle	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
•Thomas Fielden	398	blackstone	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Time,	—	—	H. Pybus.
•Tha. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
•Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
•Vict. Sandon,	—	Lancaster,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Velocipede	—	woodward	—
•Wm. Jardine,	—	Jones,	Dent and Co.
Wm. Mitchell	—	m. lachlane	Macvicar and Co.
Wm. Hughes	—	McFarlane	—
Waverley	—	Morgan	Wetmore and Co.

AMERICAN.

•Lucas	—	Miller,	Olyphant & Co.
Zenobia,	—	Kesney,	—
•J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	Russell and Co.
•Louvre	—	Green,	—
Cincinnati	—	Willson	Wetmore and Co.
Oscar [man	—	Eyre	—
•Stephen Lur-	—	Buckster,	Olyphant and Co.
•Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
•Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
•Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	—
Childe Harold	—	Johnson	J. D. Sword and co.
•Ronaldson	—	Fox	Olyphant and Co.
•Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	Land	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin,	—
Cayuga	—	Starbuck	Russell and Co.
•Stieglitz	—	Blackler	—

Dutch,

Sloop of war Zwaluw,		Captain Schuler,
Anna Eliza	—	Drent
Justina	—	Rush

HAMBURG,

•Hebe	—	Petersen
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FRENCH,

Frig. Cléopatre,		Captain Roy.
Frig. Erigone,		Captain Cécille.
La Fayette,	—	Costey
Leocadie	—	Brindejougue

* At Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 47.] Macao, Saturday, 25th November, 1843.

[No. 425.]

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.
LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1813.

NOTICE.—MARK MOSS of Singapore, Merchant, having by *Indenture*, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the under-signed in *Trust*, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said *Indenture*,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said MARK MOSS are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said *Indenture*, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said MARK MOSS to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT McEWEN, } Trustees,
Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China—

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—Having in the Public Journal of Macao of the date of 20th September inserted an article that Mr. G. MOSES of the Firm of Messrs LOPES, MOSES & Co., had withdrawn himself, I do hereby beg to recall the said advertisement, and state that the Firm will now again be conducted under the name of LOPES, MOSES & Co.

JANUARIO J. LOPES.

Macao, 18th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 28th September, all persons, having claims against the Estate of the late Honble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to ALEX. ANDERSON Esq., Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.

ALEX. MATHESON.
ALEX. ANDERSON.
CHARLES STEWART.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PEIRCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years' practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a HOUSE of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connexion with Messrs BUTLER, SYKES and Co. Manila, and Messrs SCHWABE and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYKES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.—

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughendon Brothers,
by his attorney, } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON

Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Prava Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Gottin Fever.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

A. H. FRYER.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents!

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.



THE fine fast sailing A I Barque ANOU, only 3 years old, well found in stores, and having recently been coppered.

Apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 17th November, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. (DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)



THE A. 1. Yarmouth built Barque "LOUISA CAMPBELL," 275 tons, old measurement, carries a fair Cargo and sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, 30 tons Small Kentledge. For further particulars apply to N. DUUS, Hongkong, or FEARON & SON Macao.

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR SALE.



THE fine Hambro' Schooner HARR with all her stores &c., as she is just come from Singapore. For Particulars apply to A. A. de MELLO.

Macao, 13th November, 1843.

N. B. The HARR is well adapted for the coast trade, she sails well and carries a good Cargo.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE COUNTESS OF MINTO, Capt. Mc MILLAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st proximo. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 18th November, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.



THE A. 1. Ship "INDIAN," Regd. 441 Tons, capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th, Novr., 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE Barque "INA," Capt. LARLAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A 1 Ship "WILLIAM JARDINE," Captain Jones, will leave Whampoa about the 15th November. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON or BOMBAY, ON MODERATE TERMS.



THE Ship "REPUBLIC," 1425 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

CAPT. THOMAS MARQUIS.

on board in "Blenheim" Reach.

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SOWERS, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWASSEE NANARHOY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing Brig "NAUTILUS," Capt. GISSON, 232 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

Macao, 28th July 1843

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the EDITOR of the Canton Press.

Macao, 24th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to Macao, 2d Nov. 1843. **B. A. BARRETTO.**

TO LET.—A new and well furnished WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business.—For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

A VESSEL.

WANTED.—The undersigned is requested to buy a vessel of 3 or 400 tons, British or Foreign. For terms and further particulars, apply to **JNO. SMITH.**

Macao, 10th Novr. 1843.

PUBLIC SALES.

JNO. SMITH has now the pleasure to intimate to the public, that he will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, between the 27th and 30th inst. (of which notice will be given in Handbills), the whole of the valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS and CROCKERY-WARE, and EFFECTS, belonging to the late *A. J. Mercer, Esq.* The Sale will take place in the Godowns of *W. Scott, Esq.*

Macao, 24th November, 1843.

ON an early day **JNO. SMITH** will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of handsome and elegantly finished FURNITURE, &c. belonging to *D. L. Barra, Esq.* Further particulars will be published hereafter. Macao, 24th November, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously sold by private contract), the fast sailing Brigantine "FAIR BARBADIAN," of 134 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's. Macao, 16th November, 1843.

IN the first week of ensuing November, **JNO. SMITH** will have the pleasure to announce for sale the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. as she lies at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 27th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LANCE, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cwt; apply to **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 16th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doekins for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 30th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to **Capt. MORISON.** on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne. Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Taberd's Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, 8 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$25. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to **A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.**

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—EAU DE COLOGNE, POMATUM, HOCK, SELTZER WATER, 1 PRANO PORT, FRENCH SILK DRESSES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, LINED OIL VARNISH, TURPENTINE OIL, DRILLS, COTTON SOCKS, SILK STOCKINGS, GOLD TRINKETS. **B. BARRETTO.**

Apply to Macao, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SPERM CANDLES, Superior WINCHESTER SOAP, 3 Sets Dinner service Nankeen PATTERN. 3 Do. Do. Italian PATTERN. Manila ROPE of SIZES.

Apply to **B. BARRETTO.**

FOR SALE.—A black MANILA PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to **FEARON & SON.**

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. **E. I. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA,** accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.** Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BALLY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BFAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SMERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BORD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. **Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, do Hanging LAMPs with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.** Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEISE & Co.;** apply to **DENT & Co.**

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of *Mrs KEAO LWAN WANG.* A Chinese Tale, translated by *SLOTH,* price one Dollar. *ESOP'S FABLES* in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by *SLOTH,* price two dollars. *THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS,* price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c. price 1/2 cents

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by *Edward William Symons,* price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
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TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de St, at 30 cents each.

LAHORE.

From the Bombay Times, 30th Sept.

ASSASSINATION OF THE MAHARAJAH SHERE SING, AND HIS MINISTER DHYAN SING.—Intelligence was on Thursday evening received by special express, of the assassination of the Maharajah SHERE SING by his minister Dhyan Sing, whose extraordinary conduct has for some time past been subject of so much animadversion, and who appears to have considered his arrangements sufficiently matured, and his party strong enough to take the last great and determined step towards seizing the reins of empire. Neither date nor details have reached us, but the fact may be relied upon. The traitor did not long go unpunished, having met his death by the weapons of the parties on whom he appears to have depended for support. The Maharajah having fallen by the hands of his minister—that minister was next morning assassinated by his own partisans. We are in this as in the other case, assured of the fact, though ignorant of particulars. The leaders of the two great parties in the Punjab having thus perished, the Sikh territory will at once fall into a state of the wildest

anarchy and confusion, and the Government of India may be compelled, for its own safety, to do with perfect propriety and justice that which it seemed at any rate to be determined on with or without an apology. On the 27th June, 1839, the founder of the Sikh government as it now stands, for so Runjeet Sing may be considered, died of diseases brought on by excessive indulgence. He was succeeded by his son Kurruck Sing, a weak and bigotted prince, who having been attacked with fever, refused assistance from all but native physicians, and fell a victim to their incapacity and his own foolish obstinacy; he died 5th November, 1840. The day after, Nao Nehal Sing, a high-spirited youth, was killed, as was given out, by the falling of a beam near the city gate, while returning from his father's obsequies. He was succeeded by the late ruler, Shere Sing, a child said to have been purchased by one of the wives of Runjeet Sing, and presented to him as his own—and though never recognised as such, he was treated with much consideration, and appointed Governor of Cashmere; he won his way to the throne by intrigue and violence, in February, 1841. Ajai Sing, the only scion of the original stock, from which Runjeet himself was descended, was sent, in 1841, on embassy to Calcutta, and was afterwards murdered in the Zeeana. A genealogical tree of the Sikh rulers appears in our issue of the 9th instant, and will now be consulted with interest. General Avitabile is now, if we mistake not, at Simla; of General Ventura's whereabouts we cannot speak. It is more than likely, that one of the first movements of any magnitude from without of which we shall hear, will be an attempt of the Afghans to recover Reshawur, in the midst of the expected confusion, and when the troops are likely to quit the outposts of the empire, to share the spoils of the capital. The whole of the alterations announced as about to be carried into effect amongst the armies in Scinde will, of course, for the present be put an end to,—and, instead of Bombay troops being withdrawn, it is likely that more would be demanded of us had we a man to spare. Lord Ellenborough will not only escape the obloquy so justly incurred by the foolish scheme of assembling an army of exercise on the Jumna, but will probably have the luck to be considered a hero and saviour in spite of himself. The Sattlej substituted for the Jumna as a mustering place will bring 20,000 men at once to the point where their services are required, and before this time twelve months, the Indus from Attock to Kurachee may bound the north-west frontier of our empire. How little need we have to adventure on unnecessary wars—how little excuse in hunting out causeless quarrels—should, if not before, surely have been sufficiently impressed upon our statesmen since the conquest of Scinde. Here we have our arms more than full enough with Gwalior and the Punjab—even had we our former desert frontier to protect us. The present extraordinary combination of events has fallen out just at the time most desirable for military operations: the cold season is at hand, and till the month of March the weather is in its most favourable, or at all events endurable, state for the most extensive operations. The Indus began some six weeks since to subside, and is now shrinking, as are also its snow-fed tributaries, rapidly within its ordinary bed. But we are permitting speculation to carry us too far. We have yet to await the set of the tide of circumstance, and endeavour to be guided by its current. While the fine condition of the army, and the rapidly improving state of the finances of the country, offers us the highest grounds of hope—the wild and wilful career which the hair brained head of the government has hitherto pursued, leads us to regard with apprehension any great general movement in which it is possible, through his capricious interference, to fail. We apprehended a new budget for Monday's dispatch—if we have but few items to communicate, those which we do possess are of sufficient moment to stir a nation's blood even in its most apathetic mood. General Napier may wear laurels of brighter hue, won in a less questionable cause of quarrel than those of Fiallaie or Dubba; or perhaps a coronet may grace his brow before he is permitted to quit the banks of the Indus. On the head of some more worthy to wear them could they fall.

After the above was in type, the following letter dated Ferozepore, 17th Sept., was received from a much valued correspondent, to whom we look for future favours:—

"The peer, as the *Friend of India* calls the Panjab, is ripe at last. Shere Sing, and his son Pertab Sing, have both been murdered; and if there is any ray on this side of the river, we cannot turn out of the lines with 1000 men. It is not yet known who murdered the Maharajah and his son; but there is no one left now but Tara Sing, said to be Shere Sing's twin brother, and Nao Nehal's widow; the former is a fool, and I believe a faker; while the other is too young to have the courage to place herself at the head of a party, though I think the old Sikh chiefs would support her. If I hear any more news to-morrow or next day, I will write to you again—at present I must conclude as the dawn is going off."

CHINA AND RUSSIA.—Relative to the trade between China and Russia, the *Frankfort Journal* has the following remarks:—"By intelligence received through a direct channel from Kiachta, it appears that the quantity of tea brought there this year by the Chinese to be ex-

changed for Russian produce, amounts to only 30,000 chests, whilst last year they brought 120,000 chests. The exchange trade at Kiachta, between the Chinese and the Russians, has been very unfavorable; and most of the merchants have been obliged to leave their merchandise in the depots until next year. The price of tea has already risen considerably, and will rise still more. The greatest share of the trade in tea is carried on between Moscow and China. The government has summoned the principal merchants of Moscow to St Petersburg to hear their report on the exchange trade carried on this year with Kiachta, and to give their opinion as to the best means of remedying this state of things. During the late hostilities between China and England, the Russian and Chinese exchange trade was more flourishing than at any other period."

THE AMBAR.—Up to our latest advices from Colombo (1st September) no intimation had been received there of the arrival at Point de Galle of the steamer *Akbar*, and we are thus inclined to think she must have proceeded direct from Penang to Aden. The distance from Penang to Point de Galle is about 20 degrees, or 1200 miles, and might easily be accomplished by a powerful steamer like the *Akbar* in six days, even against the westerly winds which prevail in August; but if we allow her eight days, being at the rate of 350 miles per day, and assume that she left Penang not later than the 14th of August, she ought, on this hypothesis, to have reached Point de Galle, if bound there at all, by the 22d. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that she has proceeded direct to Aden, and have little doubt that she will have arrived there about the same time as the *Hindustan*, and may not improbably be the bearer of the September mail to Bombay, which the unfortunate return of the *Victoria* will otherwise render very late in arriving. Indeed, unless the *Hindustan* or *Akbar* bring the mails to Aden, we cannot see how they can reach this before the 22d or 23d of October; but if brought to Aden by either of the above steamers, they may then be forwarded thence either by the *Akbar* or *Victoria*—which left us on Monday and will surely reach Aden by the 29th, and may thus still reach us about the usual time. We confess, however, that we have but faint hopes of any such good luck, at least so far as the *Hindustan* is concerned; and if the *Akbar* arrived at Aden before the other's departure thence, she would probably proceed no further, but transfer her passengers and despatches at once to the *Hindustan*. In this case all will depend on the Consul at Suez feeling himself justified, owing to the non arrival of the Bombay packet, in sending on the Mails to Aden by the *Hindustan*. If he does so all will be right, and if he does not, we cannot blame him. The subject will, however, afford our citizens ample food for speculation and conjecture, which, in these dull times, is worth something; and, should a signal for a steamer happen to be made about the 8th or 10th proximo, why the "great excitement in the city" which such such occasion, will be worth ———, something more!—*Ibid*, 16th Sept.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 25th Nov., 1843.

By the *Mor* we have received Bombay papers to the 30th September, and extract from the *Times* of that date the very important intelligence received from the Panjab, of the murder of Shere Singh, and of his murderer Dhan Singh. These occurrences will probably lead to the occupation of the country by the Company's troops, and to a permanent annexation of the Sikh country to the British Indian Empire of which the Indus will become the north-eastern frontier. That Lahore would probably at no very distant date become a part of British India has long been anticipated, but that the turbulence of its leaders should thus have precipitated its fate must surpass the most sanguine schemes for aggrandisement framed by Lord Ellenborough. The *Akbar* Steamer had according to the last advices not touched at Ceylon, and she must therefore have sailed direct for Suez. The *Syph* had arrived from Calcutta at Singapore, whence she sailed in company with the *Mor* but has not yet reached. We have only seen a Calcutta Price Current of 16th September in which Opium is quoted Pains 1870 a 75, Benares 1510 a 20, Rs. Stock remaining 3055 chests. The *Water Witch* was to have left Calcutta immediately after the *Syph*. In Bombay prices are quoted at Rs. per chest. According to advices received from Calcutta the quantity of Opium to be brought forward for next year's sales will not exceed 18,000 Chests instead of the 22,000 which it was previously said would be offered for sale by Government. In Bombay the passes or export duty on Opium have been raised from 125 to 200 Rupees per Chest.

We hear it to be the intention of many of the British commercial houses to remove their establishments to Hongkong early next year. Many have been the causes which have retarded this movement, in which the general unhealthiness of the island had no small share, and such is the impression the many fatal cases of fever have made upon us that the departure of our friends and neighbours for Hongkong will cause us no inconsiderable anxiety. As is generally the case where interest is at stake, the opinions as to the healthiness or unhealthiness of the island are conflicting, and not without some bias although unconsciously acquired thro' circumstances or events. Some contend that the natural situation of, and formation of the land immediately behind, the town are extremely unfavorable to a free and healthy circulation of air, and that therefore probably Hongkong will for ever continue to be unhealthy. Others on the other hand say that most of the cases of fever may be traced to causes that have nothing to do with the general healthiness of the place, or at least with such only as may be hereafter removed. It is said by these that most of the persons that died had been much exposed to the sun; that the houses, the floors of which are mostly upon the damp and newly turned up ground, were unfit residences; that newly turned up earth is always apt to create miasma; and that finally, if the paddy swamps were properly drained, the chances of fever would be much lessened, and that probably after proper houses shall have been provided, the newly dug earth have spent its noxious vapors, and the swamps drained, the town of Victoria is likely to be as healthy as Macao, which enjoys one of the most delightful and salubrious climates imaginable. We believe some weight to be due to all three reasons, and that many of the losses we have to deplore may have been caused by influences with which the climate, properly speaking, had little to do. With proper care the fever may possibly be guarded against, and a more efficient mode of medical treatment to arrest its progress may be discovered; these are however merely speculations; whilst we have at present the fact of a great mortality, not only on shore, but likewise on board the ships of war in the harbour, and recently we hear that disease has broken out among the garrison of Cheek-chu on the southside of the island. These latter facts would lead to the supposition that from some natural causes the island and its environs are really unhealthy. Whatever may be the truth, it seems that during the approaching season a full trial will be made of its qualities; we sincerely trust it will not cost those making the experiment too dear.

PIRACY.—For several months past we have heard nothing of pirates in these waters, and fast-boats, i.e. comfortable Chinese sailing boats for passengers, have been plying daily and nightly between this and Hongkong, without any accident having happened, and the confidence in their safety was such that one or two foreigners probably without arms would take passage in them, and be of course without means of defence against an attack from outside or the Chinese crew of the boat, who often are not sufficiently well known to deserve much confidence. From this state of security travellers are likely to be roused by learning that a fastboat containing three gentlemen passengers, and having left Hongkong on Wednesday evening last, was at about 9 or 10 o'clock at night off the Brothers in Capingmoo passage fired at by a large boat having something of the appearance of a fishingboat. The passenger boat was hailed by the stranger to heave to and to be examined, which was of course declined, and either from the superiority of the sailing of the former, or from the pirates knowing there were Europeans on board, they did not come to close quarters, and soon dropped astern. From the report of the guns (three or four shots having been fired) they were judged to have been of considerable size.

We publish from the *Friend of China* of the 28d a corrected copy of Keying's proclamation regarding the reduction of the duty on Ginseng, from which it will be seen that by it the duty is really reduced from 38 T. to T. 10. 2—A line in transcribing the original translation, or in setting up the types, seems to have been skipped and occasioned the error.

We learn that our Correspondent who, a fortnight since, informed us that a Brig of war was building

in Boston for the Chinese Government was in error, probably caused by the circumstance that a clipper, "the *Androp*" was building there for an American firm here, and she was to have sailed for Bombay under command of Capt. Dumasque about the 1st of August last.

The British authorities have, we understand, rented the whole of the ground formerly occupied by the British, Dutch, and Greek factories for an annual ground rent of 4000 £. It is intended to build thereon the necessary Consular Offices, and to let out the remaining ground to private parties, who will be required to build their houses according to a plan calculated to secure the houses as much as possible against the risk of fire. Beyond this we hear of nothing of interest from Canton, except that the demand for imports was better and prices of Cotton were improving.

A Steamer will leave for the North on Tuesday, or Wednesday next with Mr. Thom as officiating Consul for Ningpo. From a Notice below it will be seen that the "Spitfire" Steamer will be despatched for India on the 26th. It is supposed she will proceed to Suez, not to Bombay.

On Sunday last the Portuguese Brig of War *Tigre* returned from Canton, via Hongkong, with M. Pinto, late Governor of Macao, who had been entrusted with some negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner and Canton authorities by the present Governor. We have not heard whether or not these have terminated satisfactorily.

Per *Posthumus* advices from Chusan to 4th November have been received, which are to the effect that great activity prevailed there in trade, considerable quantities of Canton goods having been sold; the enquiry for Woollens was not however lively. Four vessels, we believe *Fortescue*, *Eliza Steward*, *Frankland* and *Litherland*, had sailed from Chusan on the 15th for Shanghai, where Capt. Salfour, H. M. Consul for that port, had already arrived.

Our attention has been directed by commercial friends to the quotations given by the *Friend of China* of 28d inst. of Canton market prices, which they assure us are in every instance by far too high, and altogether erroneous, even supposing them to be intended as prices duty paid. We would recommend to our Hongkong Contemporary, if he does give quotations at all, to take the necessary pains of obtaining correct ones; his commercial reports, not only from Canton but from other places also, are frequently quite wrong, and may seriously mislead people.

In a *Sing Free Press* of 4th October brought by the *Zeminder* we see the arrival there from China of the *Falcon*, *City of Palaces*, *Madras*, *Elleanor*, *Lancaster* and *Monika*.

From Chusan we learn that the market was well supplied with woollen and cotton goods, and that trade was generally flat.

The Ningpo authorities still continue to prohibit the importation of goods, even at the duties as arranged by the Tariff, pending the arrival of the Consul. This circumstance while it has tended to repress sales there, has brought dealers from Che-poo into this market, who run their goods at Chin-chu at the mouth of the Ningpo river. Few goods have lately entered Ningpo; some, after an ineffectual attempt to get them introduced have been returned to Chusan. The strictness of the Chinese Functionaries in preventing the importation of goods, considering how accessible they have ever shown themselves to bribery, is a new feature in the working out of the new regulations. This novel show of honesty is probably to be attributed mainly to the influence of an Imperial chop received some time back, stating that after the receipt thereof no goods were to be imported into Ningpo until the British Consul arrived, and put in force the duties as settled by the Tariff.—*Friend of China*, 28d Nov.

By letters just received from Bangkok, Siam, we learn that a fine Steamer had been purchased for the

King and she was soon expected at Bangkok. The King was monopolizing all the trade and ruining his country, while his Ministers were busily engaged in erecting Forts at the mouth of the Meikong to keep out the English hostile forces. Sugar had risen in price, twenty five per cent. At Bangkok there was in September a larger number of foreign vessels than usual, the "W. S. Hamilton," Capt Brown, from London, being the latest arrival.

It will be seen by the shipping list that the "Mayaram Dayaram" left Hongkong for Bangkok ten days ago.—*Hongkong Register*, 21st Nov.

During the past ten days large quantities of Rice have been purchased by Chinese merchants at Hongkong, from the foreign shipping, and sent to different parts of the Coast in Junka.—*Ibid.*

Since the breaking up of the large mat town on Chapel Hill, and the sending off the swarms of beggars which infested the streets, there has been a marked diminution in the number of robberies, although a few cases still occur. Last week we have heard a godown at the East end of the town was broken into and property to a considerable amount carried off.—*Ibid.*

From the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, of 23rd November.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification of the 13th instant regarding the transmission of the Mails by H. M's. Steamer *Spitfire*, it is hereby notified that the vessel will be despatched at day break on the 1st of December, and that her Mails will be closed at the Post Offices at Victoria and Macao, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 29th instant.

By order RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1843.

KEVIN, High Imperial Commissioner, Governor General of Kiangsoo and Kiangse, &c. &c. hereby makes this Official Communication.

The American Consul, having represented to us, "that in arranging the new Tariff, the duty on Foreign Ginseng had alone been left unequal, and that it was proposed to rate it as follows, vizt. on every 100 Catties of Foreign Ginseng to rate two tenths as first quality and eight tenths as inferior quality, and levy duties on those rates according to the newly established Rules; and that this once agreed to, afterwards there should be no more change," and other words to the same effect—Whereupon I, the High Commissioner, having consulted with the Governor General, and having ascertained from the market price of Foreign Ginseng that the above statement was perfectly correct, we forthwith agreed to the said proposal. Besides therefore respectfully memorializing the Court of this correction, and giving an Official Reply to the said American Consul, and duly advising the several high Officers of Canton, Peking, Chekiang, and Kiangsoo charged with the Superintendence of Maritime Customs, it is right that I also officially inform the Honorable Plenipotentiary of the same, which is the express object of this communication.

An important Official Communication.
To His Excellency

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B.
H. B. M's. Plenipotentiary.

Tsankwang, 23rd year, 9th month, 16th day.
(7th November 1843.)

True translation.

Signed R. THUM,—Interpreter.

The correction in the Tariff will be as follows:—

T. M. T. M.
22 Ginseng 1st quality per 100 catties 35.0. | 7ths 7.6.
Do. 2nd quality, or refuse per do. 3.5. | 7ths 2.8.

T. 10.4.

True Copy, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 3d. 4s. 4d. per £, nominal.

On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 228 Rs. per 100 £.

On CASH, large, 3 & 3½ per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November.

ARRIVED

18. (B.) *Psyche*, Landers, Chusan.
19. (A.) *Alber*, Hallett, Liverpool, 19th July.
20. *Delhi*, Heard, New Orleans.
20. (B.) *Canton*, Crouch, London.
20. *Mor*, Thomas, Bombay, 2nd October.
21. *John Dalton*, Denton, Liverpool, 4th July.
21. *Zemindar*, King, Ardrossan.
24. *Posthumus*, Milner, Chusan.

PASSENGERS per

Canton, Messrs John Butt and Edward Newman.

November.

SAILED

19. (B.) *Sir E. Ryan*, Anderson, Chusan.
19. *Prima Donna*, Kell, Singapore.
20. *Cattle Huntly*, Reddie, Bombay.
21. *Euphrates*, Wilson, London.
21. *Scalby Castle*, Johnson, Bombay.
21. *Asia*, Smith, Bally.
23. *Maid of Athens*, Hews, Bombay.
24. *Maryland*, Norton, Mazatlan.
25. *Britomart*, —, Singapore.
25. (A.) *Lucas*, Miller, New York.

PASSENGERS per

Castle Huntly, Mr. and Mrs D. L. Burn, Mrs Bryce, Miss Bryce, Capt. Scanlan.
Euphrates, Mr. Almack.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing & Bombay.—*Mor*, on the 10th.
For Sing. & Calcutta.—*Ariel*.
For Singapore.—*Cornwall*, this evening.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th Aug. SINGAPORE 23rd Oct.
UNITED STATES, July 14. MANILA, 25th Oct.
CALCUTTA, 20th Sept. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 2nd Oct. CHUSAN, 16th Nov.
JAVA, 22d Sept.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Alfred	—	Harrison	"
Aron	—	Killick	Dent and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	"
Antares	—	Drewett	H. Pybus.
Ashim Moorsom	—	McKnight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Ariadne	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Anna Maria	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann, (shire)	789	Thorne	"
Buckingham	1468	McGregor	"
Belhaven	—	Watt	"
Bom Hurmusjer	—	Lemon	H. Rustomjee.
Belle Alliance	—	Perce	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bombay	—	Furley	Jardine M. & Co.
Bengalee	—	Bondle	"
Cecilia	—	Ruttre	J. Burd and Co.
Clown	—	McMillan	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones	—	McFee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Cornwall	—	Baxted	Boustead and Co.
Cos of Minor	—	McMillan	H. Pybus.
Charles Forbes	—	Wills	Jardine M. & Co.
Conner	—	Ridley	Turner & Co.
Chusan	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
Cordmandel	—	cunningham	"
Caroline	—	Williams	Russell and Co.
Ceylon	—	Ferguson	"
Canton	—	Crouch	"
Crishah	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
Caledonia	430	Burn	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Chertain Land	—	Barnie	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Das of Northber	541	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
Dianna	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
Dof Wellington	—	Dinning	Macvicar & Co.
Earl of Clare	—	Scott	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Eliza Stewart	—	McLeod	B. Barretto.
Earl Balcarra	1488	Baker	Jardine M. & Co.
Emma	—	Jones	Turner & Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	McKellar	John Smith.
Gues	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Hygiea	—	Edwards	H. Pybus.
Harlequin	—	Crawford	"
Hope	—	"	"

Hasbemy,	533	Buckle,	B. Seare.
Hector,	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
Hesperus,	—	Killey	"
Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
Indiana,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
Iris,	298	Merritt,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Logieborough,	—	Lakeland	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ina,	—	Robertson	Lindsay and Co.
John O'Gaunt	—	cun'gham	Turner and Co.
John Horton,	336	withcombe	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Christian	—	Balls,	Dirom, Gray & Co.
John Barry,	—	Denton	Dent and Co.
John Dalton	—	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird,	328	Browne,	Lindsay and Co.
James Campbell	—	Drury	Macvicar and Co.
John Brewer,	—	Pollock	"
Janet	—	Young	Dent and Co.
Lucy Wright,	—	Zubell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady M. Nighten	—	Thomas	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Gilbert	Macvicar and Co.
Mor	—	Suttie	"
Mogat	—	Ryle, (ib	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Margaret Wilkie	—	waterwor	Turner & Co.
Mermaid,	—	Milner	R. Browne.
Pearl	—	Valentine,	Russell and Co.
Posthumus	—	dangerebell	Turner and Co.
Possidone,	—	McMillan	Bell and Co.
Ruby	—	Bourne	Thomas Marguie.
Ranger,	1425	Marquis,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rookery	—	Cairnie	P. Merwanjee & Co.
Ruparel,	—	Bolton	Russell and Co.
Semiramis	—	Brown,	Lindsay & Co.
Sir H. Compton	—	Monk	Jardine M. & Co.
Simon Taylor,	—	Heidrich,	"
Sulmany	488	Drayner	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Sarah	—	Wilson,	Dent and Co.
Scotia	—	Petrie	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Sultans,	—	blackstone	H. Pybus.
Straits Castle	398	Smith	Russell and Co.
Thomas Fielden	—	Potter	Macvicar & Co.
Time,	—	Lampwater,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Ths. Arbutnot	—	woodward	"
Victoria,	—	Jones,	Dent and Co.
Vict. Sandon,	—	Macfarlane	Macvicar and Co.
Velocipede	—	Morgan	Watmore and Co.
Wm. Jardine,	—	King	"
Wm. Mitchell	—		
Wm. Hughes	—		
Waverley	—		
Zemindar	—		

AMERICAN.

Zenobia,	—	Kenney,	Olyphant & Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	Russell and Co.
Louvre	—	Green,	"
Alber	—	Hallett	"
Delhi	—	Heard	"
Cincinnati	—	Willson	Westmore and Co.
Oscar (man)	—	Byre	"
Stephen Lur	—	Buckster,	Olyphant and Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	"
Childe Harold	—	Johnson	J. D. Sward and co.
Ronaldson	—	Fox	Olyphant and Co.
Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	Land	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin,	"
Cayuga	—	Starbuck	Russell and Co.
Stieglitz	—	Blackler	"

DUTCH.

Sloop of war Zwaluw,	—	Captain Schuyler,	"
Anna Eliza	—	Drent	Russell and Co.
Justina	—	Rush	"

HAMBURG.

Hebe	—	Petersen	A. A. de Mello.
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FRENCH.

Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Roy,	"
Frig. Ergone,	—	Captain Cécille,	"
La Fayette,	—	Cosway	Russell and Co.
Leocadie	—	Brindejoncs	Reyvaan & Co.

• At Whampoa.

DIED.—At the house of the Morrison Education Society, Hongkong, on the morning of the 16th instant, **YVES PAUL ET HENRI, Son of CHARLES PAUL ET HENRI, Esq.,** Manchester, England, after an illness of 15 days,—aged 14 years.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N° 4, Travessa de S6.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 48.] Macao, Saturday, 2nd December, 1843.

[No. 426.]

A CARD—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 30th November, 1843.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.
LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE—MARK Moss of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in Trust, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said Indenture, or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustee, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing, the creditors of the said MARK Moss are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims, and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said MARK Moss to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT Mc EWEN, } Trustees,

Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China.

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PERCIE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.
EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and reset CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Canton, 30th August, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years. Now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE Godowns situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE**, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A. I. river built Ship SLAINS CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, JAMES PETRIE Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or passage apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing A I Barque ARUN, only 3 years old, well found in stores, and having recently been coppered. Apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 17th November, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. (DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)

THE A. I. Yarmouth built Barque "LOUISA CAMPBELL," 275 tons, old measurement, carries a fair Cargo and sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, \$0 to a Small Kentledge. For further particulars apply to **N. DUUS**, Hongkong, or **FEARON & SON** Macao.

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR SALE.

THE fine Hambro' Schooner HERR with all her stores &c., as she is just come from Singapore. For Particulars apply to **A. A. de MELLO.**

Macao, 13th November, 1843.

N. B. The HERR is well adapted for the coast trade, she sails well and carries a good Cargo.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE COURTESY OF MINTO, Capt. Mc MILLAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 5th instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of **HENRY PYBUS.**

Macao, 16th November, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE A. I. Ship "INDIAN", Regd. 441 Tons, capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to **BELL & Co.**

Macao, 10th, Nov., 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "JESU," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

Macao, 22d October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON or BOMBAY, on MODERATE TERMS.

THE Ship "RAPID," 1425 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

Capt. THOMAS MARQUE.

on board in "Blacksten" Ranch.

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAR" of 180 Tons, Capt. SENECA, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWAJURE NANABHOY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brig "NEUTILE," Capt. GIBSON, 322 Tons Register, now lying at Hongkong, ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

Macao, 29th July 1843. **FOX, RAWSON & Co.**

NOTICE—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.

Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to **B. A. BARRETTO.**

Macao, 2d Nov. 1843.

TO LET—A new and well furnished WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances. The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China. Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

A VESSEL WANTED of 350 to 400 tons for Charter. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

GRAND SALE of Elegant HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, &c. by PUBLIC AUCTION. On Monday, the 4th December, 1843. JNO. SMITH, will have the pleasure to offer for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, (in the Godowns adjoining the premises of W. SCOTT, Esq.—St. CARMELO's Buildings.) The whole of the Valuable and Handsomely finished English and Calcutta made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, expensive and beautiful Glass and Crochery-ware; Lamps; Fire Grates; Carpets, and other effects, belonging to the late JOHN A. MERCER, Esq. The Sale will take place at ten o'clock, and for further particulars see Handbills in circulation.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

ON an early day JNO. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of handsome and elegantly finished FURNITURE, &c., belonging to D. L. BURN, Esq. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 24th November, 1843.

ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

THE Hambro, fast sailing Schooner "HERR," of about 110 tons, or thereabouts, will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not sold by private contract,) by JNO. SMITH, on an early day this month; she is built of oak, coppered, and copper fastened, and about eight years old. Further particulars will be published in a few days.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously sold by private contract), the full and

dog Brigantine "FAIR BARBADIAN," of 134 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's. Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cut; apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dress for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolls of Canvas of different Nos. Apply to Capt MORISON. on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne. Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Taber's Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$25. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER. Apply to A. A. RITCHIE, or I. M. ALPORD GRISWOLD.

HONSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 25th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—A black MANILA PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to FEARON & SON. Macao, 4th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1843. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Malt RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEY, Java ARABIC in cases and chests, Singapore BEANS and PEANES, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1843. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astomoth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—MADRERA WINE in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of Kiera & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest reprintment of Miss KLEON LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SCOTT, price one Dollar. BOOY'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SCOTT, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p. 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 13
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de St, at 30 cents each.

LAHORE.

From the India Gazette, 29th Sept.

MURDER OF SHERA SINGH AND HIS SON PARTAB SINGH.—This event took place at the north gate of Lahore, about one and a half mile from the palace, at half past nine o'clock, on the morning of the 15th. The conspiracy was formed by Fakcer Areas-ood-dan and Dhyani Singh, and it fell to the lot of Sirdar Ajeet Singh (Majeetees) and Soochet Singh were also concerned; Dhyani Singh made the arrangement by proposing to the Maharajah to inspect Ajeet Singh's troops, which the Maharajah said he would do the following morning, and orders were accordingly issued. On the Maharajah's arrival at the parade ground he found fault with the appearance and condition of some horsemen purposely placed to attract attention, when Ajeet Singh became saucy, words ran high, and drawing a pistol from his bosom, he (Ajeet Singh) shot Shera Singh through the head, the ball having entered his right temple. General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer, but being opposed by a powerful body of troops were defeated. Ajeet Singh cut up the Rajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and on entering the town met Prince Partab Singh's suwaris, which was immediately attacked and the Prince killed; the palace was taken, and "Dukeep Singh," the only remaining son of Runjeet Singh, a lad ten years old proclaimed to the throne. The treasury was thrown open and the troops paid up all arrears of pay: every child and all of Shera Singh's and Prince Partab Singh's wives were then brought out and murdered, amongst the rest one of Shera Singh's sons only born the previous evening. Troops were sent off to guard all the ghats, and all of the opposite party (except Ventura who escaped) made prisoners.

The following is the second budget furnished by our native news-writer, who is, for the present, stationed at Loodianah as the centre with which his emissaries, in the different countries we have already specified as being comprised within our system of correspondence of the West, can most readily communicate. It furnished several items of interest, especially those regarding the restored ruler of Kabul, who seems, as well as his son, whose experience has taught the real nature of our power, to be daily more imbued with a desire to enter into some political connection with us. This desire, which if expressed as seems to be intended by the formal mission of Hyder Khan, it will be difficult for the Governor General to decline acceding to, as he has publicly declared himself willing to recognize any government in Afghanistan, which shall be approved by the Afghans themselves, and "appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States." Such, to a certain extent, is undoubtedly the present position of post Mahomed Khan, and he appears to us evidently going over the same ground which he travelled when Sir A. Burnes was first deputed to his court, in the confident hope of meeting with better success, than attended his former negotiations, with a Governor-General, whom he has such ample reason to know to be thoroughly opposed to the policy of his predecessor. We have been unable, for want of time, to collate the several items of intelligence under their proper heads, but have given them as they are supplied by our Loodianah correspondent, who seems to journal them as they are communicated to him from the far West. They will prove to our friends how anxious we are to collect and lay before them news from every quarter, without reference to the expense incurred.

From the Sing. Free Press, 2nd Nov.

The following extract from a long letter in the Englishman copied from the Delhi Gazette of the 23rd Sept., gives an account of the death of the Maharajah, and of the subsequent events:—

Sept. 15th.—His Highness proceeded on horseback towards the northern gate of Lahore. His suwaris no sooner approached the ranks of Ajeet Singh's regiments, about 20 in number, than the officers and men became loud in their abuse of His Highness; on which Ajeet Singh came forward and having addressed him in an insolent tone, told him he was no son of Maharajah Runjeet Singh's but a purchased slave, brought up by his supposed mother. The Maharajah was excessively astonished at this address and turned round to look for Rajahs Goolab and Dhyani Singh, but they were not to be seen. He then discharged an arrow at Ajeet Singh but missed him. Sirdar on this drew his pistol and shot Shera Singh through the head; he fell and was instantly beheaded by Ajeet Singh. General Ventura having been informed of this event, drew his troops out against those of Ajeet Singh but the numbers of the latter were so greatly superior, (two to one) that he was speedily obliged to retire, leaving 200 men on the field. He hurried to Prince Partab Singh to inform him of what had happened. The Prince ordered out his own two regiments immediately, and issued from the gate of the town. He very shortly after met Ajeet Singh at the head of his troops, his father's head being borne on a spear. The Sirdar immediately attacked the Prince, and with his own hand put him to death, and also beheaded him. He then went on his way and having entered the Palace,

* This had been taken care of Privately by Goolab and Dhyani Singh at Jambou, and secretly brought to Lahore.

unmercifully slaughtered between thirty and forty of the Ranees. Dhuleep Singh was then sent for and placed on the throne so lately occupied by Maharajah Shera Singh. The child born the night before did not escape. About 150 of the personal attendants and friends of the Maharajah were made prisoners and placed in confinement. Immediately afterwards Rajahs Dhyani, Soochet, Heera and Goolab Singh, which other Sirdars presented themselves at the new Durbar and offered nassars. Royal salutes were ordered to be fired.

Sept. 16th.—Maharajah Dhuleep Singh held a durbar. Ajeet Singh presented himself and proclamations were issued to the effect that Prince Dhuleep Singh had ascended the throne of Lahore, and that all orders issued by him or in his name were to be duly obeyed. Sirdar Ajeet Singh then proceeded to the camp and having summoned Rajah Dhyani Singh, the two proceeded to sound the chief officers of the army as to the future. As they were proceeding along, Ajeet Singh suddenly drew his dagger and stabbed the Rajah. The news had no sooner reached Heera Singh and Sochet Singh than they assembled a large body of troops (40,000) and completely surrounded Ajeet Singh, who was supported by Sirdar Lena Singh. The young Rajah attacked them with impetuosity and both were with many other Sirdars, killed in the conflict. Rajah Heera Singh sought his father's body and ordered the funeral rites to be performed. The two then presented themselves before Dhuleep Singh, and caused the proclamation to be issued constituting themselves Ministers of the young Maharajah. The troops in the mean time availed themselves of the favourable opportunity presented, for 18 hours plundered the city and could only be induced to desist on Heera Singh, distributing amongst them 10 lakhs of Rupees. Some regiments were ordered off to Phuloor, and Cusabor, and at the time this letter goes, quiet has been to a certain extent restored.

A CORRESPONDENT at Loodianah says:

"All is quiet again I hear at Lahore. Heerah Singh is the head of the army—A grandson, as reported, of Runjeet Singh—and son of Dhuleep Singh, now on the Throne—a boy 8 years old!! Ajeet Singh and Heerah Singh have been killed. Surely our Government will not remain quiet spectators of these atrocious acts! It is a beautiful opportunity for our much respected Governor General! This is a fair opening to annex the Punjab to our possessions! thereby rendering our future retention of India more secure by advancing our extreme North Western Frontier."

A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT writes as follows from Lahore:—"The noise and disturbance is now somewhat lessened, though thousands and thousands of rupees have been looted. I have great difficulty in getting news, as I have to bribe the guards at the gates to let me out and in. Heera Singh has disgraced, and put in confinement, the Padre Shae Goorack Singh and his friends. Nyinn Kusseth, the Moonstodie of Sirdar Walah Sirdar has been beaten cruelly with shoes, insulted in every possible way, his nose, tongue and hands cut off, and afterwards carried by miltors through the town and bazaars. When Goolab Singh arrives, it is expected that more blood will be spilt, and so on as the other Rajahs make their appearance. Although it is a dangerous experiment, I will try to keep you supplied with news, shewing the state of affairs."

THE OPIUM REGULATIONS.—We had intended sooner to have noticed the New Opium Regulations which appeared in the Government Gazette of the 7th instant, but other matters of interest intervened. In comparing these regulations with those of former years, we find but one alteration, which is however, an important one, viz. the advance in the price of passes from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per chest. It is not difficult to trace the cause of this additional charge to our having gained possession of Kurrachee, and thus hold in our hands the only key to the old trade through Demann, which we can now effectually prevent; and we are not disposed to blame Government for taking advantage of the circumstance. On the contrary, we think they have acted quite right in raising the duty to Rs. 200, which, with reference to the value of the drug, cannot be considered too high. But what we do blame them for is their having taken trade by surprise, by imposing this additional duty suddenly and without the slightest previous warning. Some intimation might have been given a few months ago, which would have enabled the parties who make early time bargains, to include it in their estimates: but no! the rule appears, and is forthwith acted on. This we think unjust, as well as injurious, to the Opium dealers here, and gives the Marwarie grower an unfair advantage, which Government was in no shape bound to do, seeing that Mulwa is, as far as this trade is concerned, a foreign country. We understand a petition has been presented to Government by the Bombay Merchants on the subject.—Bombay Times.

CHINA.—Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found a copy of the new China Tariff,—General Regulations under which our trade is to be carried on at the five ports Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai,—the Proclamation of Sir H. Pottinger, relative to the

signing of the treaty,—the settlement of the Consular establishments,—with several extracts from the papers of commercial interest and importance. The simplicity and the reasonableness of the Tariff is the first thing which occurs to one on perusing it. Its advantages, as far as we can perceive, are rather more in our favour than in favour of the Chinese; and whatever trouble may be at first experienced in bringing the regulations into operation, it is by many persons believed, that if once fully set in order and in use, their practical operation will be singularly easy. The principles upon which the duties are framed are such as to lead to this conclusion. "We are confident," says the *Eastern Globe*, (a paper only lately established at Hongkong) "that so soon as its principles are generally known throughout India and Europe, there will be an immediate resort of several wealthy and influential merchants to China, who will give an impetus to the trade which it has not enjoyed for centuries past. Whatever deficiencies may be found to exist in the exchequer of this Government from the abstraction of the war indemnity, and the expenditure of other charges on this account, we are convinced that the sums which will be realized from the foreign shipping will not only defray all expenses, but likewise leave a competent balance in favour of the imperial treasury. We are of opinion that the Tariff as it stands, is equally beneficial to both parties, and we trust that, for the success of our trade, and the benefit of the world at large, the greatest care will be taken to ensure a long if not a permanent intercourse with the people of this empire. We also trust that amicable arrangements will invariably precede the violation of its rules or provisions, and that by the able and judicious management of our Consulate officers, protection in person and property will be equally afforded to all classes trading in China. We have taken the trouble of comparing several items of the New Tariff with those of the Bengal Presidency, and feel no hesitation in pronouncing our verdict in favour of the former." The heavy tonnage dues, it will be seen, are removed, and most moderate rates substituted in their stead. The Co-hong system has, as determined upon, ceased,—transactions, therefore, of a mercantile nature with the Hong, will be as with individual merchants. Sir Henry Pottinger's authority from H. M.'s ministers to prevent the importation of Opium into Hongkong, will not be availed of in any respect; as H. E. considers that were he to act upon this authority he would rather aggravate than ameliorate the evils of the system which at present obtains.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

My dear Mr. Editor,

I have the pleasure to send you the following account of our attempts at amusement in Blenheim Reach, and if you will kindly give it insertion it will oblige several of your readers, and shall, if agreeable to you, send you an account of next Monday's Race.

Yours truly,

NAUTICUS.

On Monday the 27th Nov. 1843, Blenheim Reach was enlivened by a sailing Match which, owing to the fine breeze and beautiful weather, proved one of the finest sights possible.

At 9 A.M. the signal gun from the Earl of Clare gave note of preparation; and at 4 minutes before 10 A.M. twelve boats of every variety of rig started for the race, with a good breeze; and very shortly it was proved that the "Curry Match," "Black Joke," "Ellen," "Bonny Skate," and "True Blue" were to contend for the palm of victory. In rounding the lowest ship in the Reach "the Bombay," "the Curry Match" led, closely followed by the "Black Joke" and others; in passing the winning post the first time the Black Joke took the lead, closely attended by her followers. In beating down the reach she still kept the lead and without giving the others a chance won the race in 1 hour and 27 minutes, beating the Bonny Kate by three minutes (the Ellen having unfortunately gone the wrong course was declared distanced) "the Curry Match" was in a good third closely attended by "the True Blue" the remaining boats were about 20 minutes to 25 minutes behind, but seemed to enjoy the sport as much as those that were leading. After this the Diana from the other reach, anxious to try her powers, challenged the winning boat for half the distance, and again the Black Joke won. A Gig race well contested finished the proceedings of the day to the gratification of winners, losers, and lookers on.

We are glad to hear that on Monday next another Sweepstakes will take place, and trust from the amusement the present one afforded that it will be better filled up; better sailed and contested it could not be.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 2d Dec., 1843.

By the Water Witch from Calcutta 5th October,

Singapore 5th November we have received Calcutta papers to 30th September, from which we copy some more details of the atrocious tragedies now enacting in the Punjab. On what days the next year's Opium sales are to take place had not yet been published. The quantity to be brought forward at these sales is as follows, viz.

Patra	Chests	12,345
Benzon	"	5,207
	Chests	18,352

In Singapore we notice the arrival from China of David Clark, Russ. Consul, Red Rover, Sophie Fraser, Binteng, Guinere, Novo Vianje, Charles Grant, Julia, Louisa Family, Cowages Family.

Her Majesty's Steamer *Spiritful* left Macao Roads for Singapore and Bombay yesterday at about 3 P.M., and is hoped will reach Bombay in time for the January mail. Her despatches for the Government we believe do not contain the Imperial ratification to the Supplementary Treaty. This has not yet arrived from Reking, but is daily expected. The *Driver* Steamer leaves Hongkong for Amoy and the North to-morrow evening. Mr. Thom, officiating Consul for Ningpo, proceeds in her to his Consulate. H. E. Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B., is about leaving China in H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, and will, accompanied by H. M. S. *Dido*, Honble Capt. Keppel, first pay a visit to Manila, and thence proceed to Bombay. We understand that Capt. Roy has given over command of the French Frigate *Chepatre* to Captain Cécille, late of the *Brigante*, which vessel will under command of Capt. Roy return home. The French Corvette *Alcmene* is, we understand, daily expected from Manila.

BARATRY.—American Schooner O. C. Raymond, Captain Denison. We extract our notice of the sailing of this vessel from Chusan from our paper of 19th August, as follows:—

"An American Schooner, the O. C. Raymond, Capt. Samuel Denison, arrived some months since at Chusan, from, we have heard, the Indian Archipelago, where she had been in search of Beche de mer, Sandalwood, birds nests, etc. At Chusan she obtained freight of treasure for Macao, and left there on the 29th of May, but has not since been heard of, although three months have nearly elapsed since her departure. She had obtained on freight about 40,000 \$ worth of treasure, and it is possible she may have been cut off by pirates, or may have been driven ashore somewhere; but in the latter case it is likely that something had been heard of her or her crew. The vessel we are informed was owned by the Captain and Chief mate, and both altogether unknown in these parts. The vessel was a small fast-sailing schooner."

Since then up to the arrival of the *Don Juan* from Sandwich Islands nothing whatever was heard of this vessel, and the surmises were that she had either been lost, or that the Captain had converted her treasure freight, altogether somewhat above \$60,000, to his own use, and run away with the vessel. This latter surmise we are sorry to say has turned out the true one. Accounts have been received per *Don Juan* from the Sandwich Islands stating that the Schooner O. C. Raymond arrived at Canoe, one of the islands of the group, on the 31st July, and reported being on his way to Sydney, and sailed again immediately after, his departure being probably precipitated by the presence of Commodore Kearney at Oahu. Capt. Denison at the Sandwich Islands stated that he left the coast of China being fearful of being seized by Commodore Kearney, who had just issued a Notice at Amoy dated 16th May (the O. C. Raymond left Chusan 29th May) warning all American merchants shipping treasure or goods on board American vessels engaged in the Opium trade. No mention was made by Captain Denison, of course, of the dollars he had on board, and it is said that he shipped a new and large crew at Canoe. It is however very unlikely that he has gone to Sydney, and we hope that this our second notice of his proceedings may spread the knowledge of this act of baratry sufficiently, to ensure the capture of the vessel and her commander at any of the ports she may touch at.

We were prompted neither by the kindest nor most sinister motives, last week to notice the very incorrect quotations of prices given by our contemporary of the *Friend of China & Hongkong Gazette*; our object was to warn people not to be led into error by them. The *Friend of China* in his last

issue says, that others at Hongkong at once perceived that the prices which he quotes as obtaining in Canton, were really those at Chusan. We confess our perception is not so penetrating; we could not without the explanation now given, suppose the quotations given under the head of Canton to apply to Chusan, and people here as well as in Canton who saw the Hongkong paper were thick headed enough not to perceive that it was all the devil's fault, and that misinformation had no share in it. However our contemporary wishes us to particularise—be it so—in his paper of the 16th we had *Gray Long Cloth* quoted in Canton at \$40 a 6 \$ per piece; will he inform us whether there was not equally a mistake? Was he not misinformed when he quoted the price of Opium at Amoy at \$400 \$ for Patna, and 900 \$ for Malwa? Should these quotations not have been 70 to 80 \$ per Chest lower? We are perfectly aware of the difficulty of obtaining correct commercial information, and are on that account willing to make every allowance, nor should we probably have noticed the matter at all last week, had the prices quoted by our contemporary not been so very widely different from what they really were at Canton. That this had arisen from a misarrangement of the types we could not, of course, have divined.

From Manila we learn that a rather severe gale was experienced there on the 26th and 27th of Oct., during which an English brig the *Ellen* and a Chinese junk were driven on shore; the former it was thought would be much injured, but the latter got off without serious damage. The junk, coming from the Sooleo Islands, on her way to China, had only that day cast anchor in the Bay of Manila. A number of coasting vessels, says the *Semamaro Filipino* have been wrecked, and no less than 36 dead bodies were washed on the beach near Corle. On shore the gale did but trifling damage in the immediate neighbourhood of Manila; in the province of Albay however several houses and plantations were destroyed, and a great inundation in South Camarines threatened destruction to houses and plantations, some lives were lost and many head of cattle drowned. From Cebu they write (we translate from the *Semamaro*) under date of 23d October:—

"An earthquake has been felt here early on the morning of the 29th September. At daybreak of that day the sky was observed to be overcast, and the darkness was gradually increasing as if a heavy thunderstorm was coming on. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon it began to rain ashes, and the darkness increased to such degree that it was perfectly dark a little after five. This fall of ashes continued during the whole night, and at daybreak the next morning the sky was somewhat clearer although the ashes still continued to fall thinly. Nevertheless they were as disagreeable as the evening before, as those fallen before on the walls and streets would be set in motion by the slightest breeze. Fortunately it came on to rain hard soon after, by which the dust was effectually laid. This is not the first time this phenomenon, caused by the eruption of a Volcano in the Island, in the territory belonging to the independent Mahometans near the famous Laguna of Lanao, has been seen. On former occasions, as in 36 and 40, it did considerable damage to the crops, particularly to that of wax, and we fear it may have the same effect this time.

The *Syph*, Capt. Macdonald, which left Singapore for China in company with the *Mor* has not yet made her appearance, and it is feared that some accident must have retarded her passage, she having now been out much longer than is usual for a clipper. The *Water Witch* left Singapore 19 days ago and has been in some days.

Accounts from Chusan to 14th November have been received per *Thomas Crip*. The *Andreas* had arrived there on that day. On the 15th *Edithron*, *Palparato*, *Island Queen* and *Naupaka* sailed from Chusan for Wouong and Shanghai, which latter port had been declared by the Chinese open to the foreign trade from the 14th November.

The Chinese in Canton are busy repairing the damage done by the late fire, and houses are springing up rapidly in every direction. The Danish Hong was also about being rebuilt. Whether any extension will be granted to buildings for foreigners remains to be seen, altho' to us there seems to be, judging from how the Canton authorities are sold

to have expressed themselves on the subject, little difficulty, as all that foreigners will base to do, is to rent either ground or houses from their Chinese owners wherever they may choose in the suburbs of Canton. Trade was evidently reviving; the demand for Cotton and Cotton Piece goods was good, and prices had advanced. Many of the late Hong merchants, trusting that they will not be hard pressed by the authorities for the payment of the demands made upon them, were transacting business on a large scale, and such of the foreign merchants as had been burnt out of their houses were provisionally accommodated with Chinese houses, one of which we understand, is also occupied by H. M. Consul. The feeling of enmity to the English and foreigners in general, of late so conspicuous in Canton, seems to be fast subsiding, and to be giving way to a better understanding of the advantages the Chinese themselves have reaped by the late treaty, who seem to be particularly pleased by that provision which makes the importer and exporter pay all duty; which circumstance exempts them from being in future squeezed by Hong merchants or mandarin.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, of 30th November.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Copy of an Official Communication addressed on the 18th Instant by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Chinese to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lieut. Governor at Canton is published for the information and warning of Her Majesty's Subjects, as well as of the Subjects or Citizens of all other States who may be at this time residing at any Place occupied by Her Majesty's Forces in China.

In directing the publication of this letter, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary cannot refrain from expressing both his disapprobation of, and great surprise at, the conduct of the Persons concerned in this matter, who appear not only to have gone to the very unjustifiable length of bearing the local Authorities, but to have attempted to explain the stipulations of some parts of the Treaty, in a way that could not fail to excite the alarm and apprehension of the Government of China, as well as the indignation of all right thinking persons, at so gross an evasion of a solemn Engagement between two Great Empires.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c., &c., in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1843.

Government House, Victoria,
(Hongkong), November, 18th 1843.

I trouble Your Excellencies with this letter, in consequence of my attention having been called to a "Narrative of a recent visit to the Chief City of the Department of Changchow, in the Province of Fokien," which has just been published at Macao, and from which it would appear, that certain Foreigners had, during last month, visited the said City of Changchow, and forced their way into the Country, in opposition to the wishes and orders of the local authorities, who pointed out to the foreigners that their doing so was contrary to the Treaty, &c., &c.

From this remark of the local authorities I can only infer—especially as the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty were not at that time made public—that the Mandarins believed the persons who thus acted to be Englishmen, and I should therefore esteem it a favor Your Excellencies officially informing the Viceroy and Lieut. Governor of Fokien, that the party of Foreigners who visited Changchow and forced their way into the country were Americans, and not British Subjects. I reiterate to Your Excellencies my constant and earnest desire to restrain all British Subjects from thus, as in any other respect, committing the smallest infraction of the terms of the Treaty; and, should any of them hereafter attempt to do so, no matter what the pretence may be—in defiance of the Rules that have been laid down, and the Proclamations that have been issued, I trust the local Mandarins will seize, and confine them, and will send them to the nearest English Consular Officer, to be dealt with as may be found necessary and proper, to enforce implicit obedience.

In addition to making this official communication to Your Excellencies, I shall publish this letter, and instruct all British Consular and other officers to warn all persons residing under their authority against any infraction, however trifling, of the Rules and Regulations that have been laid down.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellencies my best wishes for your health and happiness.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

True copy.
Your Excellencies,
Kwang, Viceroy, &c., &c.,
Chingkehsai, Lieut. Governor, &c.,
Canton.

NOTICE.

MAILS for Amoy, Chusan and Shanghai to be forwarded by H. M. Steamer *Dyler*, will be closed at this Office at 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday 3rd December.
Post Office, Victoria, 29th Nov. 1843.

EXCHANGE

On London, 6 mos. sight 4s. 3d. 4s. 4d. per £.
nominal.
On Bengal, Government bills, 30 days sight 222
Rs per 100 £.
Borneo, large, 3 a 34 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November, ARRIVED
25. (Prus.) *Princess Luise*, Rodbertus, Lima and
26. (A.) *Don Juan*, Buffington, Honolulu. [Manila]
28. (B.) *Water Witch*, Reynell, Calcutta 5th Oct.,
Singapore 6th November.

29. " *Thomas Crisp*, Metcalfe, Chusan.
30. " *Emma*, Dawson, Bombay & Singapore.
30. " *John Bull*, Crawford, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS per

Water Witch, Messrs Mackenzie, and Clunie.

November, SAILED
25. (B.) *Omega*, White, Chusan.
26. " *Cornwall*, Baxted, Singapore.
27. " *Mr H. Compton*, Bolton, Sing. & Bombay.
27. " *Ariel*, Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.
28. " *Jno Horton*, Cunningham, Manila.
28. " *Vicount Sanden*, Lancaster, London.
28. " *Inglesborough*, London.
29. " *Coaster*, Bidley, Singapore.

December.

1. (B.) *Waverly*, Morgan, London.
1. " *Thos. Fielden*, Blackstone, Liverpool.
1. H. M. St. *Spitful*, Capt. Maitland, Bombay.
1. (A.) *Childs Harold*, Johnson, New York.
1. " *Louvre*, Green, Boston.

PASSENGERS per

H. M. St. *Spitful*, Lieutenant Tottenham, R. N.,
Messrs Paul, and Bullan, R. N.

Childs Harold, Mr. Theo. Groves, and Captain C. Williams.

Ariel, Mr. R. Webster.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing & Bombay.—*Mon.* on the 10th.
For Singapore.—*Courtesy of Minto*, on the 5th.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 5th Aug.
UNITED STATES, July 14.
CALCUTTA, 2nd Oct.
BOMBAY, 2nd Oct.
JAVA, 2nd Oct.
SINGAPORE 4th Nov.
MANILA, 16th Nov.
AMVOY,
CHUSAN, 19th Nov.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	Kine	Russell and Co.
Alfred	—	Harrison	"
Arun	—	Killick	Dent and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	"
Andres	—	Drewett	H. Pybus.
Admi Mooroom	—	McKnight	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Ariadne	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Anna Maria	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann, (shire)	789	Lucas	"
Backingham	1468	McGregor	"
Baltham	—	Wat	"
Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bombay	—	Rusley	Jardine M. and Co.
Bengalee	—	Boadle	"
Cecilia	—	Battery	J. Hard and Co.
Clown	—	McMillan	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones	—	McPee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Cue of Miao	—	McMillan	H. Pybus.
Charles Forbes	—	Wills	Jardine M. & Co.
Chusan	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
Coromandel	—	Cunningham	"
Caroline	—	Williams	Russell and Co.
Ceylon	—	Ferguson	"
Canton	—	Crouch	"
Crisina	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
Calcutta	430	Born	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Chieftain (Ind)	—	Bornie	Holliday, Wise & Co.

Don of North-	541	Scott,	Jardine M. & Co.
Diana,	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
DoWellington	—	Dinning	Macvicar & Co.
Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B. Barristo.
Earl Balcarrais,	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Emo,	—	Turner & Co.	E. Reid.
Emma	—	Dawson	Jardine M. & Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	McKellar	John Smith.
Guesse	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Hydra	—	Edwards,	H. Pybus.
Hairquin,	—	Crawford	"
Hope	—	Buckle,	B. Sears.
Haphemy,	533	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
Hector	—	Killey	Macvicar and Co.
Hesperus	—	Elder,	Bell and Co.
Harmony,	577	English,	J. Hindon.
Indian,	—	Kelly,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Jas. Robertson,	—	Merritt,	Lindsay & Co.
Iris,	298	Lakeland	Turner and Co.
Ina	—	Robertson	Fox, Rawson & Co.
John O'Gaunt	—	Crawford	Dixon, Gray & Co.
John Bull	—	withcombe	Dent and Co.
John Christian	—	Balls,	"
John Barry,	—	Denton	"
John Dalton	—	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
John Laird,	—	Brown,	Lindsay and Co.
Jamset Campbell	326	Janet	Macvicar and Co.
John Brewer,	—	Lucy Wright,	Pollock
Janet	—	Ladr. M. Nighten	Young
Lord Amherst	—	Mor	Zabell
Moffat	—	Margaret Wilkie	Thomas
Mermaid	—	Mermaid	Gilbert
Pearl	—	Posthumus	Suttie
Possidone	—	Ruby	Ryle, (b
Ranger,	—	Ranger,	waterwor
Rookery	—	Rookery	Milner
Repuise,	1425	Repuise,	Valentine
Ruparell,	—	Ruparell,	Longfield
Semiramis	—	Semiramis	McMillan
Simon Taylor,	—	Simon Taylor,	Bourne
Saltmany	—	Saltmany	Marquis
Sarah,	—	Sarah,	Marquis
Sentin	—	Sentin	A. & D. Furdoojee,
Sultana,	—	Sultana,	Cairnie
Sains Castle	—	Sains Castle	Brown
Time,	—	Time,	Munk
Ths. Arbuthnot	—	Ths. Arbuthnot	Heidrich
Thomas Crisp	—	Thomas Crisp	Drayner
Victoria,	—	Victoria,	Willea
Velocity	—	Velocity	Petrie
Wm. Jardine,	—	Wm. Jardine,	Smith
Water Witch	—	Water Witch	Metcalfe
Wm. Mitchell	—	Wm. Mitchell	Potter
Wm. Hughes	—	Wm. Hughes	Woodward
Waverley	—	Waverley	Jones
Zemindar	—	Zemindar	Reynell

AMERICAN.

Zennobia,	—	Kennedy,	Olyphant & Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	Russell and Co.
Don Juan	—	Bullington	"
Akbar	—	Hallett	"
Delhi	—	Heard	"
Cincinnati	—	Willson	Wetmore and Co.
Osceola	—	Eyre	"
Stephen Lur-	—	Buckster,	Olyphant and Co.
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawie & Lewis
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Bananas,	—	Griawold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	"
Ronaldson	—	Fox	Olyphant and Co.
Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	Lund	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin,	"
Cayuga	—	Starbuck	Russell and Co.
Sciogitt	—	Blackler	"

Dutch.

Sloop of war <i>Zwallow</i> ,	—	Captain Schuler,	"
Anna Eliza	—	Drent	Russell and Co.
Justina	—	Rush	"

Hamburg.

*Hebe	—	Peterson	A. A. de Meila.
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Prussian.

Princess Luise	—	Rodbertus	Russell & Co.
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French.

Frig. <i>Cicopatre</i> ,	—	Captain Roy,	"
Frig. <i>Brigone</i> ,	—	Captain Cécile,	"
La Fayette,	—	Costey	Russell and Co.
Leocadie	—	Brindejonque	Reynard & Co.

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 49.] Macao, Saturday, 9th December, 1843.

[No. 427.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 19th instant at 11 A. M., on account of whom it may concern, will be sold by Auction to highest bidder,



THE London River built Ship "SARAH" of 488 Tons old measurement, now lying off the Harbour Master's Jetty, with all her masts, yards, rigging, sails, boats, anchors, cables, stores &c.

The whole to be sold in separate and convenient lots. The Hull, Windlass, Capstan and one Chain Cable, and Anchor in one lot.

This Vessel is built of the very best materials. Her Timbers are of superlative Oak, and her upper deck nearly new, she is coppered and copper fastened throughout. An inventory of her Stores and Tackle may be seen by applying to the Auctioneer.

At the same time will be sold on board the "SARAH" 14 Hhds. GIN, and 5 Hhds. West India RUM.

Full particulars will be published in Catalogues previous to the day of sale.

The sale to take place on board.

TERMS—CASH: before delivery.

A. HOWELL, Auctioneer.

The Point, Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late HENRY PYBUS are requested to send them in to the undersigned on or before the 31st, for liquidation.—Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their debts forthwith.

JOS. PYBUS. Attorney of Executor.

Macao, Dec. 7, 1843.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished. Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—MARK Moss of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in Trust, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said Indenture, or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing, the creditors of the said MARK Moss are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims, and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said MARK Moss to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE, } Trustees,
ROBERT Mc EWEN, }

Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China.

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

MR. LATTREY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTREY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co. Victoria, Hongkong, 18th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PRINCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate, Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M. Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cent $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk; thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Schooner "CLOWN," Captain MORRIS, will leave for above Ports on the 16th inst. For freight apply at the office of the late

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 7th Dec. 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Clipper "ARDASER," will be despatched on Saturday 16th inst. For freight of 8th or 10th Tonnage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 5th December, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE First class British built Barque "HEPHERUS" 330 tons Register, JAMES KILLEY, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A. J. river built Ship SLAINS CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, JAMES PEYRIS Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or

passage apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

(DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)



THE A. 1. Yarmouth built Barque "LOUISA CAMPBELL," 275 tons, old measurement, carries a fair Cargo and sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, 80 tons Small Kettle. For further particulars apply to

N. DUUS, Hongkong,

or FEARON & SON Macao.

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.



THE A. 1. Ship "INDIAN," Regr. 445 Tons, Capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th, Novr., 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 28th October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON on BOMBAY, on MODERATE TERMS.



THE Ship "REPULSE," 1625 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

CAPT. THOMAS MARQUIS

on board in "Siberia" Route.

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SORENS, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWASJEE NANARHOY.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references on will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.

Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of 50 years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to

Macao, 2d Nov. 1843.

B. A. BARRETTO.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports to China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

A VESSEL WANTED OF 250 to 300 tons for Char.

ter. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

ON an early day JNO. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of handsome and elegantly finished FURNITURE, &c., belonging to D. L. BURN, Esq. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 24th November, 1843.

ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously sold by private contract), the last mil-

ing Brigantine "FAIR BARBADIAN," of 134 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as the now lies at anchor in the Tyne.

Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's. Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cut; apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by JNO. SMITH. Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dressing for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by JNO. SMITH. Macao, 26th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to Macao, 18th Aug. 1843. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to Capt MORISON. on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne. Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Taberd's Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of ADAM. Price \$25. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 25th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—A black MANILA PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to FEARON & SON. Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCOANUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BRAND and PLAINS PORT WINE, SHERRY, OLD ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of Kears & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. Esor's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, & 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages, . . . \$ 5.
Letter paper size . . . \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships . . . \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines . . . \$ 1.
for 3 months . . . \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS,
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
For six months . . . \$ 7
For three . . . \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

A question of no inconsiderable importance to Foreign vessels frequenting the ports of British India, was brought under discussion some time ago both at Madras and Calcutta, when the Law Officers of the respective Governments differed in the opinions they held on its legal bearings. The question was, whether a Foreign vessel could legally import into a British possession in India goods not the produce of the country to which that vessel belonged. To this it was contended, on the one hand, that the 3rd and 4th William IV. Cap. 54 expressly forbids such import, when it enacted "that no goods shall be imported into any British Possession in Asia in any Foreign ships, unless they be ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported,"—and, on the other, that the Regulation by the Court of Directors of the 22d August 1838, made under the powers vested in them by 37th George III. Cap. 117, and which was promulgated in India in December, 1839, as expressly authorized the import in the following words, that Foreign ships, belonging "to any state or Country in Europe, or in America, so long as such states or Countries respectively remain in amity with Her Majesty, may freely enter the British sea ports and harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own country or from any other place, and shall be there hospitably received, and shall have liberty to trade there in imports and exports, conformably to the regulations established or to be established in such sea ports."

The Government of India, in order that the matter might be definitely determined, referred the question to the home authorities; and the result has been a communication from the Court, based on the deliberate opinion of the law officers of the East India Company and fortified by the opinions expressed in 1835, by the Queen's Advocate and the then Attorney and Solicitor General on a similar reference to them by the Board of Control, to the effect that the importation by Foreign vessels into ports of British India of goods other than the produce of the countries to which they belong is strictly legal. The question has turned, as may be supposed, upon the fact of whether the Navigation Acts of 3d and 4th William IV overruled the powers vested in the Court of Directors by the 37th Geo. III. Cap. 117; but it has been decided that such is not the case. The Law Officers of the Crown, in the instance referred to, gave as their view that it was expressly excepted out of the general repeal of the Navigation Acts contained in the 3rd and 4th William IV. Cap. 5, Sec 2; and the late Mr. Serjeant SPANKIE's opinion was often and positively delivered in entire accordance with this: indeed it was upon these decided opinions that the Regulation of August 1838 was framed.

The vexata questio is thus set at rest as regards the practice to be observed by the Company's Governments in India, for the communication of the Court is of course to regulate the proceedings of all their Officers of the Customs. But the lawyers may possibly deem that a bone of contention still remains, in the consideration that, as the proviso in the 1st Section of the Act of 37th George III, Cap. 117 makes it unlawful for the Court of Directors to frame any Regulations which may be inconsistent with Treaties with Foreign countries in amity with His Majesty, "or which may be inconsistent with any Act or Acts of Parliament which have been passed for the Regulation of the Trade and Commerce of the said British Territories in India," the fact of the Regulation of August 1838 succeeding to the Navigation Acts of 3rd and 4th William IV, may bring it within this category. We however write without opportunity of examining the entire Acts in question, and must therefore make a proviso for ourselves that the Act 37th Geo. III. Cap. 117 does not contain any special clause in defeat of this speculation.—*Madras Spectator.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 9th Dec., 1843.

We have copied from the *Hongkong Register* a document purporting to be an answer from the Imperial Commissioner Keying to the Hong-marchants respecting a proposal of their's to levy, in order to enable them to meet the demands made upon them by the Canton authorities, an additional duty of 1 mace per Picul on Cotton, and of 4 mace on Tea, and the competent authorities are directed to report on this proposal. We much regret that our Contemporary does not give the date of this paper which is of such great interest to the foreign trade, not only because, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty would it impose a duty, but this duty would have to be paid to the defunct Cohong, and thus call that body of merchants again into existence as a corporation, and give them an undue control over the two most important articles of Import and Export. We hope H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger will have sufficient influence with the

Canton authorities to stifle in the bud all such attempts not only at evading the Treaty by imposing increased duties, but also at again reviving the oppressive Hong monopoly. Infractions like the one now contemplated, if tolerated, would soon render the new Tariff a mere dead letter; they would no doubt soon be followed by others, and the now moderate duties would be burdened with a superstructure of fees and extortions in the shape of Ginseng for the Emperor, repairs for the Yellow River, and who knows how many more, to the utmost prejudice of an increasing trade. The Canton authorities, besides, would injure their own interest if they listened to the proposals of the late Hong-marchants; they must take into consideration that Canton no longer is the only port of foreign trade; that four others are now open to it, and that if these extortions be exacted on the trade at Canton it will soon diminish, and in the same ratio increase at the other ports. From a notification below, with a copy of which we have been kindly favored, it will be seen that Capt. Balfour, H. M. Consul for Shanghai has declared that port, the limits of which are to include Woosung, open to the British trade; we are much pleased at the tone of this document, evincing as it does the Consul's desire to assist the trade as much as lies in his power. Five vessels had already by the last advice cleared for the duties, and although considerable competition threatened to lower prices, it was generally expected that an extensive business would be done there.

From Chusan our dates are to the 25th November, and there was a tendency to decline in prices of most imports, which, upon the whole, considering the difference of expense, are not more favorable than at Canton. In exports, although some Teas and Tsatlee Silk had been brought forward, no transactions worth mentioning had taken place.

The following is a list of shipping to the north on the 25th November.

At Chusan:—*Amazon*, *Seondraporwy*, *Ternate*, *Fortescue*, *Helen Stewart*, *Flacen*, *Eliza Stewart*, *Anna Maria*, *Frankland*, *Snipe*, *Swallow*.

Poppo, *Louisa*, and *Zoe* to sail for Shanghai on the 25th.

At Shanghai:—*Island Queen*, *Valparaiso*, (Amer.) *Litherland*, *Louisa Campbell*, *Mazappa*. *Hellas*, outside Woosung.

We observe in last week's *Aurora Macaense* that a new Tariff for the trade of Macao has been approved of, and that it came into operation on the 1st of December last. The Edict on this subject, as published in the *Aurora*, does not give the rate of duty in future to be levied, but if this is according to the report of the Committee who proposed the measure, it is to be about 3 to 6 per cent on the market value of European and Asiatic articles for the Chinese trade, and about 6 per cent on articles of luxury and metals. All sorts of emoluments or fees which have hitherto been charged upon the goods are abolished, and instead of them 3 per cent extra is to be levied on the amount of duty to be paid. The law of 1837 by which the duty on certain articles was raised to 14 per cent if imported in Spanish or other foreign bottoms is annulled, and, in future goods imported in foreign vessels are recommended by the Committee to be subject to double duty, or we should say, if we understand aright the Committee's proposals, that goods imported in Portuguese vessels are to pay one half only of the duties as fixed by the Tariff. In the Edict, as published, the 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th, and 6 articles are not given, and these would probably explain this matter more fully. All duty on the Import or Export of silver or silver coin the Committee recommends to abolish. All articles of Portuguese production or manufacture, imported in Portuguese vessels, to continue free of duty as heretofore.

H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, Captain Richards, C. B., bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B., accompanied by H. M. S. *Dido*, Honble Capt. Keppel, left Hongkong for Manila on the 4th inst. The *Cornwallis* will from thence proceed to India with Admiral Parker; the *Dido* is expected back in China by the end of the month. Major General Lord Saltoun, accompanied by his A. de C. Major Hope Grant and Capt. Cunynghame, goes to Manila in the *Cornwallis*, and will return, we believe in the *Dido*. H. M. Steamer *Driver* left for Amoy and Chusan on the 4th. Mr. Thom, officiating Consul for Ningpo has gone passenger in her.

The French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Le Roy left for Manila on her return to France yesterday morning, after a stay of somewhat more than two years in these seas. Her former Commander, Capt. Cécille, now in command of the *Cleopatre* Frigate, remaining here Commodore of the Station. The Corvette *Aimé*, Capt. Duplan returned from Manila on the 7th.

We draw attention of our readers to the Hongkong Government Notifications regarding Pilotage at Amoy and the assay of coins for the payment of duties.

The apprehensions we expressed last week on account of the non arrival of the *Syph* have been relieved by her reaching port on the 4th inst. She encountered very heavy weather, carried away some of her spars, and sprung a leak, by which a portion of her cargo has been damaged.

Letters from Canton mention large purchases of Green Teas of superior quality to have been made, chiefly for the American market.

We have been kindly favored with the following extract from a letter, from Captain Whittingham, commanding the *Helena* Steamer, containing an important notice of a shoal discovered by him on his passage from Hongkong to Chusan. The extract is as follows:—

"I am happy to say I had a regular fine weather passage up; left Hongkong on the 2d of this month (November) and arrived here on the 22d; had many calms and light winds and never more than one reef in the topsails. I was holding on against the current and swell for the greater part of the first three days, worked round the S. E. side of Formosa on the 13th, and kept on that coast up to Samasanna Island; then stood to the Eastward to meet the easterly winds which you generally meet with to the eastward of Formosa, and the evening of the 16th with Kumi Island (lat. 94° 25' N. and long. 123° 5' E.) bearing E. by S. 2 leagues, saw heavy breakers ahead and on the lee bow, apparently on a dangerous shoal extending E. by S. and W. by N. and bearing from Kumi Island S. W. by W. 3½ leagues. Having dark cloudy weather with rain, and a heavy sea running, it was too late to send a boat to sound, but we saw the breakers continually from 4.30 p.m. until 6 p.m. The shoal is right in the fair track of ships coming up in this monsoon. I should say. When running for the Islands I kept 30 miles to windward to allow for the current, but there was none, for I fetched just as much to windward, and made Monte Video in lat. 30° 7' N. long. 122° 46' E. at 8 a.m. on the 21st. I think every ship bound to the northward ought to work pretty close round the S. E. Point of Formosa and inside of Botel Tobago Kima, and not out through the Bashees, because as soon as you round the point, you get smooth water compared to the boiling sea a few miles further south and also a strong northerly current."

From an advertisement in the Calcutta papers we observe that the Steamers for Suez were to leave Calcutta as follows:

Hindustan,	15th November,	1843.
Bentick,	15th December,	1843.
Hindustan,	13th February,	1844.
Bentick,	15th March,	1844.
Hindustan,	12th May,	1844.

Canton Cotton Report for the month of Nov. 1843.

Delivered in November. Stock 1st December.		
American,	307	1,460 Bales,
Bombay,	37,467	94,877 "
Bengal,	263	41,818 "
Madras,	3,831	26,523 "
Total	31,868	134,377 Bales,

EXTRACTS FROM PEKIN GAZETTES FOR SEPT.—The cases in the Board of Offices having accumulated to an enormous amount, H. I. Majesty directs that measures be forthwith taken to settle complaints, to punish the negligent, promote the diligent, and give new vigor to all the establishments.

The measures taken for disposing of offices of rank and emolument at a fixed price have proved eminently

successful, producing large sums of money in every quarter of the Empire. Every one now having a claim upon the Government must wait for a vacancy; this circumstance will throw the successful graduates and literati very much into the shade, unless they have money when there will be no difficulty in the way of their advancement.

After the most strict investigation into the loss of nine millions of taels from the Treasury it now appears that notwithstanding the occasional repairs of the strong boxes, they gradually decayed, and hence the money fell out. This excuse is not considered valid, and all those who saw or were formerly connected with the Board of Revenue are held responsible to make good the enormous deficit. Several members of the Imperial household have consequently contributed their share, amounting altogether to 220,000 taels.

The country of Kékonor situated between the province of Tschuen and Tibet, has lately been the scene of very sanguinary feuds between the mountaineers and the Chinese authorities. Matters grew serious and a large body of Chinese troops accompanied by several Mongol chiefs were despatched from the frontiers to maintain the authority of the Chinese Mandarins. The Chinese were victorious and hotly pursued the enemy, who after losing man after man, capitulated. The Chinese forces will now therefore be withdrawn, with the exception of small garrisons left to take charge of the country. The Mongol chiefs will be richly rewarded for their loyalty and bravery. Thus one of the most harassing struggles is finished, and the Chinese troops are on their way home covered with laurels. The province of Tschuen though thus freed from invasion has been exposed to dreadful ravages by robbers, who ascending the rivers in large boats have laid waste the adjacent country and spread misery among the inhabitants. By last accounts the evil was increasing; another band of outlaws had united with the aboriginal Meantze of Hookwang and defeated the government. Hopes were however entertained that by means of promises and threats peace would be established.

On the 22nd August an Envoy from Ava appeared on the frontiers of Yunnan and requested permission to offer tribute from his Burman Master of all the productions of his native land, which was granted.

The inundation in the latter end of August and during September both in Ganwing as well as Honan have been awful, immersing whole districts, villages and cities. The reports of this fearful calamity are numerous and heartrending. The Emperor directs that the officers entrusted with the case of the Yellow River are all to be punished, and that subscriptions to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling (9 millions of taels) be raised to reconstruct the dykes.

An old woman of 85 years of age, applied for the release of an only son, (who had been an officer at Poonan near Woosung when that city was taken) as a support in her old age. The suit however has been rejected, for the purpose of maintaining military discipline and making an example, and he is to be transported to the frontiers. The request of the Governor General of Peking and Ocheeng to have their punishment remitted, has met with no better success; for in the hour when the British forces advanced, they abandoned their respective charges, and did not die for their country, and therefore must abide the consequence.—*Friend of China*, 7th December.

Answer to the Petition of the Hong Merchants.

The high Officers continuing to press the Hong Merchants to pay off the Hong debts due the Foreigners, the Hong Merchants have again in a body sent in a petition. In this petition they pray, that, in order to raise a fund for liquidating the Hong debts an additional impost of four mace be levied on every picul of Tea sold, and one mace on every picul of Cotton bought, and that these imposts be required from the Chinese buyer and seller, and not from the Foreigners.

To this Petition, Kying replies as follows:—"The high Imperial Commissioner herewith makes Note.—The Kwang-chow-foo is directed to make full and careful investigation and have the matter duly put on record. The Hong Merchants having in order to liquidate their debt, requested that an impost of four mace be levied on every picul of Tea, and one mace on every picul of Cotton, requesting that the Linguists make careful calculation touching the amount of these commodities and what would be the amount of the impost, seeing the whole weighed, and the impost money delivered over to the proper treasurers—are direct the Kwang-chow-foo properly to deliberate and institute the proper investigations on the subject and then state the conclusions, after which we, the high Officers, will, by joint deliberation, make up our minds and return a definite reply to the said Hong Merchants' Petition."—*Hongkong Register*, 5th Dec.

NOTIFICATION.

City of Shang Hai, 14th Novr., 1843.

I hereby Notify to all Her Majesty's Subjects that I have temporarily established the British Consulate within

the City of Shang Hai, in a street situated close to the walls between the East and West gates.

I solicit the co-operation of all parties in aiding me to conduct the duties intrusted to my charge.

In communication with the Intendant of Circuit and Superintendent of Customs, the Port of Shang hai is declared open for trade on the 17th inst.: from which all regulations relative thereto will be in force.

For the present the limits of the port of Shang-hai are declared to be within the lines formed by Pooshan point bearing West, and the Battery, on the right bank, at the mouth of the river below Woosung bearing South West.

The place of anchorage for loading and unloading within the port is as close over as possible to the left bank at the bend of the river adjacent to a creek named the Woosungkoo; which is at the distance of about three quarters of a mile below the walls of Shang hai river; and when the number of vessels may render it requisite, ships must anchor head and stern, leaving the navigation of the river clear, and the mouth of the Woosungkeo well open.

The Tariff, General Regulations, and various Proclamations promulgated by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., & M. Plenipotentiary, for conducting the commercial intercourse with China, must be strictly adhered to by myself, as well as by those resorting to this port.

The Intendant of Circuit and Superintendent of Customs has established a Government Banking establishment or Shroff Shop, for the receipt of Tonnage dues, and export and import duties; and has fixed the office in the street leading from the little East Gate of the City to the bank of the river, the firm being held by the six partners, named Yuen Hingyuew, Kwo Wanning, Chow Hoosching, Chum Yungjer, Mao Hang Wo, King Yunkro.

Any one of them is empowered to grant receipts for monies paid on account of the above purposes.

Standard weights and measures are lodged in the office of the Consulate, and as all duties will be paid and received according to these Standards, British merchants are recommended to provide themselves with sets which can easily be obtained at Shang-hai, and the propriety of endeavoring to bring the same into general use is submitted for consideration.

As the different Trades and Professions at this place, have different weights and measures, and as none agree with the government standard fixed for the five ports, particular attention is essential in all commercial transactions, to have the Carrys and Covid, by which the transaction has to be settled clearly defined, and it will prevent difficulties and loss, to be cautious in reposing confidence until the character and conduct of parties are better known.

Arrangements are in progress for selecting a suitable site for dwelling and store houses, for settling by assay, the per Centage to be paid on silver coins to raise the silver thereof to the standard of Amoy for the payment of the duties.

For establishing a place for the Customs House, examination of goods landed and shipped off, and for the appointing Pilots and adopting other arrangements to facilitate the navigation in and out of the port, due intimation will be given, on the completion of the measures connected with the above named points, which must for the present be considered as still unsettled.

Although it is desirable to adhere to the usual mode, for the transaction of business, yet it will be clearly understood, that, when necessary, the Consulate will be open to all persons, at all hours, and any aid or information which can be afforded by the Consular establishment will, as a matter of duty, be willingly given in application either by writing or personal communication.

(Signed) G. BALFOUR,
H. M. Consul at Shang-hai.

From the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* of 7th December.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed limits of the Port of Amoy, as determined on by the Local Authorities in conjunction with Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul, (with a view to prevent all discussion on the subject of Tonnage Dues) is published for general information and guidance.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 4th December, 1843.

The Inner Waters, including "Koolungsoo" Island, to Pagoda Island on the S. W. Side, to the Six Islands on the Eastern Side.

HENRY CRIDDLE,
H. B. M. Officiating Consul, Amoy.
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

(A true copy.)

The annexed Extract of a letter addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Amoy, and the Pilot Regulations for that Port to which it refers, are published for the information and guidance of all Her

Majesty's Subjects. By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1843.

"EXTRACT."

"I may take this occasion to add, that the Pilot Regulations you have established and which I mean to publish, appear to me to be very good, and the rates moderate. I have heard, that some of the Owners of the Regular Coast Traders have seen objections to them, on the ground that such a charge is unnecessary, but I am of opinion, that, since the promulgation of the General Regulations, and the Government Notification on the subject of Pilots, any Vessel which might not have one on board, and which might happen to be lost on entering any of the Five Ports opened by Treaty, would not be entitled to recover from the Insurers. To all Vessels coming from a distance, the Regulations on this head, it is self evident, cannot fail to be specially acceptable."

(Time Extract.) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

PILOT REGULATION AT AMOY.

- 1st. Every Pilot is to have a licence signed by the Hai Hong, countersigned by the Consul, and stamped with the respective Seal of the Office of those Functionaries.
- 2nd. To entitle a Pilot to his licence, he must produce a certificate of his fitness, signed by at least one Captain of one of Her Majesty's Ships, which certificate will be lodged at the British Consulate.
- 3rd. Every Pilot Boat is to hoist a red and white flag horizontal with an English number on the flag.
- 4th. The following are the rates of Pilotage:
For every Foot of Water the Ship draws, fifty Cents per foot both inwards and outwards from the "Chaw Chat" Rock.
And, one Dollar per foot, from a Line drawn from "Lamta" Island.
"Chapel" Island.
"Bakta" Island or in the proximity of toem.
- 5th. All British Merchant Ships are liable to the Pilotage, from and to the "Chaw Chat" Rock, beyond (or outside of) which it is optional.

HENRY GRIBBLE,
Officiating British Consul, Amoy.

(True copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

The annexed copy of a letter addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Amoy, regarding the rate at which various foreign Coins are to be received at that Port, in payment of the Imperial Duties, is published for general information and guidance. By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1843.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 3d December, 1843.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3 of the 13th of last month, submitting the result of an investigation into the currency at Amoy, and stating that the output of the different coins which had been assayed there, averaged one tael and seven mace (1.7.7 m.) less than at Canton; but, that being anxious to assimilate the Standard with that already laid down at Canton, you had arranged with the local Mandarins for the adoption of the latter at Amoy, on condition that one tael five mace (1.5 m.) should be allowed on every 100 taels of Sycee Silver for refining expenses under the following heads, viz:

Charcoal	6 Mace.
Wages of 3 Men	5 Mace.
Saltpetre &c.	3 Mace.
House Expenses	1 Mace.

1.6.

BY THE ARRANGEMENT.

Rupen weighing	7. 4. 6.
Peruvian Dollars	111. 7. 9.
Mexican do	111. 4. 5.
Bolivia do	111. 9. 0.
Chilian do	112. 1. 5.
Chopped do	112. 3. 2.
	113. 2. 0.

are to be considered respectively equal to 100 Taels weight of Sycee Silver, in all cases where the Imperial Duties may be paid in any of the above named Coins.

The charge for refining at Canton is one tael two mace (1.2 m.) on every 100 taels of Sycee, and the difference is so trifling that I readily sanction your arrangement.

A copy of this letter will be published for general information.

I have &c.
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

(A true copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.
HENRY GRIBBLE, Esq.
Officiating British Consul at Amoy.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until Monday the 18th instant at noon, for Bills drawn by H. M. Plenipotentiary in China, on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in Council, for two lacs of Company's Rupees, (Cos. Rs. 2,00,000) in sets of 10,000 Cos. Rs., payable at Fort William thirty days after sight, in exchange for Mexican or other Republican dollars of equal standard, payable into this Treasury on or before Saturday, the 30th instant.

The Bills will be delivered on the 20th or on receipt of the dollars.

By order,
(HAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 2d December, 1843.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 4d. a 4s. 5d. per \$, nominal.
On BANGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 222 Rs per 100 \$.
Sycee, large, 3 a 34 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December, ARRIVED
1. (A.) Petrel, Woodbery, Manila.
4. (B.) Ardaseer, McIntyre, Chusan.
5. Sylph, Macdonald, Calcutta and Sing.
5. (F.) Sloop of war Alcide, capt. Duplan, Manila.

November, SAILED
25. (B.) Lucy Wright, Pollock, Sing. & Bombay.
26. (F.) La Fayette, Costey, Havre.

December,
2. (B.) Adm. Moorsom, McKnight Batavia.
3. Wanderer, Smith, Chusan.
4. H. M. S. Agincourt, carrying the flag of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, a.m., Manila.
4. H. M. S. Dido, Captain Keppel, do.
4. H. M. St. Driver, Com. Hayes, Amoy & Chusan.
5. (A.) Splendid, Laud, New York.
5. (B.) Des of Northumberland, Scott, Manila.
5. Wm. Mitchell, McLachlane, Lombock.
6. Prince Regent, Chipp, Madras.
6. Simon Taylor, Brown, London. [Bombay.
7. Buckinghamshire, Macgregor, Sing. and
7. Countess of Minto, McMillan, Sing & Cal.
8. (F.) Frigate Ergone, Capt. Le Roy, Manila.
9. (B.) Alfred, Harrison, Manila.
9. Caroline, Williams, Singapore.
9. John Brewer, Brown, London.
9. (Hamb.) Hebe, Petersen, Singapore.

PASSENGERS per

Buckinghamshire, Mr. W. H. Anderson and Capt. Lemon.

The Swallow arrived at Chusan on the 23rd, the Popsy on the 22nd November.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Bombay.—*Mor. Ardaseer.*
For Ning. & Calcutta.—*Clown on the 16th.*
For Manila.—*Maris on the 11th.*
For Singapore.—*Aras on the 15th.*

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Aug. SINGAPORE 4th Nov.
UNITED STATES, July 14. MANILA, 22nd Nov.
CALCUTTA, 2nd Oct. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 2nd Oct. CHUSAN, 25th Nov.
YOKO, 2nd Oct.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Araon	—	Killick	Dent and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	
Antares	—	Drewett	H. Pybus.
Ardaseer	—	McIntyre	Macvicar & Co.
Ariadne	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Anna Maria	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann	789	Thomas	
Belhaven	—	Watt	

Belle Alliance	—	Fryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bombay	—	Forley	Jardine M. and Co.
Bengalee	—	Boadie	
Cecilia	—	Battrey	J. Bird and Co.
Clown	—	Morris	H. Pybus.
Charles Jones	—	McFee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Charles Forbes	—	Willis	Jardine M. & Co.
Chusan	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
Coromandel	—	cunningham	
Ceylon	—	Ferguson	Russell and Co.
Canton	—	Crouch	
Crisban	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
Calcedonia	430	Burns	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Chieftain	—	Boxnie	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Diana	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
DorWellington	—	Dinning	Macvicar & Co.
Earl of Clare	—	Scott	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Eliza Stewart	—	McLeod	B. Barretto.
Earl Balcarras	1488	Baker	Jardine M. & Co.
Emo	—	Jones	Turner & Co.
Emma	—	Dawson	Nesservanjee.
Fair Barbadian	—	—	—
Gues	—	McKellar	John Smith.
Hygeia	—	Woodbury	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Harlequin	—	Edwards	H. Pybus.
Hope	—	Crawford	
Hashemy	533	Buckle	B. Sear.
Hector	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
Hesperus	—	Killey	
Harmony	577	Elder	Macvicar and Co.
Indian	—	English	Bell and Co.
Isa Robertson	—	Kelly	J. Hudson.
Ira	—	Lakeland	Lindsay and Co.
John O'Gaunt	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
John Bull	—	Crawford	Fox, Rawson & Co.
John Christian	—	Withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
John Barry	—	Balls	Dent and Co.
John Dalton	—	Denton	
John Laird	—	—	—
James Campbell	328	Pitcairn	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Janet	—	Drum	Macvicar and Co.
Lady M. Naughton	—	Young	Jardine M. and Co.
Lord Amherst	—	Zabell	Dent and Co.
Mor	—	Thomas	Jardine M. & Co.
Moffat	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Margaret Wilkie	—	Suttie	Macvicar and Co.
Mermaid	—	Ryle	
Pearl	—	Capper	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Posthumus	—	Milner	Turner & Co.
Possidone	—	Valentine	R. Browne.
Ruby	—	dangerefield	Boustead and Co.
Ranger	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Repulse	1425	Marquis	Thomas Marquis.
Ruparell	—	Cairnie	A. & D. Furdoojee.
Semiramis	—	Mank	Lindsay & Co.
Sulmany	—	Heidrich	Jardine M. and Co.
Sarah	488	Drayner	
Scotia	—	McDonald	
Sylph	—	Wilson	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Sultana	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
Slaips Castle	—	—	H. Pybus.
Time	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
Ths. Arbuthnot	—	Metcalf	Fearn & Son.
Thomas Crisp	—	Pittier	Macvicar & Co.
Victoria	—	woodward	
Velocipede	—	Jones	Dent and Co.
Wm. Jardine	—	Reynell	Macvicar and Co.
Water Witch	—	McFarlane	Jardine M. and Co.
Wm. Hughes	—	King	
Zemiadar	—	—	—

AMERICAN.			
• Zenobia	—	Keeney	Olyphant & Co.
• J. G. Coster	720	Barlow	Russell and Co.
• Don Juan	—	Buffington	
• Akbar	—	Hallett	
• Delhi	—	Heard	
• Petrel	—	Woodbery	
• Cayuga	—	Starbuck	
• Steglitz	—	Blackler	
• Cincinnati	—	Willson	Wetmore and Co.
• Oscar (man)	—	Eyre	
• Stephen Lar-	—	Buckster	Olyphant and Co.
• Talbot	—	Story	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
• Congress	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
• Panama	—	Grigwald	A. A. Ritchie.
• Valparaiso	—	Gridwood	
• Ronaldson	—	Fox	Olyphant and Co.
• Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
• Helena	—	Benjamin	A. A. Ritchie.

Dutch.			
• Anna Eliza	—	Drent	Russell and Co.
• Justina	—	Rush	
PRUSSIAN.			
• Princess Luise	—	Rodbertus	Russell & Co.
PRUSSIAN.			
• Frig. Cléopatre	—	Captain Cécile.	
• Corv. Alcédore	—	Captain Duplan.	
• Leocadie	—	Briedejonque	Reynvan & Co.

• At Whampoa.
Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 50.] Macao, Saturday, 16th December, 1843.

[No. 428.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 19th instant at 11 A. M., on account of whom it may concern, will be sold by Auction to highest bidder,

 THE London River built Ship "SARAH" of 488 Tons old measurement, now lying off the Harbour Master's Jetty, with all her masts, yards, rigging, sails, boats, anchors, cables, stores &c. The whole to be sold in separate and convenient lots. The Hull, Windlass, Capstan and one Chain Cable, and Anchor in one lot.

This Vessel is built of the very best materials. Her Timbers are of superfine Oak, and her upper deck nearly new, she is coppered and copper fastened throughout.

An inventory of her Stores and Tackle may be seen by applying to the Auctioneer.

At the same time will be sold on board the "SARAH" 14 Hhds. GIN, and 5 Hhds. West India RUM.

Full particulars will be published in Catalogues previous to the day of sale.

The sale to take place on board.

TERMS—CASH: before delivery.

A. HOWELL, Auctioneer.
The Point, Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1843.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Firm of LOPES, MOSES & Co., of the Philanthropic Hotel, from the 20th June for this date, are requested to pay immediately to Mr. JANUARIO J. LOPES, and that any one having claims against the said Firm, signed and contracted by Mr. LOPES himself, will be pleased to send in their accounts to the same before 31 January next, he alone being authorized to liquidate all accounts of the said Firm.

Macao, 1st Dec. 1843. LOPES, MOSES, & Co.

JANUARIO J. LOPES beg to inform the Public that he has removed on this day, by his own option, to the House situated in Rua Formosa formerly occupied by P. H. Hart Esq. and now denominated Macao Hotel; and that the Firm of LOPES, MOSES, & Co. is consequently dissolved, and the Philanthropic Hotel closed. Macao, 4th Dec. 1843. JANUARIO J. LOPES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late HENRY PYBUS are requested to send them in to the undersigned on or before the 31st, for liquidation—Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their debts forthwith.

JOS. PYBUS.

Macao, Dec. 7, 1843. Attorney of Executor.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicines Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

M. R. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and rate CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PEIRCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate,
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—MARK MOSS of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in Trust, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said Indenture, or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said MARK MOSS are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said MARK MOSS to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT MC EWEN, } Trustees,
Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.
Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept insurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class insurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sum may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—


No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to part cipate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for insurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 THE Schooner TINA, Capt. GRISWOOD, will leave for the above Ports on the 25th instant. For Freight apply at the Office of the late

Macao, 16th Dec. 1843.

HENRY PYBUS.

FOR SALE.

 THE new Spanish brig SUI, of 250 tons, coppered and copperfastened, built in Pangasinan only a year ago. Apply on board in the Typa, or to

PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 15th December, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Clipper "ANDARAS," will be despatched on Saturday 16th inst. For freight of Suk or Treasure apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 5th December, 1843

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, JAMES KILLEY, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE new A. J. river built Ship SLAINS CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, JAMES PETERIS Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or

DENT & Co.

passage apply to
Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

(DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)



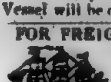
THE A. I. Yarmouth built Barque "LOUISA CAMPBELL," 275 tons, old measurement, carries a fair Cargo and sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, 30 tons Small Kedge: For further particulars apply to

N. DUUS, Hongkong, or PEARSON & SON Macao.

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.



THE A. I. Ship "INDIAN," Reg. 441 Tons, Capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th, Novr., 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE Barque "IRA," Capt. LARLAND, 250 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Brigantine "PHILLIP DEAN" of 180 Tons, Capt. SCHERER, will have a quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Suk apply to

DINSHAW & COWAJEE NANARHOY.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, lately from England, having had much experience as an Accountant and Book-keeper, with a general knowledge of active business is anxious to obtain employment in China. Testimonials and references will be given on addressing, by letter to A. Z. care of the Editor of the Canton Press.

Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Coasting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 8th August, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to

Macao, 2d Nov. 1843

B. A. BARRETTO.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—American Tobacco, in boxes & casks. SHERRY WINE, in 2 dozen cases. CHERRY BRANDY, in 2 dozen casks.

W. F. PEIRCE.

Macao, 15th Dec., 1843.

FOR SALE.—EXCHANGE on London.

W. F. PEIRCE.

Macao, 15th Dec., 1843.

ON an early day JNO. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of handsome and elegantly finished FURNITURE, &c., belonging to D. L. Barn Esq. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 24th November, 1843.

ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her plants, yards, sails, boats, stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month by PUBLIC AUCTION, (it not previously sold by private contract), the fast sailing Brigantine "FAIR BARRADIAN," of 124 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cart; apply to JNO. SMITH.

MACAO, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by JNO. SMITH.

MACAO, 15th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAIST COAT PIECES, and Dress for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by JNO. SMITH.

MACAO, 20th August, 1843.

COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A few Bolls of CANTON or different Nos. Apply to Capt MORISON.

on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne.

MACAO, November 3rd, 1843.

FOR SALE—Talbot's Cochinchina and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$25. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAP SILVER Apply to A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.

HONSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

MACAO, 27th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE—A black MANILA POKE, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to FEARON & SON.

MACAO, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

MACAO, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to MACAO, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE—BALLY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PEANES, PORT WINE, SMOKER, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—Blossomed Pedestal Table LAMP, and Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE.

MACAO, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIR & Co., apply to DENT & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of Miss KRAOP LYAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar. Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITTS, &c., price 50 cents. The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar. THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages " " \$ 5.
Letter paper size " " \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISING.
Of Ships " " \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines " " \$ 1.
" for 3 months " " \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press
For one year payable in advance " " \$ 12
For six Months " " \$ 7
For three " " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4 Travessa de St. at 30 cents each

House of Commons.

JULY 28—STATE OF THE NATION.—Lord J. Russell availed himself of the order for the Committee of Supply to express his opinions upon the present state of the nation. He excused himself on the ground of former defeats in this session, from moving and dividing upon any specific proposition. He arranged himself with some allusions to popular topics in connexion with the present condition of affairs, denying the applicability of "Rule Britannia" and the "Giant Beef of Old England," but admitting that there would be somewhat appropriate in "We're all nodding." He anticipated upon the failure to carry out of the Government bills; and then noticed the non-production of the papers relative to Scinde, in these words:—"I shall have to say a few words as to our foreign relations; but first let me offer a remark as to our position, with respect to which I think the Government has placed itself in a situation of some anomaly—I allude to the war in Scinde. Several of my friends have asked for information as to it in war, and the Government promised that the papers connected with it should be laid before the house, and some of them have been so laid; but looking to the period of the session at which we are arrived, I do not see, even if the whole of the papers were before it, how the House of Commons can now enter into a full consideration of the subject; but I think we might have been in a position to have formed an opinion as to the origin of the war, had the Government given some information respecting it a little earlier. It has been stated as a rumour—but for its authority I will not touch—that the Government had made several demands upon the Amirs of Scinde, and they had refused; but that, notwithstanding these concessions, the army was ordered to advance, and that then, finding their concessions of no avail, the Amirs, driven to desperation, ordered Major Outram and his escort to quit their territory. This may be true or not, but I ask, whether the Government does not intend to offer any opinion as to the commencement of this war? The Government have stated that particular instructions were sent out, to which, from their nature, it would not be prudent to give publicity. I am ready to admit the force of that policy under many circumstances, but I think that when such acts have been done by the agent of Government as ended in our occupying of the territory of Scinde, it would not be an unusual course for the Government to say whether they justified or defended the acts of that agent. That was the course we took with respect to the war in Afghanistan and China, to which the right hon. gentleman opposite has since referred. We stated at the time that we were ready to defend the conduct of the Governor General of India for his acts, and the Home Government for the instructions which it had sent out. Sir, it appears to me, that there is a great difference between a due caution and reserve with respect to public instructions sent out to be acted upon when received, and the justification of a war entered into, to which such instructions might refer. I think it is not asking too much of the Government to say, whether or not the war was undertaken until all means of pacific negotiation were exhausted, and that then, and then only, recourse was had to force in order to compel force? Is the Government prepared to say, that the Governor General found the Amirs intriguing against the British power?—for if some such cause did not exist, then I say the attack on them was a wanton aggression on his part, and contrary and inconsistent with his own proclamation, in which he declared that he had no intention of attempting any conquest beyond the Indus. Will the Government continue silent with respect to the origin of a war, in which a country has been taken possession of and its princes made prisoners, because of the commensurate bravery of the troops by which those results have been obtained? Sir, I contend, that with the means of information which I possessed, it ought long since to have declared whether it approved of the war or not. I own I cannot assent to the propriety of the course pursued by the Government in this instance. I say this, reserving entirely my own opinion on the case, neither giving entire credence to the rumours I have heard, nor being prepared to speak with confidence as to those distant warlike operations against a people so unsettled in their habits, as to concern, at once the conduct of the Governor General; or, on the

other hand, to say, that because we have made an acquisition of territory—he is right or wrong—I rejoice in it, and in the distinguished feats of British valour which achieved it, whatever may be the cause in which it was engaged. I repeat, that I reserve my own opinion on the whole case, until I have before me the means of forming a correct judgment on it; but I do think, that the Government, having been long before this in possession of such information, and having had an opportunity of examining one of the chief parties concerned in the affair from its commencement—I mean Major Outram—ought to have communicated their information to the house, and why they have not done so is to me inconceivable; the more particularly as it is now asking for a vote of money. Last year we were told, that in looking at the state of our finances, we ought not to omit from our consideration the debts incurred with respect to our operations in India and China; but this year we hear nothing on the subject, though the expenses may be as heavy; and why this silence on a matter on which we have so much reason to speak as we had then? Why, because they were then under the government of Lord Auckland, and nothing more is to be said against them. But, Sir, let me add, that, acting on the advice given last year by the right hon. baronet at the head of the Government, that we should not omit from our financial calculations the expenses which we might be called upon to bear for India, I think it somewhat extraordinary that we should now be called on to go into estimates of supply and vote, probably the last supplies of the year, without being informed by the Government whether we are engaged in a just or unjust war in Scinde, whether we are to have a continuation of last year's expense, or whether we have succeeded in accomplishing all that is necessary in that country? We next proceeded to consider the commercial condition of this country, which he illustrated from the falling off in her exports in two great markets—those of the Brazil and of the United States. To these two markets, the decrease of export had been upwards of 3,567,000 l. Your high duty on corn had been returned upon you by America in a high tariff; and your high duty on sugar had met a similar return from Brazil. A session of six months having now been spent in deliberation, he would ask, what had been done in all that period to restore our manufactures, that important source of wealth and of military strength? So cautious had the Government shown itself, that the agriculturists in general had become persuaded of its intention to keep in the protective system. You then told them they were mistaken, and carried some free trade measures by the majority of your opponents, and the inconsistency of many of your supporters. But your principles were unavailing, unless you applied them to the two main articles of corn and sugar. The climate of the United States and your own varied soil, as to give every probability that a deficiency of European imports in any year might be remedied from that quarter. But all you did was to bring in a bill about Canadian corn, yielding a very trifling, if any, advantage, but yet alarming the agriculturists to such an extent as to set them more strongly than ever against the advancement of free trade. He believed that there existed in the United States a disposition to lower their tariff on condition of your admitting their corn; but it was a cardinal principle with the present Government of Britain that she should have a sliding scale, exactly ever admitting American corn. Now as to your finance. The scheme of the late Government had been to raise the revenue, not by direct taxation, but by an increase of trade and consumption through a reduction of duties. The present Government had rejected that scheme in most of its branches; but given up a revenue of 500,000 l. a year on timber. There had been a great falling off in the produce of the customs, which ought to have induced the Government to make some attempt for the restoration of trade. Then a property-tax had been imposed, and a surplus of half a million had been imagined: but the actual result had been a deficiency of 500 millions and a quarter; and then were the ministers who had always been taunting their opponents with similar deficiencies. Now, in what way could this be remedied? What, firstly, by the due application of the free trade principles of the ministers themselves; secondly, by a great reduction of your military force on the verge of your Asiatic wars. But you could not avail yourselves of this resource, because you had not adopted the policy which would have kept you peaceful at home. No explanation had been given of the reasons why a people, hitherto so orderly as the Welsh, had now broken out into insubordination. But a still more important topic was the state of Ireland. The majority of the Irish were becoming sadder and sadder, under the experiment of speeches insinuating them against the country, its government, and its people. It was said, that in these speeches Mr. O'Connell denounced the Whigs were violently than the Tories. Mr. O'Connell was now a Tory authority! No wonder that gentlemen preferred a Tory to a Whig Government, for it was under the Tory administration that he enjoyed the greatest power, and raised a budget which far surpassed that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No wonder he was powerful, when the ministers left the whole government to the winds and waves. For himself, he was of opinion that the Imperial Parliament might effectually govern Ireland; but then Irish grievances should be

be taken into consideration. Comparing the repeal meetings in Ireland with those which took place at Manchester in 1818, he could not help believing that they were illegal; but considering their circumstances, he doubted whether it would have been possible to succeed in prosecutions for them. Then, were those meetings so on? The mere dismissal of the magistrates would not stop them; that had no effect but of irritating; and any attempt to suppress the meetings by military interference would occasion a state of feeling approaching to a general anarchy. Mr. O'Connell had threatened you with an assembly, which, without breach of law, would be tantamount to a legislature. Were the Government prepared for that? or would they confine themselves to mere means of coercion, without redress of grievances? Would not the spirit of discontent and aversion grow stronger by that coercive policy? He was anxious, in evincing due regard for Irish interests, to show the Irish people that the members of the Imperial Parliament were really their representatives. On any other system of policy (this), in her relations with foreign countries, would find Ireland a source of weakness, rather than a source of strength. Sir R. Peel, no doubt, has the confidence of the majority of the people, and would be able to conclude this session with no real state of the House of Commons endangering his government. But, in order to make that government really secure, he ought to take measures for the welfare and regulation of Ireland. If between two opinions the Government should continue where they now stand, it would be matter of lasting regret that the best days of a great nation had been left in such hands.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th Dec. 1843.

We have had no arrivals during the week with any later intelligence than we were previously in possession of; the September mail still keeps out, although it is supposed to have reached Calcutta at an early date per Steamer Hindostan. In China nothing whatever of interest has occurred, and our columns are therefore as destitute of news this week as well can be. We direct, however, the attention of our readers to the notifications, issued from the Hongkong Gazette concerning the delivery of titles to land already in possession of private parties, and particularly to the sale of other town lots, to take place at Victoria on the 22d of January next. If these realize in proportion to a marine lot lately sold by public auction for, we believe, £4500, having a frontage of about 60 by 100 feet depth, the sale is likely to realize a large sum. We are also glad to perceive that parties desirous to obtain a portion of the ground of the British, Dutch, and Greek Factories, at present rented by the British Government, are invited to apply for the same on or before the 30th of this month. We suppose, therefore, the Factories will now soon again rise from their ashes. The inconvenience felt at present, by the foreign community at Canton, from want of habitations, is very great.

We have copied from the Hongkong Register a string of resolutions passed by the Imperial Government relative to the collection of duties under the new system, and we regret to observe, that they betray some disposition to infringe the provisions of the new tariff. Raw silk, for instance, which may now on payment of an export duty of 10 taels per picul, be exported seaward by native vessels, must nevertheless, according to the Imperial decree, pay all such transit duties as the silk was subject to when permitted to be shipped through the port of Canton only. From an extract from the Peking Gazette it will likewise be seen that Camphor is to pay double duty, once by the dealer, and again by the foreign exporter. We hope this matter will have the due attention of H. M. Consul at Amoy, and that such abuses and evasions of the new Tariff will be eradicated before they have taken too deep a root. We much fear that the Chinese custom house officers will attempt soon again to levy fees and exactions on the whole foreign trade indiscriminately, in order to make up for the demands from the Court for Gin-seng, repairs of the Yellow River, presents to the Imperial family, and others, and that in order to be able to levy them, they must as before, make the foreign trade inaccessible to all but a few amongst the Chinese. Keying's report of his correspondence with the Hong merchants (see last week's Canton Press) justifies our apprehensions on this subject, which we hope however to see dispelled by an energetic opposition of the British authorities to any attempt at the infraction of the Supplementary Treaty. By it, it appears to us, the Chinese Government has entered into an engagement with the British Government, not to tax its own subjects in articles of com-

merce, whether of import or export, beyond a certain clearly defined sum, and it therefore becomes the duty of the British authorities, jealously to watch that the provisions of that treaty be scrupulously fulfilled, and even to protect the Chinese themselves against the unjust exactions of their own government. Because the duty on silks is to be less in future than it formerly was, therefore, it is to be raised again to the same standard, in order that the Imperial Government may not lose any portion of its revenue; but we hear nothing said by the Imperial Government of giving back to exporters of Tea any portion of the 10 T which they are now paying, and which is very considerably more than Tea paid on exportation to the Imperial Treasury under the old system. If the duties as now arranged, are honestly accounted for by the Chinese officers, we have no doubt the Imperial Treasury will receive a much greater revenue from the foreign trade than at any previous period. When the Hong merchants had the trade in their own hands, and when the British favored the Imperial duties, and the duties will be quite sufficient to provide for the extraordinary expenses which they were formerly called upon to make good.

Advertisements.—The following are by far the most important articles of export from Manila, the remainder being with the exception of Sugar and Coffee of little comparative value; and it is singular, they all begin with an S. Black (Siam); Amber (Siam); Arrow (Siam); Sugar (Siam); Algodon (Luzon); Coffee (Siam); Acacia de Coco (Luzon); etc.

Tea Passage.—To Great Britain in the month of November, 1843, as follows:
To London per *Clanaird*, *Sappho*, *Paphos*, *Juliet*, *Judith*, *Man*, *Stromboli*, *Nadon*, *Ingborough*, *Waverley*.

To Liverpool per *Leinster*, *Dunfermline*, *Thames*, *Phoen*.

To Ayr per *Passenger*.

To Bristol per *Eagle*.

To Clyde per *Mary Ann*.

To Hull per *Walker*.

Canton lbs. 6,415 600

Caper " 117

Szechuan " 180,894

Munmuen and } 22,300

black leaf Pekoe } ..

Pekoe " 20,581

Orange Pekoe " 3,340

total Black lbs. 7,310,419

Tsankay lbs. 197 438

Hsuan " 32,398

Young Hsuan " 385,440

Gunpowder " 83,463

Imperial " 31,748

total Green lbs. 7,711,071

Total in November lbs. 7,041,493

Export in the 3 months from 1st July to 30th November, in 29 vessels.

Canton lbs. 31,846 537

Caper " 40,328

Szechuan " 319,347

Hungmuen and } 73 320

black leaf Pekoe } ..

Pekoe " 216 924

Orange Pekoe " 664 504

total Black lbs. 18,027,664

Tsankay lbs. 203 975

Hsuan " 120 330

Young Hsuan " 36,663

Gunpowder " 765,745

Imperial " 215 874

Imperial " 180 581

total Green lbs. 2,036,365

Total in 3 months lbs. 18,064,414

From the Peking Gazette.

VACUOUS OF THE IMPERIAL ARMS.—The Imperial arms have obtained a decided advantage, over the mountaineers of Kokonor, who for a long while most obstinately resisted the Chinese authorities, and at one time even threatened an invasion of the neighboring Provinces

Szechuen. General Mungul Chai who gave assistance to the regular soldiers, and by their bravery and perseverance broke the spirit of the rebels are to be promoted, and to receive all the cattle they took, as a reward.

ROBBERIES.—A very considerable body of river pirates has made dreadful ravages in Szechuen, and spread terror along the banks of the great stream of that country. They are far from being subdued and have lately only become more daring. At Moukwan, the hand-to-hand fight with the native Mandarins, have committed many atrocities, but there is some hope of their subduing on account of the promises of pardon held out, and the threat of an entire extermination vowed against the aborigines, if they do not instantly do for war.

ROADS ON NEWCASTLE.—The sale of land and offices has produced very large sums throughout the Empire. Great sums however have crept into the hands of the Chinese, which appointments are made, as well as in the treatment of Mandarins at large; and the Emperor whilst specifying the numerous charges brought against the administration of the tribunal of officers, has ordered a radical change.

GATEWAY NEW.—The proceedings against the late Governor of Szechuen and Kiangsu, Chow, have been stopped, and he is permitted to leave Peking, without his rank however.

VIKING AND WILKINSON.—Viking and Wilkison have received directions to shut themselves up in their houses and ponder over their misdeeds.

The officer who lost his seal to the great of Canton, when engaging the pirates in a naval operation, whilst vice admiral on leave his duties but retainable rank.

TASAPU.—A strict investigation for the recovery of the lost nine millions of taels, has ended in the discovery of the strong boxes containing the silver hoard, in a very decayed state, and the ayes had gradually dropped off. This misfortune however has availed nothing, and several members of the Imperial household, who were under heavy liabilities, have been obliged to discharge them.

The money in Szechuen for which rank was bought amounts to above 1,000,000 taels in Szechuen to above 1,000,000, in Chihle 270,000 taels, as for Canton and other Provinces from 340,000 to 600,000 taels. The sums however collected in the maritime provinces, are to be heartened there and applied for military purposes.

Camphor (according to the decision of the Superintendent of Customs at Amoy), if for foreign exportation, has to pay a double duty, by the native dealer as well as by the buyer.

Criminals sentenced to death for opium smoking, are again to be reported at the Imperial autumnal revision of all cases of capital punishment.—*Hongkong Register*, 17th December.

Mahachangah and others have submitted various proposals made by Keying, which hear upon the subject of collecting duties. And the Privy Council as well as the Board of Revenue having taken them into consideration, and submitted them with their opinions to the Emperor, they are approved of and confirmed.

1. The amount of fixed duties to be sent to the capital by the Canton Maritime Customhouse was 899,051 taels, and besides examples of about 1 to 40,000 taels. Since however now the trade will be carried on in the other four ports, the receipts at Canton will fall short of that sum, and therefore Fuchow and the other opportunities, must, after having realized their respective quotas, make up the deficit of Canton.

2. In order to fix the whole amount of duties of the other ports, three years must pass, before a true estimate can be made. It will then be determined, how much each port according to the respective receipts of money can supply to Canton.

3. All extra charges, although formerly paid into the public treasury are at once abolished.

4. On every 1,000 taels sent to the Board of Revenue, there was formerly a percentage of 15 taels, and the second extra charge of 25 taels, in order that any purpose. There were moreover 35,000 taels paid in arrears, and 100,000 taels as an equivalent for the gin-seng, and these sums were forwarded by the Hong merchants to the Court establishment, besides 4 to 30,000 taels made over to the inspector of grain for charitable purposes by the same individuals, and sundry fees to the Magistrate and his people.

5. Since the Gin-seng however is now done away with, the tribute must be paid from the surplus of the fixed duties. As for the gin-seng, which at the rate of 200,000 taels, the value to be stipulated, if paid by the said merchants would within four years amount to 2,000,000 taels, it must now be sold for whatever it will fetch. The Hong merchants must make arrangements to provide for the other items and manage matters accordingly.

6. A sum of about 430 to 450,000 taels was hitherto kept in reserve to be transmitted to the Court in presents and for other purposes. As now however the sources whence the money was derived are exhausted the Hong must in future manage this matter.

7. The duty on raw silk now fixed at 10 taels per picul is less than it was formerly. And the five per picul being now open, merchants will go with this article to the nearest market. But they must make up the loss

of the transit duties, which otherwise would have been paid, if they had proceeded to Canton, in whatsoever port they sell their cargo.

7. Tea, raw and wrought silks were hitherto prohibited to be exported by sea. But under existing circumstances, every junk that navigates the ocean, shall pay upon them the same duty as foreign vessels, to prevent their smuggling these articles on board the ships.

8. Every other part of the native trade, is to be carried on according to the old regulations without the least change.

9. All fees and payments to the inmates of the custom-house are entirely annulled, and the superintendents sought henceforth to provide for their whole establishment.

Tsuekwang 23rd year, 7th intercalary month, 21st day,—14th September, 1843.—*Ibid.*

[From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette of 14th December.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that Leases for all Lots and Parcels of Crown Lands hitherto allotted in this Colony under the denominations of Marine and Town Lots, (with the exception of those that have been specially reserved—as already intimated to the holders of them—pending the receipt of an answer to a reference which has been made to Her Majesty's Government) will be ready for delivery to the Purchasers or present Incumbents, on, and after Monday the 15th day of January 1844, and all persons wishing for, or requiring, information regarding such Lots and Parcels, as well as the terms and tenure on which they are to be confirmed, are requested to apply to Alexander T. Gordon Esq Land Officer, on any day subsequent to the 1st of Jan'y. 1844.

By order of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Hongkong and its Dependencies, Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 12th December, 1843.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

It is hereby notified that a Public Auction of Leases of Crown Lands will be held at the Land Office on Monday the 29th day of January 1844.

The whole of the lots or parcels to be disposed of will be Town Lots, situated on the South Side of the Queen's Road, between the Harbour Master's Hill and the centre Police Station.

The lots will be marked out on the ground previous to the day of sale, and a plan showing the lines of the proposed Streets, the position and size of the lots or parcels to be sold &c., &c., may be seen at the Land Office on any day after Monday the 8th January 1844.

(The class of Building which must be erected on each lot, and all other particulars may be ascertained on application to the Land Officer fourteen days previous to the Sale, and the Leases will be delivered to the Purchasers within one Month from the Day of Sale.

By order of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Hongkong and its Dependencies, Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 12th December, 1843.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With the concurrence of Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. B. Commanding Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, Captain T. Ormsby, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, is appointed to be an Extra Aid de Camp on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Hongkong.

By order, G. T. BROOKE,

Lt. 55th Regiment, Military Secretary.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, December 1st, 1843.

All Copies of the "Chart of the Dangers in the China Seas," lithographed under the authority of the late Marine Board, Bengal Presidency, 30th May 1843 have been received, and will be disposed of to Parties who may require them on application at the Office of the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, at the price of \$1.50 cents each copy.

By order, CHAS. R. STEWART.

Treasurer and Financial Secretary to the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China. Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 8th December, 1843.

His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, is pleased to notify to those persons who, previous to the departure of Captain Balfour from Canton, failed to establish their right to receive the amounts claimed from the late bonds of Hingtas, Kingqua, and Mowqua, that, in accordance with that Officer's notice, dated Canton 23rd July 1843, the funds have been removed to this Colony, and will be paid on, or after the 10th day of January 1844, on application by persons duly authorised to receive and grant receipts for the amounts.

Persons claiming on behalf of parties at a distance, will be required to produce Powers of Attorney, or furnish a Guarantee that such will be produced, or the amount refunded, within one year from the date of

payment.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART.
Treasurer and Financial Secretary to the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.
Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, December 11th, 1843.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government having secured by a Lease for Twenty-five years (renewable at the pleasure of Government at the expiration of that time) all the ground at Canton which formerly formed the sites of the three Ranges of Buildings commonly called the Company's, Dutch, and Creek Factories, it is hereby notified that it is intended after reserving as much of the said ground as shall be required for a British Consulate and other Public Buildings to be attached thereto, to apportion the remainder of the Ground to the foreign Mercantile Community, on the same proportionate terms that Government have agreed to pay for the whole; and all Firms or Individuals who may wish to obtain lots, are requested to apply on or before the 20th instant to Her Majesty's Officiating Consul at Canton, who will register their applications in the order in which they may reach him.

It is not intended that any part of the said Ground should be occupied by Warehouses (exclusively); and it will be expected that all Firms or Individuals to whom lots may be assigned will bind themselves to build houses according to a regular plan which will be laid down and communicated to them on the day the allotment of the ground takes place. Of that day early notice will be given as soon after the 20th instant as possible.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 12th December, 1843.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight \$s. 5d. per £.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 222 Rs. per 100 £.
SINGAPORE, large, 3 a 34 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December, ARRIVED
8, (Sp.) Sultan, Rogers, Manila.
10, (B.) Mary Palmer, Gaskin, Singapore.
10, " Florist, Huggup, Singapore.
11, " Mornald, Gill, Sing. and Calcutta.
12, " Potentate, ———, Liverpool.
14, (Sp.) Sil, Vales, Manila.
15, (Du.) Caroline Johanne, Remkes, Batavia.

PASSENGER per Sultan, Mr. Windham.

December, SAILED
—, (B.) Repulse, Marquis, Singapore
7, " Psyche, Landers, Chusan.
10, H. M. Tr. S. Rattlemaek, King, England.
10, (A) Akbar, Hallett, Manila.
11, " Talbot, Story, New York.
11, " J. G. Carter, Barlow, do.
12, (Sp.) Maria, ———, Manila.
13, (B.) Janet, Dring, Batavia.
14, " Sultana, Wadge, Bombay.
14, (A.) Piret, Woodbery, Manila.
16, (B.) Caledonia, Burn, Sing. and Bombay.
16, " Clowin, Morris, do. and Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Sing & Bombay.—Mr. Ardaser.
For Sing. & Calcutta.—Time, on the 9th.
For Singapore.—Arum.
For London.—William Jardine.

PASSENGERS per Talbot, Messrs T. C. Lewis and Franco.
Akbar, Mr. Geo. Sturgis.
J. G. Carter, Mr. R. P. Dana.

LATEST DATES, SINGAPORE 4th Nov.
ENGLAND, 5th Aug. MANILA, 28th Nov.
UNITED STATES, July 14. AMOY,
CALCUTTA, 2nd Oct. CHUAN, 13th Nov.
BOMBAY, 2nd Oct.
JAVA, 5th Oct.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Aras	—	Killick	Dent and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	
Antares	—	Drewett	H. Pybus.
Arrianer	—	Meintyre	Macvicar & Co.
Ariadne	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Anna Maria	—	West,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann	789	Thorne,	"
Belhaven	—	Watt	"

* Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
* Bombay	—	Furley	Jardine M. and Co.
* Beagle	—	Boadle	
* Cecilia	—	Buttrey	J. Burd and Co.
* Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
* Charles Forbes	—	Willis,	Jardine M. & Co.
* Chusan	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
* Comandant	—	cunningham,	"
* Ceylon,	—	Ferguson	Russell and Co.
* Canton	—	Crouch,	Macvicar & Co.
* Crishna	—	Pletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
* Chiefstain	—	Buxine,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* Diana,	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
* DoWellington	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
* Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
* Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
* Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
* Emma,	—	Jones	Turner & Co.
* Emma	—	Dawson	Nesservanjee.
* Fair Barbadian	—	—	
* Florist,	—	Huggup	John Smith.
* Guess	—	McKellar	Nye, Parkin & Co.
* Hygiea	—	Woodbury	H. Pybus.
* Harlequin,	—	Edwards,	
* Hope	—	Crawford	
* Hasheiny,	533	Buckle,	B. Seare.
* Hector	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
* Hesperus	—	Killey	
* Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
* Indian,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
* Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hndson.
* Ina	—	Lakeland	Lindsay and Co.
* John O'Gaunt	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
* John Bull	—	Crawford	Fox, Rawson & Co.
* John Christian	—	withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
* John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
* John Dalton	—	Denton	"
* John Laird,	—	—	
* James Campbell	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
* Zabel,	—	Zabell,	Dent and Co.
* Mor	—	Thomas	Jardine M. & Co.
* Moffat	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
* Margaret Wilkie	—	Suttie	Macvicar and Co.
* Mary Bulmer	—	Gaskin	
* Mermaid	—	Gill	A. A. de Mello.
* Potentate	—	—	
* Pearl	—	Capper	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
* Posthumus	—	Milner	Turner & Co.
* Possidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
* Ruby	—	dangerfield	Boustead and Co.
* Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
* Rookery	—	Bourse	Bell and Co.
* Ruparell,	—	—	A. & D. Fardenjee.
* Semiramis	—	Cairnie	
* Selmany	—	Monk	Lindsay & Co.
* Sarah,	488	Heidrich	Jardine M. and Co.
* Scotia	—	Drayner	"
* Sylph	—	McDonald	"
* Snares Castle	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
* Time,	—	—	H. Pybus.
* Ths. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
* Thomas Crisp	—	Metcalfe	Fearn & Son.
* Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
* Woodpeck	—	woodward	
* Water Witch	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
* Wm. Hughes	—	McFarlane	Macvicar and Co.
* Zemindar	—	King	Jardine M. and Co.

AMERICAN.

* Zenobia,	—	Kenney,	Olyphant & Co.
* Don Juan	—	Buffinton	Russell and Co.
* Delhi	—	Heard	"
* Cayuga	—	Starbuck	"
* Stegerita	—	Blackler	"
* Cincinnati	—	Willson	Wetmore and Co.
* Oscar	—	Evie	"
* Stephen Lur-	—	Buckster,	Olyphant and Co.
* Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
* Panama,	—	Griawold,	A. A. Ritchie.
* Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	"
* Ronaldson	—	Fox	Olyphant and Co.
* Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
* Helena,	—	Benjamin,	A. A. Ritchie.

DUTCH.

* Anna Eliza	—	Drent	Russell and Co.
* Justina	—	Rush	"
* Caroline Johanna	—	Remkes	Macvicar & Co.

PRUSSIAN.

* Princess Luisa	—	Rodbertus	Russell & Co.
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FRENCH.

* Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Cécille.	
* Corv. Alcémène,	—	Captain Duplan.	
* Locandis	—	Brindjcongus	Rayvaan & Co.

SPANISH.

* Sultán	—	Rogers	Boustead & Co.
* Sil	—	Vales	P. de las Heras.

* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 51.] Macao, Saturday, 23rd December, 1843.

[No. 428.]

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Firm of **LOPES, MOSES & Co.**, of the Philanthropic Hotel, from the 20th June to this date, are requested to pay immediately to Mr. **JANUARIO J. LOPES**, and that any one having claims against the said Firm, signed and contracted by Mr. **LOPES** himself, will be pleased to send in their accounts to the same before 31 January next, his alone being authorized to liquidate all accounts of the said Firm.

Macao, 1st Dec. 1843. **LOPES, MOSES, & Co.**

JANUARIO J. LOPES beg to inform the Public that he has removed on this day, by his own option, to the House situated in Rua Formosa formerly occupied by C. H. Hart Esq. and now denominated Macao Hotel; and that the Firm of **LOPES, MOSES, & Co.** is consequently dissolved, and the Philanthropic Hotel closed.

Macao, 4th Dec. 1843. **JANUARIO J. LOPES.**

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,

CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. **MACVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late **HENRY FYBUS** are requested to send them in to the undersigned on or before the 31st, for liquidation.—Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their debt forthwith.

JOS. FYBUS.

Macao, Dec. 7, 1843. **Attorney of Executor.**

A CARD.—Mr. **T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c.**, begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. S. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

M. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a **CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER**; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. **LATTEY** can confidently undertake to repair, and rate **CHRONOMETERS** as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 9th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that I have appointed **Wm. P. FAIRCE, Esq.** Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FORBES—U. S. Consul.

American Consulate,

Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**MARK MOSE** of Singapore, Merchant, having by *Indenture*, dated the 18th of October Instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in *Trust*, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said *Indenture*,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said **MARK MOSE** are hereby requested to do so by themselves; or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said *Indenture*, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said **MARK MOSE** to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,

ROBERT MC EWEN, } Trustees,

Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China.

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. **JOHN MCKENZIE** has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.**, having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE**, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 45 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium 4 p Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rates of 1 p Cent p Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate

and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE **EARL BALSABRA, Capt. BAKER**, will be despatched on the 31st inst.

For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE **AUDAX, Captain VAUX**, will be despatched on the 31st inst.

For freight of Silk and Treasure apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE **CASTLE EDEN, Captain READE**, will be despatched on the 10th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE **A I Ship "RUBY," DANON**, Field Commander, to sail in five days from Whampoa touching at Macao; sails fast, and has superior poop accommodations. For passage only apply to

BOUSTEAD & Co.—Macao,

or to **NYE PARKIN & Co.—Canton.**

Canton, 19th December, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE **Barque MERMAID, Capt. GILL**, will leave for the above Ports on the 8th January 1844. For Freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO, Macao,

or **JAMIESON HOW & Co. Hongkong.**

N. B. The *Mermaid* has fine accommodations. For Passage enquire of Capt. Gill on board.

Macao, 21st December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.
THE **Teak Ship ANN, Capt. THORNE**, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE Canton.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE **A I Ship JOHN MITCHELL, Capt. CABLE**, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE Canton.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE **Schooner TIME, Capt. GRISWOOD**, will leave for the above Ports on the 26th instant. For Freight apply at the Office of the late

Macao, 16th Dec. 1843. **HENRY FYBUS.**

FOR SALE.
THE new Spanish brig "SIL," of 260 tons, coppered and copperfastened, built in Pangasinan only a year ago. Apply on board in the Type, or to

PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 16th December, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE **Clipper "ARDABER,"** will be despatched on Saturday 14th inst. For freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 5th December, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE **First class British built Barque**

"**HEAPRUS**" 330 tons Register,

JAMES KILLEY, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE **fine A. I. river built Ship SCALING**

CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, James

FYBUS Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or

passage apply to

Macao, 16 December, 1843.

DENT & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

(DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)

THE **A. I. Yarmouth built Barque**

"**LOUISA CAMPBELL**," 275 tons, old

measurement, carries a fair Cargo and

sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered

immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, 30 tons

Small Kentledge. For further particulars apply to

N. DUUS, Hongkong,

or **PEARSON & SON Macao.**

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the

Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE **A. I. Ship "INDIAN," Regr. 442**

Tons, capt. **ESOTUS.** Now at

Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE **Barque "INA," Capt. LARLAND,**

258 Tons, will meet with quick

despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 22d October, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five

years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and

Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars

apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by **H. M.**

Superintendent. Apply to

Macao, 2d Nov. 1843. **S. A. BARRETTO.**

TO LET.—A new and well furnished **WASHINGTON'S PRESS** with all sorts of type and

apparatus.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any

parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business.—For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—AMERICAN TOBACCO, in boxes & casks—SHERRY WINE, in 2 dozen cases. CHERRY BRANDY, in 2 dozen cases. W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, 16th Dec, 1843.

FOR SALE.—EXCHANGE on LONDON. W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, 16th Dec, 1843.

ON an early day JNO. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of handsome and elegantly finished FURNITURE, &c., belonging to D. L. Burn, Esq. Further particulars will be published hereafter. Macao, 24th November, 1843.

ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGE-LICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter. Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously sold by private contract), the fast sailing Brigantine "FAIR BARBADIAN," of 134 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's. Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheese, in cut; apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAYER HATS, just received for Sale by JNO. SMITH. Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dressing for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by JNO. SMITH. Macao, 35th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolls of Canvas or different Nos. Apply to Capt. MORISON. on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne. Macao, November 2d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Lazard's Cockschnoon and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$75. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—PRUDYAN DOLLARS and BARS SILVER Apply to A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.

HONSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 26th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—A black MANILA PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, on moderate terms. Apply at the Canton Press Office.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and Rugs, apply to FEARON & SON. Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS; also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCOANUT OIL, COFFEES, Java ARABIC in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BEANS and PLANK. FORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BIRD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1843. Queen's Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Gilded Pedestal Table Lamps, do Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of LIND & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE. The latest recension of Miss KEOU LYAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HOME MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Esq., price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de Sé, at 30 cents each.

THE BENTINCK.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship, the *Bentick*, has arrived in the Thames. She is 250 feet in length, from the head to the taffrail, 40 feet in breadth, 31 feet in depth, and displaces, including the spar deck, 2020 tons. Her engines are of 520 horsepower, and her coast about 84,000. Her average speed, on her passage from Dublin to Southampton, was thirteen miles per hour, and occasionally she can fourteen miles per hour; being a higher rate of speed than any other vessel adapted for ocean steam navigation has yet attained. This vessel is fitted with iron bulkheads, dividing the vessel's hold into a number of water-tight compartments, which, besides adding greatly to the strength of the vessel, effectually prevent her from sinking, in case of springing a leak, by striking on a rock or otherwise; because no more water can enter the vessel, in such a case, than to fill to the water line the particular compartment in which the leak may happen, and the vessel will therefore continue to float. The *Bentick* is also fitted with the patent Paddle-box Life Boats, which, with her other boats, afford ample means of carrying the whole of the crew and passengers, with provisions and water, in case of accident to the vessel. She is fitted with Mr. William's patent consumers, which considerably diminish, or altogether prevent, the issuing of smoke from the funnels. With respect to the interior arrangements of the *Bentick*, she has accommodation for 102 cabin passengers, consisting of 20 single, 22 double, and 12 family and general cabins, which are so arranged as to obviate those objections which were made to the accommodations on board the *Hindustan*. They are all fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience; and, above all, light and ventilation have been abundantly provided. Each has its marble-covered basin-stand, mirrors, drawers, writing apparatus, &c. Venetian blinds are inserted in the upper part of the doors, and, wherever possible, in the sides of the cabins also; and plates of perforated zinc and all manner of contrivances are introduced to ensure a constant circulation of wholesome and refreshing drafts. The spar deck forms a magnificent walk, the full length of the ship, with convenient seats aloft. The main deck, below, is also comparatively open and airy, and forms, with the houses on each side, a spacious and well-lighted arcade, which may be resorted to in showery or boisterous weather. The principal cabin or saloon, under the quarter deck, is a large square apartment, well lighted from the deck, and from the stern and side windows. It affords room for 100 persons to be seated commodiously at the tables, is lofty, and differs somewhat from those usually constructed, being nearly square, and free from inconspicuous of the several berths entering immediately into it, as it occupies the whole width of the vessel in the stern, and is upwards of thirty feet each way, having, besides large stern windows, spacious ports on each side, thus giving abundance of light and air, and a full view of the sea, in nearly every direction. The ladies' saloon or boudoir is entered by the side of the staircase, and presents a quiet, pleasing contrast to the more brilliant decorations of the great saloon. This room, and the range of cabins adjoining to it, are appropriated to the use of ladies exclusively. The decorations of the grand saloon consist of several highly-interesting views of Cabul, Ghaznee, &c., painted, or rather enamelled, on slate. A wide passage communicates with the state cabins, and terminates with a good flight of stairs, spreading each way at the top of the upper deck. Among the other contrivances for ministering to the health, comfort, or luxury of Oriental voyagers, are cold, hot, and shower baths. A well-selected library is also placed in the saloon. This truly splendid vessel will proceed

from Southampton on the 24th inst., for Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, touching at Gibraltar, Cape de Verd Islands, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras; and will start from Calcutta on her first trip for Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, on the 15th December next, and will thenceforward continue to ply on the line between India and Suez, in conjunction with the *Hindustan*.

From the *Sing. Free Press* of 23d November.

We have been favored with extracts from the logs of the *Shah Alham*, Captain Evans, and *Atlet Rehoman*, Captain Lugin, which arrived here on the 10th and 14th having both suffered severely, the latter especially, on their passage from Macao which they left on the 20th ultimo. They would appear to have got into a very heavy Typhoon. We shall first give the abstract from the Log of the *Shah Alham*.

The *Shah Alham* left Macao Roads at 10 A. M. of the 30th ultimo, with a steady N. N. E. Wind, and a very high swell from the N. E. d. One clear weather, —on the 31st the weather became cloudy with thick haze and occasional light squalls and rain—Noon breeze increasing and no observations, Latitude by account 19° 30'. Barometer 29° 70'—at 4 p. m. single-reefed the top-sail and sent the royal yards on deck, —at 10 Barometer 29° 40'—furiel the mizen top-sail and main-sail—midnight strong breeze with thick squally weather—at 9 A. M. of the 1st Novy. gale increasing, furiel the fore top-sail—at 3, the main-top-sail blew from the bolt ropes—at 4 blowing a heavy gale at N. N. W. furiel the fore-sail and hoist the ship to, with her head to the S. W.—at day light blowing a perfect Typhoon from the N. W. with a high confused sea which caused the ship to labour heavily—at 8 A. M. Barometer 29° 10' very heavy gusts at times, carried away the jib-boom and fore top gallant mast—at 10 the wind veered suddenly round to the Westward and a mountainous sea, which washed away the g. l. larboard quarter cutter, stern windows and part of the quarter gallery—at 10° 30' the main and mizen top-masts with the top-gallant-masts and yards blew away—at Noon the wind S. W. and Barometer rising from 29° 10' to 29° 20' but the gale blowing with great violence. 2nd November at 2 p. m. every appearance of the gale moderating. Barometer 29° 30'. Wore ship with her head to the Westward, wind South, all hands employed clearing away the broken spars.

Captain Evans adds that the Barometer rising so high the day previous to the gale and falling so gradually, confirmed him in the opinion that they were going to have a strong N. East Monsoon, and he carried on a press of sail to get well clear of the Paracels, but from observations taken the day after the gale they were during the worst of it about 20 miles W. N. W. from the North Shoal and drifting to the South East, but the wind veering E. N. E., they were drifted to the W. S. W., 40 miles of the North Shoals by Noon of the 2nd, when they had good observations. He is not certain whether the Barometer fell below what he has mentioned above, as he did not leave the deck from 10 p. m. until the sea washed the stern windows and boats away, but he thinks it did not, as about 10 and 11 it blew exceedingly severe from West and W. S. W.

The *Atlet Rehoman* was farther to the N. W. than the *Shah Alham* and had the wind at N. N. E. veering round to S. E. and moderating at S. W., whilst the *Shah Alham* had the wind N. N. W. veering round to the westward, then to the S. W. and moderating at South. The *Atlet Rehoman's* log of the typhoon is as follows:—

At 11 A. M. of the 30th ult left Macao roads with a strong N. Easterly breeze and cloudy weather—at 4 p. m. steady N. N. E. breeze with a heavy S. East swell, ship labouring much—at 10 p. m. of the 31st the breeze was increasing—at midnight in flying jib, Mizen and Fore Royals, heavy S. E. swell ship labouring much—at 1.30 A. M. wind N. E. by E. in all studding sails and main royal—at 4 A. M. fresh breeze and cloudy weather with a heavy sea. At noon strong gales and cloudy weather with passing showers of rain—ship labouring much and shipping quantities of water. Wind N. E. by N. latitude by observation 19° 25' North—1 p. m. of the 1st inst. course S. S. W.—Wind N. E., strong breezes and hazy weather with passing showers of rain—at 3 p. m. in main top gallant sail and furiel the main sail. At 10 p. m. a sudden gale from the N. N. E. lowered the Top-sails on the Cap—at 11 p. m. carried away the top gallant-masts and flying jib-boom with Royal and top gallant-yards—across—at 1 A. M. carried away the jib-boom with sail, at that time blowing a severe typhoon—ship labouring much and shipping quantities of water over all—at 3 A. M. typhoon veered to

N.E. cut away the fore Main, and Mizzen-top sails, fore sail and Driver to save the spars—at 4 A.M. course S.S.E. the main-sail being furled was blown off from the yard—at 5 A.M. a heavy sea washed away all the studding sails and several spare spars with them, at this time shipping green seas over all, washed away the quarter galleries and all the side cabin ports, and shifted the long boat from the chocks, also washed away stern dead lights. At this time the after and side cabins full of water—washed away all the cabin furniture &c. washed away all the hen coops off the poop and the poop skylights. At this time the typhoon veered to E.N.E. ship lying under bare poles, great quantity of water in the gun-deck—at 9 A.M. ditto weather, at this time pitching and rolling—carried away the Mizzen-top-mast, and the head of the main-mast, together with the mizen-top mast. At 9 A.M. course W.S.W. wind N.E. carried away the Mizzen-mast, cut away the Starboard and Larboard cutters from the quarters, on account of damaging the ship, cut away the Starboard sheet anchor on account of the flue lashing giving way, and the anchor damaging the ship outside. Noon blowing a severe typhoon, ship labouring very much and shipping green seas over all—in Latitude about 17. 03' North and Longitude 116. 35' East—at 1 A.M. of the 9th, course West, wind S. by E. heavy gales with rain—ship labouring much and shipping quantities of water over all. Sunset—same weather. At 10 30 P.M. carried away head of the rudder—at 6. 30 P.M. wind moderated and veered to the S.E. with a confused swell.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 23d Dec., 1843.

Sept. Overland Mail.

By the Clipper Schooner *Andax* from Calcutta 10th Novbr., and Singapore 1st December, arrived here on the evening of the 21st the September Overland Mail has been received, but we regret the non-receipt of our own papers, which together with a great portion of the mail have probably been forwarded by the *Pantaleon*. We have scarcely time for much extract from the *London Mail* kindly lent us, and shall therefore restrict ourselves to a short abstract of the most important events in Europe in the month of August. The Repeal meetings in Ireland continued to be as numerously attended as before—the Irish Arms Bill had passed the House of Commons. Rebecca and her followers in Wales continued their enmity to the tollgates. The Queen in person prorogued Parliament on the 24th August, and in the speech says that she continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace. The disturbances in Wales are alluded to, and regrets are expressed at the persevering effects that are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among H. M. subjects in Ireland and to excite them to demand a repeal of the union. The speech from the throne says: "From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries." The Queen of England has paid a visit to the King of the French at his seat, Chateau d'Eu near Dieppe. Her Majesty embarked at Southampton in the *Victoria* and *Albert* Yacht, accompanied by Prince Albert and a distinguished party, and arrived at the Chateau d'Eu on the evening of the 2d September, and was received there by the King and Queen of the French, and most members of their family, by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a number of other distinguished personages, and brilliantly entertained during her short stay on the shores of France. The Princess de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale had previously paid a short visit to the Queen and probably invited her to this friendly interview with their father. The journey to the Chateau d'Eu was however near proving fatal to the French Royal family, who were altogether amounting to ten in number, travelling in a large carriage, when the spirited horses, just when crossing the bridge over a small river, the Breuse, at the village of Tréport, frightened at the firing of some fus de joie by the loyal inhabitants, became unmanageable and three of them leapt over the parapet and were precipitated into the river, the royal carriage

being saved from a similar fate by the promptness with which the traces were cut. A serious collision has occurred with some French fishermen off the coast of New Foundland. It appears they had frequently been warned off from English ground, without effect, and refusing to obey, H. M. Ship *Electra* of 18 guns, to enforce obedience fired a shot intended only to give warning, but which unfortunately hit the French fishing boat, killing one man and wounding others. A French Frigate soon after arrived at St. John's to demand an explanation. Although the event had caused considerable excitement in France, there was no reason to suppose that it might not be amicably arranged. The *Ex Regent* Espartero had arrived in England in an English ship of war, and for the present, the Queen, a child of 13 years of age, is supposed to be reigning; she was at last declared to be of age on the 8th of August last. The state of Spain continues in a most critical condition, for although the Capital had continued quiet since the downfall of Espartero, new "pronunciamientos" might at any moment endanger the public tranquillity. Portugal is tolerably tranquil in the midst of the neighbouring turmoil, and has sent the Duke of Palmela to the British Court, with the view, it is said, of negotiating a commercial treaty. From the United States the dates are to the 7th August, but contain nothing of interest.

The transactions in the House of Lords were on the Ireland Arms Bill; on the state of Spain; and on the state of National Finance. In that of the Commons the following subjects occupied the attention of the house: Lord Aberdeen introduced a bill enabling the Governor and Council of Hongkong to make laws and ordinances for the British territory, and for British subjects in China. A sum of £ 921, 030, has been voted to reimburse the East India Company for their advances towards the expenses of the expedition to China. Sir C. Napier claimed prize money for the army and navy employed in the China war. The other topics of importance were: the Irish arms bill, the third reading of which was passed by a majority of 66; the Irish law of landlord and tenant; the Customs bill; Import duties, Customs frauds; Exportation of machinery; Church of Scotland; Arming of Chelsea prisoners; The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill; Surrender of offenders bill; Greece; Reception of Espartero in England.

A notice in the *London Gazette* dated 25th August, and signed H. Goulburn, A. Pringle and J. Young, informs the holders of Opium scrip that on or after the 30th day of August, two days after application for payment, and after presentation of the receipts or certificates signed by Captain Elliot, they will be paid as follows:

Patra	£ 65. 7. 7½ per Chest.
Benares	„ 61. 11. 3
Malwa	„ 44. 11. 3
Turkey	„ 42. 3. 5

The regiments in Her Majesty's service employed in China will henceforth receive the same allowances as those stationed in Ceylon. This we fear will not be very satisfactory to the troops here, who would have preferred Company's allowances to Colonial pay. The late firm of Briggs Thorburn & Co. have paid a further dividend of 12½ per cent, making in all 25 per cent. The splendid Steamer *Bentuck* left Southampton on the 24th August with 64 passengers for Calcutta.

The latest advices from Madrid dated 3rd September a military revolt there. Eight of the rebels had been shot in presence of the garrison. Some revolutionary movements had taken place in Switzerland. The *Queen* Steamer, belonging to the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, was totally lost on Shoekham Island on the 1st September; only one life lost.

Latest dates from China in England 25th April, the overland mail not having arrived at the departure of the September mail.

Major General D'Aguilar sailed from Cork on the 10th August, on board the *Caster*, 36, Captain Graham, for China, thence to assume the command of the forces, in succession to Lord Saltoun, who will return to England.

Died in London, Louise, wife of Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart., formerly H. M. Chief Superintendent in China.

Arrived in England from China, —August 2nd, *Princess Royal*, Plymouth; 10th, *Lady Clarke*, Liverpool; 17th, *Gullis*, Plymouth; 11th, *Wm. Hyde*, Cork; 14th, *Helios*, Downs; 18th, *Birmon*, (Manila) Torbay; 19th *Centur*, Yarmouth; 21st, *Elizabeth*, Downs; *James Matheson*, Liverpool;

30th, *H. M. Apollo*, Plymouth.

Sailed from England for China, —August 9th, *Oriental*, Portsmouth; 8th, *Alfred*, Liverpool; 7th H. M. S. *Caster*, Cork; Sept. 4th, *Bengalore*, Downs.

Ships loading for China: London, *Anna Jane*. Greenock: *Royal Albert*, *Boltonians* Liverpool, *Magnolia*, *Campana*, *Old England*.

We have seen letters from Calcutta to 10th November. The following is the order of next season's sale:

	Patna.	Benares.	Total.
January	6, 6700	8000	6000 Chems
Febr.	11, 4300	700	3900
April	15, 3000	4300	4300
May	20, 1500	700	2200
June	25, 2500	1400	3900

The price is quoted at 1500 Rs. for Patna, and 1560 Rs. for Benares. Stock in Government Godowns, after the calling of *Pantaleon* and *Andax* 1570 Chems. The *Pantaleon* was to sail upon after the *Andax*.

The *Petrol* schooner arrived at Bombay on the 16th October.

The *Pantaleon* from Calcutta, arrived at Singapore on the 23rd November.

COMMERCIAL.

Sargent, Gordon & Co's. Circular of 6th Sept.

Tea.—The increased demand noticed in our last, with the improved rates obtained, induced some of the Importers to advertise sales for the 8th ultimo, comprising 23 200 Packages. The sales began with spirit, common Congou showing an advance on the preceding public sale of 4d. per lb. fine Congou 1d. 10s. Orange Pekoe 1d. 10s. Hyson 1d. 10s. Imperial and Gunpowder 2d. Of the quantity offered, the Trade took nearly 40,000 Packages at this advance, but the sales closed with less spirit than they began. Very shortly after these further sales were announced for the 20th ultimo, which were gradually augmented to 43,000 Packages. The Trade being well stocked with their previous purchases, were not prepared to come into the market again so soon, and showed no disposition to buy; great hesitancy consequently prevailed during the three days the sales lasted; only 7000 Packages in all being sold, including 5000 Pouchons. The advance of the preceding sale was lost for all descriptions but Imperial and Gunpowder, both of which are very scarce. 5000s also maintained their ground pretty well, the only parcels sold below the currency of the previous sale being a few parcels imported some years ago.

Silk.—In consequence of a deficiency in the crop of Italian Silk, and a more active state of the manufacturing districts here, a further advance of 1s. per lb has been obtained on both Bengal and China Silk, with a good business doing, prices being still moderate as compared with former years, particularly for Bengal.

Cassia. Lacera meets a steady sale at slightly advanced rates for the middling and finer qualities, while the ordinary and coarse is sought after, and commands 50s a 50s.

Cassia. —In consequence of a supply just received, and more known to be on the way, prices have declined to our quotations, and these must be looked upon as nominal, until the result of the 400 Tubs per "Sherran Grange," advertised for sale on the 7th instant, is ascertained.

Sisal Announcements are dull of sale, and lower in price.

Alindon star	3. — 0 2. 3. 0
Campora, China	10. — 2 11. —
China Root	2. — 2 2. 5. —
Ginseng	10. — 2 11. —
Silk, Trieste,	
inferior to very fine	10. — 2 1. 2. —
Teyssam	14. 5 2 16. 4
Yunnan	14. 6 2 16. —
Chin Chew	6. 6 2 12. —
Canton	6. 6 2 12. —
Cassia lignea	2. 10 2 2. 10
Cassia Bada	2. 5 2 2. 15

Tsz, Bobs, Canton and Woking

Fukien	2. 3 2 9. 6
Congou, ord. & out of condition	2 10 2 11
fresh	2 10 2 11
mixed blackish leaf	2 10 2 11
ditto rather strong to strong	2 10 2 11
blackish leaf	2 10 2 11
ditto rather strong to strong	2 10 2 11
Shoo kind and strong	2 10 2 11

THE CANTON PRESS.

Ning Yung, fair to fine	1 1	1 7
Pouchong	0 3	1 1
Caper, fair to good	1 0	1 3
do. in 10 lb. Catty Boxes	1 4	1 6
Campol, common	1 8	...
good to fine	...	...
Toucheong, ordinary to good	1 1	1 10
fine	2 0	2 10
Flowery Pekoe, flat	1 6	1 10
fair to good	2 4	2 8
very fine and flowery	2 10	4 9
Black leaf Pekoe or Hong Moey	1 1	1 6
Orange Pekoe, faint and odd	1 5	1 6
fair to fine	1 7	1 10
fine scented	2 0	2 7
Twankey, common	1 3	1 4
good	1 4	1 5
fine to Hyson kind	1 6	1 10
Hyson Skin common	1 2	1 4
good to fine	1 5	1 9
Hyson, common	1 10	2 0
fair to good	2 1	2 8
fine	2 8	3 2
extra fine	3 3	4 3
Young Hyson, common	1 6	1 10
good to fine	1 11	3 0
Imperial, common	2 3	2 7
good to fine	2 8	3 0
Gunpowder, common	2 4	3 0
good to fine	3 2	4 6

BARATRY.—SCHOONER O. C. RAYMOND, Capt. SAMUEL DENISON. A few weeks since we stated that this schooner, after having on the 29th of May last left Chusan with about \$40,000 on freight for Massé, and never making her appearance here, had been seen at the Sandwich Islands. As both Captain and vessel have since arrived at Valparaiso, it may possibly conduce to their seizure to publish all the particulars known here about them.

The *O. C. Raymond* arrived at Manila about the end of last year with a cargo of Sandalwood from the South Sea Islands, and the house to whom the Captain consigned himself there, furnished him with funds to the amount of \$5000 for repairs. The vessel left for Chusan on the 4th January and must have reached her destination about the end of that month. From thence under date of 9th May the Capt. wrote to the agents of the Manila firm here with a remittance of the balance due to them, and this is the only communication they had with him while the *Raymond* was on the coast of China. At the end of May she took on freight for Massé about \$40,000, and had never since been heard of, until the arrival here, some weeks since of the *Dan Juan* from the Sandwich Islands, the Supercargo of which vessel reports that she appeared at a small place called Kanac, in the Sandwich Islands, on 11th July, where the Captain reported his vessel as "for Sydney with Sandalwood." Some sailors who left her at Kanac reported on arrival at Honolulu (Oahu) that she had shipped a new and very large crew, at the former place. It was said at Honolulu that the Captain gave as his reason for leaving China, that he was apprehensive of molestation from Commodore Kearney; referring no doubt to the proclamation of that officer warning parties not to trust their property in American vessels concerned in the Opium-trade.

By the arrival of the ship *Natches* from Valparaiso, arrived here on the 19th inst., further particulars have been received concerning the movements of the vessel, which arrived at that place about the 1st of September, and previous to the *Natches* leaving Callao, Capt. Denison had arrived there in a whale ship, having given up the schooner to his mate, who was getting a Chilean flag with a view to employment on the South American Coast. Capt. Denison, who had also, it is said, gone by the name of Fearing, had sold the Sycee silver from his vessel for Doubloons, and intimated that he had been to some place in China which no European had visited before, and had impressed people with the opinion that he had discovered a new field of commercial enterprise and profited by it; he talked of going to the United States, and also of returning to China.

The *O. C. Raymond* is, we understand, about 150 tons, schooner rigged; the Captain's name is Samuel Denison; the vessel is from Sag Harbour, State of New York.

By the *Henry Pratt* we have received New York papers to the 17th July, but they contain no news of any interest. Mr. Cushing, the Commissioner for China, was to leave in the Brandywine frigate about the 1st of August for Gibraltar, and proceed to China via Egypt and Bombay. His suite will be brought here by the *Brandywine*.

By the *Omega* accounts from Chusan to 15th December have been received, we regret to observe that according to them trade is represented to be very dull, sales of all kinds of manufactures being difficult to effect. The accounts from Shanghai brought to Chusan by the *Mazepa* were not much better, it appearing that some sort of combination existed among the Chinese to depress the value of imports. The sudden departure from Shanghai of a vessel full of cargo is said to have had a salutary effect against this combination.

We regret to learn that the *Missouri*, U. S. steam frigate was burned somewhere near Gibraltar. She had taken out Mr. Cushing, the American Commissioner to China. We learn that Mr. Cushing had since reached Aden, and awaited there the Steamer for Bombay, at which last place the frigate Brandywine, Captain Parker, had arrived on the 24th October, and was to bring Mr. Cushing and suite to China.

The commercial accounts from England are, on the whole, favorable. Great activity, it appears, prevailed in the manufacturing districts, the orders for India and China being very considerable. Most articles of Colonial produce were also rising, but we regret the Tea alone seems to form an exception—this important Import having fallen about 4d for the staple quality.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 5d. per £.
On BOMBAY, Government bills, 30 days sight 122 Rs. per 100 £.
SYCEE, large, 3 a 7½ per Cent Premium.

ARRIVED

December,
18. (A.) *Henry Pratt*, Keene, New York.
19. " *Fred Warren*, Pratt, Boston.
19. " *Natches*, Waterman, Callao, 28th Oct.
19. " *Charlotte*, Gerry, New Orleans.
19. (B.) *Euphrates*, Christmas, Sydney, 28th Oct.
19. " *Ann Birdson*, Blackston, Liverpool.
19. " *Saghalien*, Brown, Liverpool.
21. " *Audas*, Vaux, Calcutta 16th Nov. Sing.
22. " *Omega*, Chusan. [1st Dec.]

PA-SENGERS per

F. Warren, Messrs Waldron and Dow.
Audas, Capt. Larkins.
Euphrates Capt. Christmas, Mr. Irvine. Mrs. Tyerman, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child. Messrs. Burgess, Pownall and Tulloch. *Steering*, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and child. Mr. and Mrs. Ashfield, Messrs Newsham, Hitchen, & Kinnaird's. Farquharson: Newsham, Gill, Newby, and two Chinese. Cargo, 183 logs Cedar, 2 Sandal Wood, 30 horses, 260 bags Oats, 2 Casks Iron Ware, and a Tandem Gig.—*Friend of China*.

SAILED

December,
19. (A.) *Stephen Lurman*, Buckater, New York.
19. (B.) *Mary*, Grant, Manila.
20. " *Wm. Jardine*, Jones, London.
21. " *Aray*, Killick, Singapore.
23. (A.) *Mary Ellen*, Heard, New York.

The *Saghalien* met the *Lady Amherst* and *Corn wall* at Anjer on the 1st of November.

The *Mary Bulmer* has not yet arrived, as erroneously reported in last week's paper.

UNDER DESPATCH

For King & Madras, — *Castle Eden*, on the 10th Jan.
For Sing. & Bombay, — *Earl Balcarras* on the 31st inst.; *Mor. Ardasser*, on the 26th inst.
For Sing. & Calcutta, — *Time*, on the 26th inst.; *Audas*, on the 31st inst.
For Manila — *St*, on the 26th inst.

LATEST DATES

ENGLAND, 6th Sept. SINGAPORE 30th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 7. MANILA, 25th Nov.
CALCUTTA, 12th Nov. AMOY.
ROMBAI, 1st Nov. CHUSAN, 15th Dec.
JAVA, 1st Nov.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Ann Birdson	—	Blackston	Dirom Grey and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	"
Antares	—	Drewett	H. Pybus.
Ardasser	—	McIntyre	Macvicar & Co.
Ariadne	—	Campbell	Lindsay & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
Audas	—	Vaux	"
Ann,	789	Thorne,	"
Belkarea	—	Watt	"

• Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
• Bombay	—	Furley	Jardine M. and Co.
• Bengalee	—	Bradle	"
• Cecilia	—	Buttrey	J. Burd and Co.
• Charles Jones,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
• Charles Forbes	—	Wills,	Jardine M. & Co.
• Chusan	—	Laird	Deat and Co.
• Coromandel	—	Cunningham,	"
• Ceylon	—	Ferguson	Russell and Co.
• Canton	—	Crouch,	Macvicar & Co.
• Criabna	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
• Chieftain	—	Bonnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
• Diana,	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
• DoWellington	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
• Euphrates	—	christmas	"
• Earl of Clare,	—	Scott,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
• Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
• Earl Balcarras,	1480	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
• Emo,	—	Jones	Turner & Co.
• Emma	—	Dawson	Nesservanjee.
• Fair Barbadian	—	—	"
• Florist,	—	Huggar	John Smith.
• Guess	—	McKellar	Nye, Parkin & Co.
• Hygeia	—	Woodbury	H. Pybus.
• Harlequin,	—	Edwards,	"
• Hope	—	Crawford	"
• Hasbemy,	533	Buckle,	B. Seare.
• Hector	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
• Hesperus	—	Killey	"
• Harmony,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
• Indian,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
• Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
• Ina	—	Lakeland	Lindsay and Co.
• John O'Gaunt	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
• John Bull	—	Crawford	Fox, Rawson & Co.
• John Christian	—	withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
• John Barry,	—	Balls,	Deat and Co.
• John Dalton	—	Denton	"
• John Laird,	—	—	"
• James Campbell	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larking & Co.
• Lord Amherst,	—	Zebell,	Deat and Co.
• Mofat	—	Thomas	Jardine M. & Co.
• Margaret Wilkie	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
• Mermaid,	—	Suttie	Macvicar and Co.
• Potentate	—	Gill	A. A. de Mello.
• Pearl	—	Capper	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
• Posthumus	—	Milner	Turner & Co.
• Possidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
• Ruby	—	dangerfield	Boustead and Co.
• Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
• Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
• Rupareil,	—	—	A. & D. Furdonjee.
• Semiramis	—	Cairnie	"
• Saphalien	—	Brown	Turner and Co.
• Suiymany	—	Monk	Lindsay & Co.
• Sarah,	488	Heidrich	Jardine M. and Co.
• Scotia	—	Drayner	"
• Sylph	—	McDonald	"
• Stains Castle	—	Petrie	Deat and Co.
• Time,	—	—	H. Pybus.
• Ths. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
• Thomas Crisp	—	Metcalfe	Farson & Son.
• Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
• Velocipede	—	woodward	"
• Water Witch	—	Reynell	Deat and Co.
• Wm. Hughes	—	McFarlane	Macvicar and Co.
• Zeminder	—	King	Jardine M. and Co.

AMERICAN

• Zenobia,	—	Kenney,	Olyphant & Co.
• Don Juan	—	Burington	Russell and Co.
• Delhi	—	Heard	"
• Cayuga	—	Starbuck	"
• Stieglitz	—	Blackley	"
• Fred. Warren	—	Pratt	"
• Natches	—	Waterman	"
• Charlotte	—	Gerry	"
• Cincinnati	—	Willson	Wetmore and Co.
• Oscar	—	Eyre	"
• Congress,	—	Hays	W. A. Lawrence.
• Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
• Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	"
• Ronaldson	—	Fox	Olyphant and Co.
• Helena,	—	Benjamin,	A. A. Ritchie.
• Henry Pratt	—	Keene	J. D. Sword & Co.

DUTCH

• Anna Eliza	—	Drent	Russell and Co.
• Justina	—	Rush	"
• Caroline & Johanna	—	Remkes	Reynvaan & Co.

PRUSSIAN

• Princess Luise	—	Rodbertus	Russell & Co.
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FRENCH

• Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Cécille.	"
• Corr. Alcémène,	—	Captain Duplan.	"
• Leocadie	—	Brindejongue	Reynvaan & Co.

SPANISH

• Suñan	—	Rogers	Boustead & Co.
• Sil	—	Vales	P. de las Heras.

* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 52.] Macao, Saturday, 30th December, 1843.

[No. 430.]

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the **UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY**, will be held at the Residence of the under-signed this day at 11 A. M.

(Signed) **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 30th December, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 6 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. **MACVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late **HENRY PYBUS** are requested to send them in to the undersigned on or before the 31st, for liquidation—Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their debts forthwith.

JOS. PYBUS.

Macao, Dec. 7, 1843.

Attorney of Executor.

A CARD—**Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c.**, begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER, & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE—**MARK MOSS** of Singapore, Merchant, having by *Indenture*, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in *Trust*, to be realized and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said *Indenture*,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said **MARK MOSS** are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said *Indenture*, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said **MARK MOSS** to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,

ROBERT Mc EWEN, Trustees,

Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China.

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE—**Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE** has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at *Praya Grande* where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE** (GODOWNS) situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE**, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slated, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE "PANTALON," Capt. PORTER, will leave for the above Ports on the 7th proximo. For freight apply at the office of the late

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 30th Dec., 1843.

FOR MANILA.



THE Spanish ship BELLA VASCONGADA, on the 15th January. For freight or passage apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 29th Dec., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY



THE EARL BALSARRAS, Capt. BARRER, will be despatched on the 31st inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE AUDAX, Captain VAUX, will be despatched on the 31st inst. For freight of Silk and Treasure apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.



THE CASTLE EDEN, Captain READE, will be despatched on the 10th proximo. For freight and passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE A 1 Ship "RUBY," DANGERFIELD Commander, to sail in five days from Whampoa touching at Macao; sails fast, and has superior poop accommodations. For passage only apply to

BOUSTEAD & Co.—Macao,

or to **NYE PARKIN & Co.**—Canton.
Canton, 19th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE Teak Ship ANN, Capt. THORNF, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE** Canton.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE A 1 Ship JOHN MITCHELL, Capt. CABLE, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE**, Canton.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Barque MERMAID, Capt. GILL, will leave for the above Ports on the 8th January 1844. For Freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO, Macao, or **JAMIESON HOW & Co.** Hongkong.

N. B. The Mermaid has fine accommodations. For Passage enquire of Capt. Gill on board.
Macao, 21st December, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, **JAMES KILLEY**, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A. 1. river built Ship **SLAINS CASTLE**, 500 Tons Register, **JAMES PETER** Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
(DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)



THE A. 1. Yarmouth built Barque "LOUISA CAMPBELL," 275 tons, old measurement, carries a fair Cargo and sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, 30 tons Small Kentledge. For further particulars apply to

N. DUUS, Hongkong, or **FEARON & SON**, Macao.

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.



THE A. 1. Ship "INDIAN," Regt. 441 Tons, capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th, Novr., 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

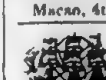
NOTICE—A Gentleman who has had upwards of five years' practice in a Counting-house at Canton and Macao, is desirous to have a situation; for particulars apply to the Editor of Canton Press.

Macao, 5th August, 1843.

TO LET—The House formerly occupied by **H. M.** Superintendents. Apply to

B. A. BARRETTO.

TO LET—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED **WASHINGTON'S PRESS** with all sorts of Types and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.
Macao, 4th November, 1843.



ON an early day this month, **JNO: SMITH** will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, (if not previously sold by private contract), the fast sailing Brigantine "FAIR BARBADIAN," of 134 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne.

Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED AS "PANTALON."
SPEED'S INDIAN ARROW RIVET, in one and two pound tins. **Bengal SEALING WAX.** Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 30th Decr., 1843.

FOR SALE—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cut; apply to

JNO: SMITH.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for Sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and **Dresses** for **PANTALOONS**, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 20th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of **SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**, printed on strong

English extra folio size sheets. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE—American TOBACCO, in boxes & casks.
SHERRY WINE, in 2 dozen cases.
CHERRY BRANDY, in 2 dozen cases.
W. P. PEIRCE.
Macao, 15th Dec, 1843.

FOR SALE—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to
Capt. MORISON.
on board the "Pearl" in the Typa.
Macao, November 2d, 1843.

FOR SALE—Taber's Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Auddam. Price \$25. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to
A. A. RITCHIE, or
J. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to
FEARON & SON.
Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS on LONDON.
E. I. CO'S DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARACK in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to
DENT & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEOAU LIWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press may be had at the Office, No. 4. Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

Sept. Overland Mail.

From the London Mail of 8th September.

The steamer Express has left Liverpool for Singapore. At a meeting of the Privy Council, held on the 23rd August a seal for the island of Hongkong executed by Mr. B. Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, was approved of.

The Press announces that M. Lagrence, the ambassador to China, will leave for that destination on the 16th October next, accompanied by M. de Ferrière, his first secretary, M. de Harcourt, and six other attachés, a physician, and several commercial delegates.
Her Majesty Ships Erebus and Terror have just arriv-

ed from a voyage of discovery.

It is said an action for Crim. Con. has been commenced by Lord W. Paget against the Earl of Cardigan.

We are happy to say that, during the past month, there has been a decided revival of trade, and that a further improvement may be looked for in all that affects the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. The demand for wool, Cotton, and Iron has increased, and the accounts from Manchester, Rochdale, Paisley, Leeds, Huddersfield, and elsewhere, are on the whole, encouraging. The weather continues favourable for harvest operations, and crops generally will be more abundant than appearances a few weeks since gave reason to expect.

M. Gulliver, of the Blues, and Lieut. Cuddy of the 53th Regt. were put upon their trial at the late sessions at the Central Criminal Court, charged with the murder of the late Lieut.-Col Fitzcarr. Mr. Gulliver was discharged at once, the Attorney General considering that the evidence against that gentleman would not warrant a conviction. The trial proceeded against the other prisoner, who was distinctly shown to have been present when the deceased fell; but the jury did not appear to be satisfied beyond a doubt, that he was present "aiding and abetting," and he was accordingly acquitted. From what has now come to light, there is reason to believe that the judicious interference of friends might have easily reconciled all differences. There appears to have been no very hostile purpose in the mind of either party; for it seems Col. Fitzcarr. did not intend firing at Lieut. Monro, and that Lieut. Monro would not have fired at his opponent, but that he thought Col. Fitzcarr. was deliberately covering him.

ROYAL MARINE EXCURSION.

VISIT TO FRANCE.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, left Windsor early on the 28th Aug. for Farnborough, and from thence by the S. W. Railway to Southampton. On arriving at the Pier-head, it was found that, from some cause or other, the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, had not been brought close to the pier, and it became necessary for her Majesty to go into the barge, to be pulled two or three boat's lengths to get on board. The scarlet haize spread over the stage, intended to be run on to the yacht when alongside, was taken off to cover the pier-steps; that, however, left the stage so wet and dirty, especially as it was raining at the time, that the Earl of Haddington exclaimed, "We must get some covering for the stage!"—which was being used between the Queen's carriage and the steps. Nothing to alight, the members of the Corporation, like so many Raleighs, stripped off their robes of office in a moment, from which those of the Mayor and Aldermen were selected (they being scarlet), and the pathway was covered for the Sovereign's use; so that Queen Victoria, like Queen Elizabeth, walked comfortably and dry-footed to her barge. Her Majesty appeared much gratified by this attention, and was pleased to step so as to avoid the velvet collars of the robes of office. The Queen having embarked, the yacht proceeded down the Southampton-water; and, after passing the Motherbank and Spithead, landed its illustrious passengers at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight; the crews of the warsteamers manning the yards. The Royal party walked along the pier to the town, and, entering a carriage, proceeded to the residence of Lady Harcourt. After remaining with their hosts for a short time, the Royal party returned to dinner on board the yacht, where her Majesty and the Prince passed the night. On the 29th, the Queen and the Prince landed at West Cowes; whence a carriage of Earl Delawarr's conveyed them to Norris Castle. Re-embarking, the voyagers proceeded towards St. Helen's; and, having visited Ventnor, Shanklin Chine, Blackgang Chine, Fresh-water, and other places at the back of the Isle of Wight, proceeded to the westward along the coast, and between five and six o'clock anchored in the Portland Roads, off Weymouth.

Early on the 30th the yacht and the other steamers got under weigh, proceeded down the channel, and the same evening reached Plymouth. The royal yacht entered at the eastern channel, and rapidly passed through the Sound to Bampool, where she was moored. Royal salutes were fired from the men-of-war, the citadel, Mountwise, and Mount Edgecumbe, as her Majesty approached. The numerous workmen at the Breakwater were drawn up at the eastern end, and gave three times three hearty cheers as her Majesty passed that great national undertaking.

At an early hour on the 31st, her Majesty landed at Mount Edgecumbe, and walked for some time in the groves and gardens of that beautiful place. Prince Albert proceeded to the Dock-yard, and afterwards to the Victualling Establishment, and inspected the various departments of both these establishments. Her Majesty held a levee on board the yacht, when addresses from the Mayor and Corporation of Devonport and from the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth were presented; at three o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert landed, and having taken their seats in one of the royal carriages, immediately left the dockyard, and proceeded at a very slow pace along the line of route; as she went along she was greeted with enthusiasm. Leaving Plymouth, the

procession returned through Devonport to the dockyard, where her Majesty embarked.

On the morning of the 1st of Sept. the royal yacht left Plymouth for Falmouth, where, after a short stay, she returned up channel and crossed over to the French coast, accompanied by the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, with the flag of Admiral Sir C. Rowley; *Calendonia*, 120, Capt. Milne; *Camperdown*, 104, Capt. Brace; *Formidable*, 80, Capt. Sir C. Sullivan; *Warrior*, 50, Capt. Lord J. Hay; *Grecian*, 16, Com. W. Smith; *Cyclops*, steam-frigate, Capt. H. Austin; *Tartarus*, steamer, Capt. F. Bullock; and *Prometheus*, steamer, Lieut.-Com. Lowe. She reached Trepport on the afternoon of the 2d of Sept. where preparations had been made for her Majesty's landing. A flight of steps, covered with a Persian carpet, and the balusters of which were lined with crimson velvet, led from the quay to the deck of the pleasure-boat of the Royal Family, *La Reine des Belges*, which was adorned in the most tasteful manner. Next to it lay the Royal barge, rowed by twenty-four picked men, dressed in white, with an awning of crimson silk at the stern, for the accommodation of the Royal party. Shortly after five o'clock it was announced that Queen Victoria was on the coast, and at six the Royal family arrived, when the King, his sons, and several of the Ministers, descended into the barge amidst the roving of artillery from the batteries, forts, and ships in the roads. The sea was as smooth as glass. Queen Amelia, Madame Adelaide, the Duchesses of Orleans and Coburg, and the Princess de Joinville proceeded with their ladies of honour to the end of the left pier. In less than twenty minutes the King's boat was by the side of the steamer on board of which were the Queen and Prince Albert, and a general volley was fired from the ramparts and ships when his Majesty went on-board, as also when his royal visitors descended into the barge. The latter then passed before the line of steamers and coast guards, saluted by the crews, and soon after entered the harbour amidst the acclamations of the multitudes assembled on both piers. After saluting her Majesty Queen Victoria as she passed near, the Queen of the French, the Princesses, and suite, repaired to the landing place, where the Queen of England soon made her appearance, leaning on the arm of the King of the French. The moment the two sovereigns set their feet on the quay the air resounded with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" and the band of the Carabiniers struck up the air "God save the Queen." The King then presented her Majesty to his Queen, who conducted her to the Pavillion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed them at some distance, with Prince Albert and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the Pavillion received the felicitations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Trepport. After this ceremony was over, the King, taking Queen Victoria by the hand, retired with her to the extremity of the Pavillion, and the whole Court and authorities defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band of the Carabiniers played again "God save the Queen."

The eight horsed state-carriage next advanced to the entrance of the Pavillion. The King handed in Queen Victoria and Queen Amelia, who sat by her side, and then seated himself opposite to her Majesty, with Prince Albert on his right. The Princes de Joinville and Coburg, and the Duke D'Aumale, having mounted their horses, the Royal party set off to the Chateau, where it arrived at 7 precisely.

Their Majesties and Prince Albert having descended, entered the Chateau, Her Majesty Queen Victoria conducted by the King of the French, Her Majesty the Queen of the French by the King of the Belgians. A minute more had not elapsed when their Majesties appeared in the balcony over the grand entrance. Our beloved Queen bowed and kissed hands repeatedly, and King Louis-Philippe flourished and waved his hat with a vigour, and cheered with a power, which the youngest man present could not have exceeded. This over, the Royal party retired, and in a few minutes the troops of all arms defiled before the grand balcony, and marched to their quarters. A grand banquet was then served in the grande salle a manger of the Palace, at which at about 8 o'clock sat down the King and Queen of the French, their illustrious guests, Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Princess Adelaide, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Coburg (the Princess Clementine), and the Princess de Joinville, Lady Cowley, and other ladies of distinction, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke D'Aumale, M. M. Guizot, Lacave Laplagne, Mackau (Minister of Marine), &c. Her Majesty Queen Victoria sat between the King of the French and the Prince of Joinville, and appeared in the very highest health and spirits. Prince Albert seems to have divided the popularity with the Queen, for he is everywhere spoken of with admiration. His Royal Highness was seated between the Queen and the Princess Adelaide.

During the 3rd the Chateau was in a state of perfect quietude. None of the Royal party left the park and grounds, in which promenading was the chief amusement; but on the 4th His Majesty, the three Queens, the numerous Princes, and illustrious visitors at the Chateau proceeded to the forest, not to "hunt the deer with bound and horn," but to partake of a *fete cham-*

petre in the delightful sylvan glades with which it abounds, and obtain views of the noble country which surrounds it.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The Royal party were occupied on the 4th in a *fete champêtre* at the Forest of Eu, some distance from the Chateau, where King Louis Philippe has a hunting seat.

The place on which the tents were fixed is called *Le Mont d'Orléans*; a small hill in the centre of a large part of the woods, on which the ground is cleared, and forms a small circular grass plat from which the eye commands a rural panoramic view of many miles in circumference. On one side of this spot was placed the Royal marquee, a long narrow tent the front of which was open, and in which a long oblongtable was laid for the guests, in a style of simplicity the very antithesis to the magnificence of the banquet at the Chateau. In front of the tent were drawn up the military band of the carabiniers; gendarmes guarded and cleared the avenues, and a detachment of a regiment of the line may be said to have kept the ground. There was, however, but little appearance of military parade, and there could scarcely have been fewer soldiers employed. The spectators were permitted to approach as close to the place set apart for the Royal party as could, without inconvenience be granted, and orders were issued to the authorities to afford accommodation and show courtesy to all.

The first arrival, about 3 o'clock, was that of their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Prince of Wurtemberg, with their tutor and *gouverneur*; the Count de Paris was in mourning, the Prince was not. They are two very fine boys, full of spirits, and were evidently delighted with what they saw.

At 4 o'clock a noble cavalcade of horsemen entered the grassplat. Amongst them were, Prince Albert, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, the Prince Joinville, the Dukes of Annume and Montpensier, and many other persons of high rank, with their attendants &c. This illustrious group of horsemen had scarcely dismounted when the approach of the Royal carriages was announced by the shouts and hurrahs of the spectators, who lined the road, or cut, through the forest, called *La Route Clementine*, by which the cortege entered the enclosure. The cortege consisted of six carriages, *char-a-banc*, four drawn by six horses each, and two by four horses each. In the first were Her Majesty, Queen Victoria and His Majesty Louis Philippe, who sat together on the first seat. The Queen was dressed in a plain silk dress, with a black mantle, or pelérine, and yellow draw silk bonnet; His Majesty in plain clothes, with a white hat. On the second seat of this carriage were Her Majesty the Queen of the French and Madame Adelaide; on the third, the Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Orleans, who was in deep mourning; and on the fourth, the Princesses Clementine and de Joinville.

On alighting, his Majesty Louis Philippe handed our gracious Sovereign to her chair on his right hand, and next to Her Majesty sat the Queen of the French. On the left of Louis Philippe sat the Duchess of Orleans, the Queen of the Belgians, &c. The rest of the guests were seated to the right and left on the King, according to their respective ranks; but there did not seem to be much appearance of studied etiquette the gentleman wearing their hats during the *déjeuner*, and the whole having more the appearance of an actual *fête champêtre* than a repast of state, at which so many exalted personages assisted.

The Royal party did not continue at the table much more than 20 minutes, and during this time appeared to enjoy themselves with the good feeling and familiarity of old acquaintance.

The *déjeuner* being finished, the Royal party promenade round the grass plat, Queen Victoria supported on the arm of his Majesty, the rest of the Queens and Princes following them in pairs. The Queen of England entered the small tent appropriated to the Count de Paris and the Prince of Wurtemberg, and conversed with them for a few minutes, patting them on the head, and enjoying their good humour and childish delight.

All this time the band was playing "God save the Queen," and the spectators who were close to the Royal party huzzaining and waving their hats, which loyal demonstrations their Majesties returned with their usual condescension and kindness.

Soon after four the whole party were again in their carriages and on horseback, and returned amidst the cheering of the assembly to the chateau d'Eu, in the same order in which they arrived at the Mont d'Orléans in the Forest.

OUTRAGES ON THE PEDIR COAST.

From the Penang Gazette of 11th November.

It is only a very few months ago that we reported a violent outrage which was committed on the Pedir Coast upon the Commander of the Ship *Samuel Smith* by the Rajahs of Burong and Selway, who on pretence of some difference in the measurement of the box by which her cargo of Betelnut was being received, inveigled him on shore and subsequently imprisoned and compelled him to pay a large sum of money to obtain his release.—We have now the painful duty of recording ano-

ther still greater act of daring by the Rajah Muda of Murdoo on the Brig *Robert Spankie*, attended with the murder of the Commander and Supracargo, named Cursetjee Framjee and Meerwanjee Cawasjee, under the following circumstances, as communicated to us by Cursetjee Sorabjee, her mahim or mate, on his return to this port with the vessel on Thursday afternoon last.

The Brig sailed hence on the 25th September bound for the Pedir Coast and Rangoon, and on her arrival at a place called Junga Boya, the Supracargo entered into an agreement with a person named Bawasab (formerly Shahbunder of Murdoo) for a cargo of Betelnut to be supplied in four days, but it appearing subsequently that it was not procurable in any large quantity at Junga Boya, the vessel proceeded to Murdoo, where after being detained six days, Bawasab was found incapable of fulfilling his engagement, in consequence of which the Supracargo made a contract with the new Shahbunder, named Coshamerian, who immediately furnished all the Nut that was obtainable and received payment for the same. This circumstance caused some vexation to Bawasab, who expostulated with the Supracargo and prevailed on him to come on shore on the following morning when he promised to give him as much Nut as he required, but it was evident that Bawasab had lost all influence at Murdoo and could not accomplish his undertaking: upon which the Supracargo returned to the Brig and directed the necessary preparations to be made for proceeding to Samalangan the same evening. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Rajah Muda came on board and requested a passage for himself and about thirty followers, which was readily granted.—After he had partaken of the usual refreshments, and while conversing with the Supracargo and Commander, he expressed a wish to purchase some fish out of a boat that was passing the Brig, and on its coming alongside and all three standing near the gangway, the villainous Rajah took the opportunity as the Supracargo and Commander were stooping looking at the contents of the boat, to stab one after the other, when both their bodies fell over-board and were never again seen. The consternation in the vessel now became awful; part of the crew (consisting of only twelve persons) fled and secreted themselves forward, whilst the rest ran up the rigging, unable of course to cope with the Rajah's people, who immediately armed themselves with muskets, swords and spears which were concealed in his boat then alongside, and dispatched the fishing boat on shore for assistance to remove the cargo. In the course of the night, three prahus came off, when the vessel was plundered of the whole of her lading, consisting of Dates, Opium, Lead and about fifty Dollars from the Supracargo's writing desk.—She remained in possession of the Rajah Muda's people two days, during which some of them proposed to run her on shore and strip her of her copper and stores, while others talked of burning her at once.—On the morning after the vessel was seized and plundered, the mate and crew were taken on shore and examined by the reigning Rajah of Murdoo, who stated that resistance should have been made by them but, not having done so, it was their own fault—that consequently there was no use to discuss the matter any further, as the murderers would be forwarded to this Island with a letter to the local Authorities representing all the circumstances! A person calling himself Hadjee Abdulla (apparently an European converted to Islamism) was subsequently sent on board in irons with the promised letter, when the mate was permitted to make the best of his way here.—We understand that the Magistrate has taken the depositions of the crew, but have not been able to learn whether Hadjee Abdulla is implicated in the atrocities we have detailed.

There is no doubt that immediate measures will be adopted to obtain the most ample satisfaction not only for the these horrid proceedings on the part of the Rajah Muda of Murdoo, but for other recent acts equally barbarous perpetrated on British shipping and property on the Acheen Coast, especially the plunder of the Grab Brig *Fattal Khair*, the particulars of which were never published, although we are aware they have been submitted to the authorities.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 30th Dec., 1843.

A considerable portion of the September Overland Mail was brought on from Calcutta by the *Pantolon*, which vessel arrived here on the 23d. By her we have received Calcutta papers containing extracts from the English papers, but we have found little of interest besides what we gave in our last. We observe that the *Akbar* Steamer reached Aden on the 9th and Suez on the 16th September. We understand that, as a general rule, the Bombay Mail, leaving on the first of the month, is expected to arrive at Alexandria on the 22nd of the same month, and that the Steamer waiting for it at that port, has directions to proceed to England without the mail, should it not reach Alexandria at the latest 7 days later. The *Oriental* steamer there-

fore, with Col. Malcolm passenger, was not likely to leave Alexandria before the 29th Sept., and would not reach England before the middle of October. We know not whether any French Steamer was at Alexandria by which the letters via *Marseilles* could have been forwarded at an earlier date; if not, the letters per *Akbar* will also not reach much before that time. The accidents which have happened to the *Mennon* and *Victoria* Steamers make it probable that no Steamer would be at Suez to take on the October Mail; the *Akbar* was waiting there for the orders of government, and would likely be despatched to China direct, and possibly bring out a successor to H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, who is supposed to have strongly urged his early recall. Should the government despatch the *Akbar* with the November Mail, direct for China, we may expect her here between the 8th and 15th of next month. The *Hindustan* Steamer left Suez with the September Mail on the 23d September, and reached Calcutta on the 17th October, after a fine passage of only 25 days. She took the mails for Bombay to Aden, where they were transhipped on board the *Victoria* Steamer which arrived at Bombay on the 11th Oct.

We have copied below an act of Parliament entitled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China," from which it will be seen that most extraordinary powers are vested in H. M. Superintendent of Trade and Governor of Hongkong and the Legislative Council of Hongkong, who may legislate not only for Hongkong but for all H. M. Subjects in the dominions of the Emperor of China and at Sea within 100 miles of the Chinese coast. Such almost absolute powers being entrusted to one individual, we may hope that they will always be exercised with due caution, and that some qualities more essential than court favor, will determine the appointment of the future Governors of Hongkong and Superintendents of Trade. Under the now so widely different circumstances in which H. M. subjects and foreigners in general find themselves, it was perhaps necessary to arm an Officer with all the authority the home government can give, particularly to prevent any claim the Chinese authorities may set up to judge and punish acts committed by British subjects upon their territory, an exercise of authority the latter would, we think, very reluctantly submit to. The influx of foreigners into China during the last three years has been very great. We find in the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1839 that on the 1st of January of that year the whole number of foreigners residing in China amounted to 320, including every body. In that just published here for next year, the number of residents whose names are given amounts to 456, exclusive of the Hongkong Government officers, the Navy or Military, and we suspect this list to be by no means very complete, there being at present always a very considerable floating foreign population, and foreigners employed in the meaner occupations of life, whose names or existence would naturally enough escape the knowledge of the compiler of the list in question. Heretofore, we speak of the time prior to Lin's advent, the foreign community, from the restrictions imposed by the Chinese, was naturally more select; few foreigners ever came to China unconnected with Commerce, and in a responsible situation, they were not likely very grossly to offend the criminal laws of China, and although now and then serious difficulties arose, they were generally amicably settled without the necessity of such extraordinary powers as are now conferred on the Governor of Hongkong; although it must be recollected that, as long as the East India Company traded to China, the Chief of their Factory was likewise armed with great powers by the British legislature. Henceforward most of the restraints which limited the intercourse between foreigners and Chinese are removed; the former will visit China for other purposes than trade, nor is it improbable that collisions between them and the Chinese will sometime happen, when the extraordinary powers now held by the Governor of Hongkong over all H. M. Subjects anywhere in China may be usefully exerted to take the jurisdiction of any crime committed by his countrymen into his own hands, punish the offenders, and thereby avoid any cause of difference with the Chinese.

We have nothing of any interest to mention as having occurred in Canton, or any part of China.

Letters from Canton mention business there as more satisfactory than it has been for some time, the demand for imports being more lively. We are without data from the north later than we were in possession of last week. The trade in Opium is reported everywhere as excessively languid, and we hear that, to effect sales, very great reductions in price have been submitted to for the Bonga drug.

The *Pantolon* left Singapore on the 4th, arrived here on the 23rd of this month, and has made one of the quickest passages on record, we believe, for this season of the year, of between 18 and 19 days only. The *Audax*, which arrived on the 21st and left Singapore on the 1st, has made nearly as good a passage. Both vessels had light fair winds until within a few days' sail from China.

We give below a table of the arrival of the Overland Mails during the last four years, which we hope will prove acceptable to our readers. It is satisfactory to observe that the average time has every year been shortened, and we hope our communication with Europe will continue to become more rapid every year. It will be observed from this table that a much greater proportion of mails has this year been received from Bombay direct instead of via Calcutta as in former years; this is owing to the greater number of clippers now employed between this and Bombay; the *Anonymous* having brought the mail twice, and the *Petrel* and *Zephyr* once respectively.

well as to permit of his speaking. It is singular that the barber's behaviour, a few days previous to his committing the atrocious deed, attracted his master's notice, and made him think that he then already meditated some design against his life; and he consequently sent him to sleep at the house of a Parsee friend, not liking him to remain under the same roof with him. The whole affair is enveloped in much mystery, which however we hope to see cleared up ere long.

SHIPWRECK ON THE PRATA SHOAL.—The barque *Potter*, Captain Saddler, from Madras bound to China was, on the 8th of this month, lost on the Prata Shoal. She struck on the Shoal at 11 p. m., the wind at the time being E. N. E. squally with rain. The crew remained on board until next morning, but were obliged to abandon her at 7 a. m. owing to the heavy seas washing over her. Her crew remained upon the shoal until 3 1/2 p. m., that day when finding it impossible again to reach the wreck, they took to their boats and steered N. W. for the Island which they reached that night. Here, being without food, they prepared the boats for sea and on the 10th in the afternoon left the Island to steer for the coast of China. The sea was running very high, which obliged them on the same afternoon to abandon their two smaller boats, and the whole of them to get into the longboat. The barometer and logbook were by accident left behind in one of the boats. On the 12th at 11 a. m. they reached Ty-Ao where the inhabitants plundered them of everything they possessed, and even refused to supply them with any food. On the following day they went on board a fishing boat, where they remained until the 21st, subsisting upon food purchased by the Captain with a few dollars he had been able to secrete, when the Captain of the Schooner *Spy*, having become aware of their situation, supplied them with the necessary provisions and clothing, and engaged a fishing boat to take them to Macao where they safely arrived on the 23d. The *Potter* was laden with near 2000 bales of Cotton. Her crew saw the remains of three other wrecks on the Prata Shoal.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger arrived here in the *Vixen* Steamer on the 25th inst. and leaves again for Hongkong to-morrow.

Major General d'Aguiar, who succeeds Lord Saltoun in the command of H. M. military forces in China, has with his staff arrived at Hongkong in H. M. S. *Castor*.

Advices from Manila of 13th inst mention the arrival there of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, and Lord Saltoun in H. M. S. *Cornwallis*. They were received with all due honours by the authorities there.

We understand it is intended that a Steamer be despatched from Hongkong to the north every six weeks. H. M. Steamer *Driver* is hourly expected to return from Chusan, where however we have not yet heard of her arrival. We being in possession of no later news from there than the 16th of this month, as mentioned in our last. H. M. S. *Vixen* will, we believe, leave for the north about the 10th of next month.

Some mandarins of rank arrived at Hongkong from Canton in the latter days of last week to deliver to H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger the Imperial ratification to the Supplementary Treaty, and Capt. Brooke of the 55th has been sent with it and despatches for the home government, and taken his passage to Bombay in the *Mar*, which sailed on the 28th.

Fram a Correspondent.—Letters from the North per *Portescue* state that a Hospital has been opened at Ningpo by Dr. Mac-Gowan in a house freely granted for that purpose by a native merchant. It is favorably regarded by the people, and large numbers are availing themselves of its benefits.

During the week three fine Junks have arrived at Hongkong from the Island of Formosa with cargoes of gum Camphor, which from the musters exhibited seems to be of good quality.

The Transport *Cornwall* arrived at Hongkong on Wednesday from England with a large number of

recruits and officers for the 98th Regiment.

The sickness of Hongkong seems greatly to have abated, there being now no serious case among the residents. Among the soldiers wives there has been a good deal of suffering lately owing to the want of care and comforts and proper dwellings.

A course of lecentific natures by Mr. Dadd was commenced at Hongkong on Wednesday evening last. Admittance 50 cts.

The Revd. Vincent Staunton, Colonial Chaplain arrived on the 22d instant by the *Lady Amherst* and on Sunday last commenced his ministerial labours here. After the usual morning service he delivered a very good discourse which he introduced by a very appropriate and feeling allusion to the particular circumstances under which he addressed his audience. He will continue to officiate every Sunday in the Chapel, Queen's road at 11 a. m. But we trust no farther delay will take place in providing a more comfortable and becoming place of worship.—*Hongkong Register*, 26th December.

A BILL. INTITULED.

An act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade to China India," whereby certain powers were vested in Officers therein described as "Superintendents of the Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China;"

And whereas, for giving full effect to the purposes of the said Act, it is necessary that provision be made for the establishment from time to time of regulations for the government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China, and it is expedient that such regulations should originate with some local authority cognizant of the actual circumstances and exigencies of such Her Majesty's subjects, and to the Trade carried on by them in China;

And whereas Her Majesty hath been pleased, by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to establish a Legislative Council to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within Her Majesty's Island of Hongkong, and to constitute and appoint as Governor of the said Island the officer invested under the said recited Act with the office of Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects to and from China;

§ 1. Be it Enacted, by The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Commission or Commissions under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, or by any instructions under Her Majesty's Signet and Sign Manual accompanying and referred to in any such Commission or Commissions, to authorize the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (so long as such Superintendent shall be also the Governor of the said Island of Hong Kong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said Island of Hongkong, all such laws and ordinances as may from time to time be required for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than One hundred Miles from the Coast of China, and to enforce the execution of such laws and ordinances by such penalties and forfeitures as to him, by the advice aforesaid, shall seem fit; and that it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any such Commission or Commissions or instructions as aforesaid, to impose upon the exercise of the before-mentioned legislative authority all such conditions and limitations as Her Majesty shall see fit to prescribe; and that it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty to disallow, in the whole or in part, any Laws or Ordinances so to be enacted as aforesaid, and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to alter the same or any of them as to Her Majesty in Council shall seem meet.

§ 2. And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Commission or Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, to make such provision as to Her Majesty may seem fit for the temporary exercise of the duties of the said Chief Superintendent in the event of a vacancy occurring in that office by death, resignation or otherwise, and that the provisions herein contained respecting the said Chief Superintendent shall be taken to apply to the persons for the time being exercising the duties of Chief Superintendent under such Commission or Warrant.

§ 3. And be it Enacted, That it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any order or orders made with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to ordain, for the

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

A Table showing the time when the Overland Mails from England arrived in China, during the years 1840 to 1845.

Left England	Arrived in China	Days	Left England	Arrived in China	Days	Left England	Arrived in China	Days	Left England	Arrived in China	Days	Left England	Arrived in China	Days
October, 1840	15 February	138	October, 1841	15 January	118	October, 1842	15 January	116	October, 1843	15 January	116	October, 1844	15 January	116
November, 1840	10 March	126	November, 1841	3 March	119	November, 1842	3 March	116	November, 1843	3 March	116	November, 1844	3 March	116
December, 1840	18 March	103	December, 1841	10 March	95	December, 1842	10 March	95	December, 1843	10 March	95	December, 1844	10 March	95
January, 1841	10 May	125	January, 1842	15 April	100	January, 1843	15 April	100	January, 1844	15 April	100	January, 1845	15 April	100
February, 1841	30 May	118	February, 1842	4 May	99	February, 1843	4 May	99	February, 1844	4 May	99	February, 1845	4 May	99
March, 1841	22 June	100	March, 1842	7 June	94	March, 1843	7 June	94	March, 1844	7 June	94	March, 1845	7 June	94
April, 1841	12 June	79	April, 1842	22 June	74	April, 1843	22 June	74	April, 1844	22 June	74	April, 1845	22 June	74
May, 1841	3 August	90	May, 1842	23 July	79	May, 1843	23 July	79	May, 1844	23 July	79	May, 1845	23 July	79
June, 1841	4 September	92	June, 1842	9 August	65	June, 1843	9 August	65	June, 1844	9 August	65	June, 1845	9 August	65
July, 1841	31 September	94	July, 1842	11 September	64	July, 1843	11 September	64	July, 1844	11 September	64	July, 1845	11 September	64
August, 1841	6 October	93	August, 1842	12 September	63	August, 1843	12 September	63	August, 1844	12 September	63	August, 1845	12 September	63
September, 1841	8 December	93	September, 1842	10 October	97	September, 1843	10 October	97	September, 1844	10 October	97	September, 1845	10 October	97
Average		91	Average		91	Average		91	Average		91	Average		91

By direct, — c. by way of Calcutta, — m. by Bombay, — n. for Steamer.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Thursday week last a Marwarie merchant of the name of Balumbund, was attacked by his servant, a barber, of his own nation, who stabbed his master with a knife in the neck and side. After having committed the deed, the man attempted to cut his own throat with a razor, and inflicted so deep a wound that his life was for some time despaired of, but he is now, being attended to at the Portuguese Hospital, doing well, and in little danger. Balumbund, it was thought during several days, would die of his wounds, but we are glad to learn that he likewise is fast recovering. What led the man to attempt his master's life has not yet been ascertained, as we are told that he stubbornly refuses to answer any questions on the subject, although his wound in the throat is so far

government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than One hundred Miles from the Coast of China, any Law or Ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such Law or Ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the said Island of Hongkong.

§ 4. And be it Enacted, That all such Commissions and Instructions and Orders in Council as aforesaid, and all Laws and Ordinances so to be made as aforesaid, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as conveniently may be after the making and enacting thereof respectively.

§ 5. And be it Enacted, That when and so soon as any such Commission or Commissioners as aforesaid shall have been received at the said Island of Hongkong by the Superintendent and Governor aforesaid, or by the officer for the time being in the administration of the said superintendence and government, so much of the said recited Act as relates to the powers and authorities to be exercised to the Superintendents therein mentioned over and in respect of the trade and commerce of Her Majesty's subjects within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, or as relates to the making and issuing directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of Her Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and as relates to the imposition of penalties, forfeitures or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, or as relates to the creation of a Court of Justice for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's subjects, as therein mentioned, shall be repealed: Provided nevertheless, That all things theretofore done in pursuance of the said recited Act shall be of the same validity and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

§ 6. And be it Enacted, That every suit or action which shall be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six calendar months after the plaintiff and defendant shall have been both within the jurisdiction of any such court; and every such action or suit shall be brought in the place where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering answers to the plaintiff, or his agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any Justice of the Peace for any act done by him in the execution of his office.

§ 7. And be it Enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d. per £.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 222
Rs. per 100 £.
Sycor, large, 4 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

December,
17, (Sp.) *Bella Vascongada*, Marezida, Manila.
20, (B.) *Flora*, Turnbull, Singapore.
22, " *Lady Amherst*, Bruce, London.
23, " *Mary Bulmer*, Gaskin, Calcutta.
23, " *Pantaloan*, Porter, Calcutta and Sing.
24, " *Fortescue*, Hall Chusan and Amoy.
24, (A.) *Probus*, Sumner, Manila.
27, (B.) *Cornwall*, ———, London. [guat.
27, H. M. S. *Castor*, Capt. Graham, Cork, 10th Au-
28, (B.) *Flora Muir*, Brown, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS per

Pantaloan, Mr. A. Bowman.
Lady Amherst, Revd. Mr. Staunton and Lady,

Capt. Bruce, 16th Regiment, Ensigns Forbes, Graves, Kelly, Irving, Graham, and James, Dr. Ferguson. Mr. Walker and V. Courage. 89 troops, 5 Women, and 7 Children.

Cornwall, from Portsmouth 27th June. Lieutenant Mason, Agent for Transports. Col. A. C. Gregory, Capt. G. A. Gordon, Lieutenant Suidale, Richmond McCoy; Ensigns Edwards, Batt, Stroud, Assistant, Surgeon Weld; Mr. Ballott R. N. 340 men, 31 Women, and 35 Children. Ladies, Mrs Gregory, Mrs Gordon, Mrs Foote, and 4 Children.

BAILED

- 21, (B) *Sulimany*, Monk. Sing. and Calcutta.
- 25, " *Posthumus*, Milner, Bally.
- 25, " *Victoria*, Potter, Sing. and Calcutta.
- 26, " *Ariadne*, Campbell, London.
- 26, " *Ceylon*, Ferguson, do.
- 27, " *Time*, Griswood, Sing. and Calcutta.
- 27, " *Marg. Wilkie*, Suttie, Clyde.
- 27, " *Ardeacer*, McIntyre, Sing. and Bombay.
- 27, (Sp.) *Sil*, Vales, Manila.
- 28, (B.) *Mor*, Thomas, Singapore and Bombay.
- 28, " *Possidone*, Valentine, Singapore.
- 29, " *Zemindar*, King, Manila.
- 30, (A.) *Helena*, Benjamin, New York.

PASSENGERS per

Sulimany, Lieut. Barrow, M. A.
Mor, Capt. G. T. Brooke.
Ceylon, Mrs. Ferguson.
The *Urgent* left Manila for Chusan on the 2d December.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Madras.—*Castle Eden*, on the 10th Jany.
For Bombay.—*Earl Balcarras*, on the 30th at 4 P.M.
For Calcutta.—*Audax*, on the 3d Jany., *Warlock*.
For London.—*James Campbell* on the 31st., *Ruby*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE 30th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 13.	MANILA, 13th Dec.
CALCUTTA, 12th Nov.	AMOY,
BOMBAY, 1st Nov.	CHUSAN, 15th Dec.
JAVA, 1st Nov.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Anita</i>	—	King	Russell and Co.
<i>Ann Bridson</i>	—	Blackston	Dirom Grey and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	
<i>Antares</i>	—	Drewett	H. Pybus.
<i>Anna Maria</i> ,	—	West,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Audax</i>	—	Vaux	"
<i>Ann</i> ,	789	Thorne,	"
<i>Belhaven</i>	—	Watt	"
<i>Belle Alliance</i>	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Bombay</i>	—	Forley	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Bengalee</i>	—	Boadie	
<i>Cecilia</i> ,	—	Buttrey	J. Burd and Co.
<i>Charles Jones</i> ,	—	McFee,	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>Charles Forbes</i>	—	Wills,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Chusan</i>	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
<i>Coromandel</i>	—	Cunningm.	"
<i>Cornwall</i>	—		
<i>Canton</i>	—	Crouch,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Crishna</i>	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Chieftain</i>	—	Boxnie,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Diana</i> ,	—	Strickland	Russell and Co.
<i>DorWellington</i>	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.

<i>Earl of Clare</i> ,	—	Scott,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Eliza Stewart</i> ,	—	McLeod,	B. Barretto.
<i>Earl Balcarras</i> ,	1498	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Emma</i> ,	—	Jones	Turner & Co.
<i>Fair Barbadian</i>	—	Dawson	Nesservanjee.
<i>Flora</i>	—	Turnbull	
<i>Flora Muir</i>	—	Brown	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Fortescue</i>	—	Hall	
<i>Florist</i> ,	—	Huggup	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Guess</i>	—	McKellar	John Smith.
<i>Hygeia</i>	—	—	Nye, Parkin & Co.
<i>Harlequin</i> ,	—	Edwards,	H. Pybus.
<i>Hope</i>	—	Crawford	
<i>Hashemy</i> ,	533	Buckle,	B. Seare.
<i>Hector</i>	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
<i>Heperus</i>	—	Killey	"
<i>Harmony</i> ,	577	Elder,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Indian</i> ,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
<i>Ira. Robertson</i> ,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
<i>Ira</i>	—	Lakeland	Lindsay and Co.
<i>John O'Gaunt</i>	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
<i>John Bull</i>	—	Crawford	Fox, Rawson & Co.
<i>John Christian</i>	—	Withcombe	Dirom, Gray & Co.
<i>John Barry</i> ,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
<i>John Dalton</i>	—	Denton	
<i>John Laird</i> ,	—		
<i>James Campbell</i>	328	Pitcairn,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
<i>Lord Amherst</i> ,	—	Zabell,	
<i>Lady Amherst</i> ,	—	Bruce	Dent and Co.
<i>Mary Bulmer</i>	—	Gaskin	Turner and Co.
<i>Moffat</i>	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
<i>Mermaid</i> ,	—	Gill	A. A. de Mello.
<i>Potentate</i>	—		
<i>Pearl</i>	—	Capper	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Pantaloan</i>	—	Porter	H. Pybus.
<i>Ruby</i>	—	Zangerfeld	Boustead and Co.
<i>Ranger</i> ,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
<i>Rookery</i>	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
<i>Ruparell</i> ,	—		A. & D. Furdonjee.
<i>Semiramis</i>	—	Cairnie	
<i>Saphanie</i>	—	Brown	Turner and Co.
<i>Scotia</i>	—	Drayner	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Sylph</i>	—	McDonald	
<i>Slains Castle</i>	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
<i>Ths. Arbuthnot</i>	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
<i>Thomas Crisp</i>	—	Metcalfe	Fearon & Son.
<i>Velocipede</i>	—	Woodward	
<i>Water Witch</i>	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
<i>Wm. Hughes</i>	—	McFarlane	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

<i>Zenobia</i> ,	—	Kenny,	Olyphant & Co.
<i>Don Juan</i>	—	Buffington	Russell and Co.
<i>Delhi</i>	—	Heard	"
<i>Cayuga</i>	—	Starbuck	"
<i>Stieglitz</i>	—	Blackler	"
<i>Fred. Warren</i>	—	Pratt	"
<i>Natchez</i>	—	Waterman	"
<i>Charlotte</i>	—	Gerry	"
<i>Cincinnati</i>	—	Willson	Wetmore and Co.
<i>Oscar</i>	—	Eyre	"
<i>Probus</i>	—	Sumner	"
<i>Congress</i> ,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
<i>Panama</i> ,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
<i>Valparaiso</i> ,	—	Lockwood	"
<i>Ronaldson</i>	—	Fox	Olyphant and Co.
<i>Henry Pratt</i>	—	Keene	J. D. Sward & Co.

DUTCH,

<i>Anna Eliza</i>	—	Drent	Russell and Co.
<i>Justina</i>	—	Rush	
<i>Caroline & Johanna</i>	—	Remkes	Reynvaan & Co.

PRUSSIAN,

<i>Princess Luise</i>	—	Rodbertus	Russell & Co.
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FRENCH,

<i>Frig. Cleopatre</i> ,	—	Captain Cécille.	
<i>Corv. Alcmane</i> ,	—	Captain Duplan.	
<i>Leocadie</i>	—	Brindjongue	Reynvaan & Co.

SPANISH,

<i>Sultan</i>	—	Rogers	Boustead & Co.
<i>Bella Vascongada</i>	—	Marcaida	Wetmore & Co.

* At Whampoa.

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